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Washington Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health and
Chief Public Health Inspector**

FOR THE YEAR 1962

R. C. F. SMITH,

M.D., B.S., D.Ph., F.R.I.P.H., Medical Officer of Health

J. MITCHELL,

M.A.P.H.I., Chief Public Health Inspector

1963

PELAW-ON-TYNE :

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY'S PRINTING WORKS





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WASHINGTON URBAN DISTRICT

Members of Council and Health Committee, 1962

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL

Councillor C. McILROY, C.C.

CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH COMMITTEE :

Councillor G. F. HASKETT.

GREAT USWORTH WARD

Councillor R. COATES, 14, Garsdale Avenue.

Councillor C. McILROY, C.C., 34, The Drive.

Councillor A. BOYD, 1, Coverdale Avenue.

Councillor W. OLDS, 40, Wellbank Road.

SPRINGWELL WARD

Councillor J. R. COXON, C.C., J.P., 5, Westfield Crescent.

Councillor Mrs. K. REED, 11, Shelley Avenue.

USWORTH COLLIERY WARD

Councillor J. GIBSON, 75, Tyne Gardens.

Councillor W. TROTTER, B.E.M., J.P., 25, Richardson Terrace.

Councillor S. ARMSTRONG, 31, Richardson Terrace.

Councillor H. MATTHEWS, 40, Don Gardens.

Councillor F. PARKIN, 5, East View.

Councillor P. WALMSLEY, 10, Manor View East.

WASHINGTON WARD

Councillor G. F. HASKETT, 40, Havannah Terrace.

Councillor W. HASKETT, B.E.M., 11, Havannah Terrace.

Councillor T. M. FINNIGAN, 42, Urban Gardens.

Councillor E. G. GRENFELL, 72, Hertburn Gardens.

WASHINGTON STATION WARD

Councillor M. ALLON, C.C., J.P., 101, Glebe Crescent.

Councillor J. A. YOUNG, 11, Biddick Terrace.

Councillor J. MURDOCK, 22, Grasmere Terrace.

Councillor M. BLAND, 21, Gainsborough Avenue.

Councillor R. MCGLEN, 8, Queensway.

Area in acres	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,758 acres
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population, mid-1962	....	....	....	....	....	....	19,220
Number of Inhabited Houses (1st April, 1962), according to Rate Books	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,895
Rateable Value (1st April, 1962)	....	....	....	....	....	....	£194,993
Sum represented by a Penny Rate....	....	....	....	....	....	....	£774 3s. 2d.

CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH COMMITTEE :

Councillor G. F. HASKETT.

Officials :

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

R. C. F. SMITH, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., F.R.I.P.H.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

J. MITCHELL, M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

E. SOADY, M.A.P.H.I.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
WASHINGTON.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Washington Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,

I hereby present my Fifth Annual Report on this district.

The following are the main features of the vital statistics. The estimated population of 19,220 shows an increase of 340 over the previous year. The increase of births over deaths was 192, the live birth rate was 19.04 per 1,000 of the estimated population, and the still birth rate was 0.364 per 1,000. There were 44 fewer deaths this year than last year, and the vast majority of deaths were people over the age of 65. Deaths from cancer were 27, coronary thrombosis and angina 35, an increase of 7 over the previous year; "strokes" showed a decrease, 26 cases this year as against 36 in 1961.

There were no notifications of poliomyelitis or diphtheria during the year.

The number of infectious diseases notified during the year was 59, as compared with 625 in 1961.

Posters were distributed throughout the district to remind parents of the importance of having their children immunised against diphtheria. Tuberculosis posters were also displayed, stressing the importance of early diagnosis. During the year 13 cases of tuberculosis were notified, as compared with 9 cases in 1961.

Mass poliomyelitis vaccination was regularly carried out throughout the whole of No. 5 Area, i.e., this district—Houghton, Hetton, Seaham, Boldon and Sunderland R.D. Two clerks from the Durham County Council staff are employed whole-time at Houghton-le-Spring Urban District Office. Some 10 sessions were held during the year in this district.

Many old-age pensioners were visited and those thought necessary were admitted to hospital or hostel under Part III accommodation of the County Scheme.

Many examinations under the Sickness Benefit Scheme were carried out.

I wish to acknowledge the support received from the members of the Council and the assistance given by the Council staff.

REGINALD C. F. SMITH,
Medical Officer of Health.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS,
JULY, 1963.

Health Services

Administered by the County Council and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The following Health Services are administered by Durham County Council as the responsible Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act :—

- Ambulance.
- Home Nursing.
- Home Helps.
- Preventive measures against Smallpox, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, and Tuberculosis.
- Child Welfare and Maternity.
- School Medical.
- Welfare of the Aged.
- Welfare of the Blind and Handicapped.
- Health Visitors.

The County Council are also responsible for the administration of Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

FOOD AND DRUG INSPECTORS are appointed by, and work under the direction of, the County Council.

VETERINARY INSPECTORS appointed by, and working under the direction of, the Ministry of Agriculture, being responsible for conducting routine examinations of the cow population throughout the County in order to maintain and raise the standard of health of said cows.

Vital Statistics

Births and Birth Rate

The net number of live births (as corrected by the Registrar General for outward and inward transfers) during 1962 was 366, compared with 368 for 1961.

Sex and Legitimacy are shown thus :—

LIVE BIRTHS—

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	352	169	183	} Giving a Birth Rate of 19·04 per 1,000 of the estimated population.
Illegitimate	14	6	8	

To exactly compare the Birth Rate in Washington Urban District with that for England and Wales, as a whole, it must be multiplied by a comparability factor of 0·93, giving a rate of 17·707 as compared with 18·0 for England and Wales.

The following table shows (i) the total number of births, (ii) the number of males born, (iii) the number of females born, (iv) the Birth Rate per 1,000 population, and (v) the total increase of population (i.e., the excess of births over deaths) for 1962, as compared with the years 1953–61 :—

Year	Total Births	Males	Females	Rate per 1,000	Total Increase
1953	324	177	147	18·33	169
1954	312	170	142	17·59	108
1955	327	173	154	18·37	123
1956	336	167	169	18·8	163
1957	342	179	163	19·04	161
1958	334	181	153	18·57	164
1959	370	211	159	21·01	185
1960	368	181	187	20·25	146
1961	368	187	181	19·49	170
1962	366	175	191	19·04	192

Still Births

During 1962 there were 7 still births in the district.

STILL BIRTHS—

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	6	3	3	} Giving a Still Birth Rate of 18·76 per 1,000 total (live and still births).
Illegitimate	1	—	1	

There is a Still Birth Rate of 0.364 per 1,000 population in Washington Urban District, as compared with 0.332 for England and Wales last year.

Deaths and Death Rate

The Registrar General reports that after correction for outward and inward transfers, 174 residents of the Washington area died during 1962, being 100 males and 74 females.

Locally-compiled figures show that there were 125 deaths registered as having occurred within the district, being 66 males and 59 females.

Fifty-seven persons, being 38 males and 19 females, normally resident in the district, died outside the area. There were, therefore, 57 inward transfers.

The Death Rate for 1962, corrected for outward and inward transfers and including deaths from all causes and at all ages, was 9.053 for Washington Urban District, compared with 11.546 in 1961.

In order to compare the local figure with that for England and Wales, the former must be multiplied by a comparability factor of 1.35, giving a Death Rate for Washington of 12.221, whilst that for England and Wales is 11.9

Total Deaths under Five Years (corrected locally)

During 1962, 8 children died before attaining the age of five years, as compared with 9 in 1961; 8 children, being 4 males and 4 females, were under one year of age.

Therefore, 4.65 per cent. of the total deaths were of children under five years of age, as compared with 4.13 per cent. in 1961.

Deaths in Institutions

Of the 57 residents who died outside the area, 54 died in hospital, one in a private home, one due to accident, and one in a holiday camp.

Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths among women from puerperal sepsis, pregnancy, or abortion.

Comparisons between England and Wales and Washington

The maternal mortality per 1,000 total live and still births, based on deaths which are primarily classed as due to diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperal state, is shown in the following table :—

	ENGLAND AND WALES		WASHINGTON URBAN DISTRICT	
	Nos.	Rate	Nos.	Rate
Maternal Causes, excluding Abortion	243	0.28	0	0.000
Due to Abortion	57	0.07	0	0.000
Total Maternal Mortality ..	300	0.35	0	0.000

Death Rate of Infants under One Year

During 1962 there were 8 children, being 4 legitimate males and 4 legitimate females, who died in the area before attaining the age of one year. This is equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 21.85 per 1,000 live births, compared with 20.7 for England and Wales.

In 1961 there were 8 children who died under one year of age, yielding an infantile mortality rate of 21.73 (per 1,000 total births).

The following table shows the death rates for infants under one year of age, according to the total number of live births and legitimacy for the years 1953–1962 :—

Year	All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births
1953	37.03	37.97	0.00
1954	16.02	15.57	0.00
1955	36.69	35.5	0.00
1956	23.8	23.3	0.00
1957	26.31	25.56	0.00
1958	29.94	30.67	0.00
1959	27.02	27.47	0.00
1960	50.13	51.62	0.00
1961	21.73	22.10	0.00
1962	21.85	22.72	0.00

The following table shows in detail the number and causes of deaths in infants during the first year of life, and also the deaths at the various ages.

Infant Mortality during the year ended 31st December, 1962

Cause of Death	Ages of Children					Total
Prematurity	1 day; 2 hours	....	....	....	2
Acute Myelitis	2 months	....	....	....	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	5 months; 5 months	....	....	....	2
Acute Heart Failure	1 month	....	....	....	1
Anoxia	2 weeks	....	....	....	1
Intracerebral Haemorrhage	20 hours	....	....	....	1
						<hr/>
						8
						<hr/>

Since the total deaths in the district at all ages was 174, then 4.65 per cent. of the total were children under one year of age. Of these infants 62.5 per cent. were one week old or older.

Death Rate of Infants Under One Week

During 1962 there were 3 infants died before attaining the age of one week. This is equivalent to an early neo-natal Mortality Rate of 8.4 per 1,000 total live births.

There were 7 still births during 1962 in the district, which is equivalent to a perinatal Mortality Rate of 18.76 per 1,000 total live and still births.

Causes of Death in Washington Urban District during 1962

CAUSES OF DEATH					Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	....	....	....	....	....
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	....	....	....	....	....
3.	Syphilitic Disease	....	....	....	1	....
4.	Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....
5.	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....
6.	Meningococcal Infections	....	....	....	....	....
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	....	....	....	....	....
8.	Measles	....	....	....	....	....
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	....	....	....	3	3
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	....	....	....	2	2
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	....	....	....	....	1
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	....	....	....	....	2
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	....	....	....	6	8
15.	Leukaemia Aleukaemia	....	....	....	1	....
16.	Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	....	....	....	11	15
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	....	....	....	26	9
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	....	....	....	1	1
20.	Other Heart Disease	....	....	....	11	10
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	....	....	....	7	4
22.	Influenza	....	....	....	....	....
23.	Pneumonia	....	....	....	2	5
24.	Bronchitis	....	....	....	10	2
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	....	....	....	3	2
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	....	....	....	2	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	....	....	....	1	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	....	....	....	....	1
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	....	....	....	....	....
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	....	....	....	....	....
31.	Congenital Malformations	....	....	....	3	1
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	....	....	....	7	4
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	....	....	....	1	1
34.	All other Accidents	....	....	....	1	1
35.	Suicide	....	....	....	1	....
36.	Homicide and operations of War	....	....	....	....	....
ALL CAUSES					100	74

Causes of Death

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no deaths from either pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis during 1962.

COMPARATIVE TABLE

Year	No. of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Washington U.D.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis England and Wales	Death Rate per 1,000 Population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Washington U.D.	No. of Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Washington U.D.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis England and Wales	Death Rate per 1,000 Population from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Washington U.D.
1953	5	0.179	0.283	0	0.022	0.000
1954	1	0.160	0.056	0	0.019	0.000
1955	2	0.145	0.112	0	0.015	0.000
1956	1	0.109	0.056	0	0.012	0.000
1957	5	0.109	0.279	0	0.011	0.000
1958	0	0.089	0.000	0	0.011	0.000
1959	0	0.077	0.000	1	0.008	0.055
1960	1	0.068	0.055	1	0.007	0.055
1961	6	0.065	0.317	0	0.007	0.000
1962	0	0.059	0.000	0	0.007	0.000

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The following table shows the number of B.C.G. Vaccinations carried out at the various schools throughout the district.

This is a form of preventative medicine which is most essential in Urban Districts, and it means that at least 80 per cent. of these children vaccinated are now, for a number of years, protected against tuberculosis.

SCHOOL	No. Consenting	No. Skin-Tested	% Skin-Tested	No. Positive Readings	No. Negative Readings	% Positive Readings	% Negative Readings	No. Absent at Time of Reading
Alderman Smith Grammar	363	322	88.7	87	221	27.0	68.0	14
Glebe Secondary Modern	144	134	74.4	31	96	23.1	71.6	7
St. Joseph's R.C.	88	72	81.8	8	61	11.9	84.7	3
Usworth Colliery Modern	153	143	93.4	8	123	5.5	85.1	12
High Usworth Secondary Modern	78	76	97.4	11	64	14.4	84.2	1

HEART DISEASE AND DISEASE OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

This includes :—

		Males		Females
Coronary Disease—Angina	....	26	....	9
Hypertension with Heart Disease....		1	....	1
Other Heart Disease	....	11	....	10
Other Circulatory Disease....	....	7	....	4
Total	....	<u>45</u>	....	<u>24</u>

Therefore in 1962 there were 69 deaths due to the above-named causes—that is, 39.6 of the total deaths, or a death rate of 3.59 per 1,000 population. The percentage of total deaths in 1961 was 30.28 and the death rate 3.49.

COMPARATIVE TABLE

Year	Total Deaths All Causes	Deaths due to Heart Disease	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		Percentage Total Deaths due to Heart Disease
			All Causes	Heart Disease	
1952	200	53	11.29	2.99	26.55
1953	155	48	8.77	2.72	31.0
1954	204	72	11.51	4.06	35.29
1955	201	60	11.29	3.37	29.85
1956	173	53	9.68	2.9	30.64
1957	181	54	10.10	3.015	29.83
1958	170	62	9.126	3.44	36.47
1959	185	63	10.23	3.48	34.08
1960	222	65	11.67	3.58	29.28
1961	218	66	11.546	3.49	30.28
1962	174	69	9.053	3.59	39.6

CANCER

This includes all malignant growths and diseases.

During 1962 there were 27 deaths certified as being due to malignant growths, being 11 males and 16 females. Of these, 4 were due to cancer of lungs and bronchi and 6 to cancer of stomach, 1 breast, 2 uterus, and 14 to other malignant growths.

	England and Wales		Washington Urban District
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) cancer of lungs and bronchi	0.510	....	0.208
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) other cancer	1.667	....	1.196

The following table shows the number of deaths in the area due to cancer, and the mortality rate from this disease in 1962 compared with the preceding 10 years :—

Year	NUMBER OF DEATHS			Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
	Male	Female	TOTAL	
1952	21	12	33	1.86
1953	12	11	23	1.30
1954	18	19	37	2.08
1955	24	21	45	2.528
1956	12	15	27	1.15
1957	15	16	31	1.73
1958	21	15	36	2.02
1959	21	14	35	1.93
1960	23	21	44	2.42
1961	26	15	41	2.17
1962	11	16	27	1.404

Mass Radiography

A survey carried out by the Unit at two locations in Washington during 2nd to 5th January, and 18th to 20th July, 1962, revealed the following:—

	Males	Females
Number X-Rayed	580	260
Number referred to Chest Clinic	48	14
Number of Abnormalities revealed	84	24
Number Pneumoconiosis	40	—

Diphtheria Immunisations

The number of children in the Urban District who are recorded as having the complete course and those who have received the subsequent reinforcing, or booster, dose are given as follows :—

	Full Course	Boosters
0 to 5 years of age	863	4
6 to 15 years of age	2,086	741
Total	<u>2,949</u>	<u>745</u>

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply

The water undertaking for the Urban Area has now been entirely taken over by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Co. from the Council. Water continues to be supplied as previously, that is, part from the company's own reservoirs and part from the Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead Water Co., from whom a bulk supply is received at the western boundary of the Urban District.

The supply of water is satisfactory as regards both quantity and quality.

The only treatment installed in the supply system within the Urban District consists of a small Calgon dosing plant to reduce hardness. The taking of samples for bacteriological and chemical analysis is carried out by the company.

The waters do not appear to have a plumbo solvent action.

Samples of main supply water taken during the year gave satisfactory results, there being no evidence of contamination.

All the dwelling-houses within the Urban District are supplied from public water mains by the method herewith tabulated :—

(1) Direct to houses	....	....	....	....	6,063
(2) By means of tap in yard or wash-house	....				10
					<hr/>
					6,073
					<hr/>

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The sewage of the district is discharged into the River Wear at three points : one near Barmston Forge and two at Washington Staithes. The waste matter at Barmston only is treated in settlement tanks before being allowed to flow into the river. The settlement tanks were cleansed during September, 1962. The need for new sewage disposal works is recognised and is under consideration.

Rivers and Streams

Favourable reports as to the condition of the various water-courses in the district were received during the past year.

Closet Accommodation

At the end of the year the various types in use within the Urban District were as follows :—

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Water Closets..	6,467	6,608	6,767	6,965	7,068
Ash Closets	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Elsan Closets ..	7	7	7	7	6

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The collection and disposal of household and trade refuse within the Urban District was carried out by direct labour in entirety.

The personnel included three foremen drivers and 12 loaders. Temporary labour was drawn from the Highways department when required.

A service varying from five to eight days was maintained during the year to the community. Three vehicles, each with driver and four loaders, maintain the service of specified parts of the district, and efforts at collections on certain days at defined places in each district has been fairly successful. The vehicles used are as follows:—

- Dennis, 18 cubic yards, rear loading and diesel driven (1957)
- Dennis, 10 cubic yards, side loading and diesel driven (1953)
- Dennis, 10 cubic yards (1950), replaced 2nd July, 1962, by
- Dennis, 18 cubic yards, rear loading and diesel driven (1962)

The number of dwelling houses, shops and other premises dealt with totalled 6,175.

Test weights of loaded vehicles were taken during the year and, together with information returned in the daily time sheets by the foremen, it was calculated that approximately 6,830 tons were collected for disposal, involving 2,711 loads and 333,970 calls. The tonnage collected was equal to 3.27 stones in weight per call and 1 ton 2.1 cwt. per house, etc., per year.

Disposal of refuse during the year involved one tipping site and two agricultural areas filled in on request of the occupiers. The sites and quantity deposited were as follows:—

Jubilee Tip	....	....	....	....	6,750 tons
Agricultural Areas (two)	....	....	....	....	80 „

The main tip was treated once for rat infestation.

While it is noted the actual weight of refuse collected by the cleansing personnel is decreasing, the amount of refuse from builders, gardeners and tradespeople deposited, often haphazardly on the site,

continues to increase, causing additional expense and loss of tipping space. It is calculated that the maximum life of Jubilee Tip is four years.

Expenditure

The cost of collection and disposal of refuse during the year under review was £11,583 9s.

Trade refuse increased in quantity during the period and £145 9s. was received for its disposal. The actual cost on the service was, therefore, £11,438.

Unit Costs

	£	s.	d.
Expenditure per ton per annum	1	13	6
„ per 1,000 houses, etc., per annum	1,852	6	1
„ per house, etc., per annum	1	17	0½
„ per 1,000 population per annum	595	2	2
„ per call			8·2

Public Health Inspector's General Summary for Year 1962

	No. of Inspec- tions	No. of Informal Notices Served	No. of Statutory Notices Served	Defects Remedied After Notice
Housing :				
Public Health and Housing Acts....	2,258	182	11	178
Sanitary Conveniences :				
Insufficient .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defective	152	34	.....	34
Drainage	124	31	.....	31
Water Supply	76	27	.....	27
Food Premises	205	17	.....	17
Shops Act	61	.....	.....	.....
Dairies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slaughter-houses :				
Public .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tents, Vans, etc.	47	.....	.....	.....
Offensive Trades .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Factories and Workplaces	54	12	.....	12
Keeping of Animals	23	4	.....	4
Insanitary Ashpits and Receptacles....	173	53	.....	51
Offensive Accumulations	29	8	.....	8
Smoke Nuisances	7	.....	.....	.....
Prevention of Damage by Pests				
Acts, 1949	371	8	.....	8

Shops Act

During the year 61 visits and inspections of shops were made.

Smoke Abatement

During the year no complaints were recorded in the department.

Washington Urban District being chiefly a mining area, the Council are keenly watching the developments in other areas under the Clean Air Acts, 1956, and studying the possibilities of the future. All new properties are subject to a limited number of open fires and, where installed, must be fitted with approved appliances.

Swimming Baths

There are no swimming baths in the Urban area.

Rat Infestation

During the year maintenance treatments for rats within the area were carried out as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Infestation Control Division. A summary of the work entailed on surface infestations is given in the following table.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	NON-AGRICULTURAL				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	46	5,699	919	6,664	44
II. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	4	89	27	120	13
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common Rats { Major ..	1	..	1	2	2
{ Minor ..	1	31	12	44	5
Ship Rats { Major ..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Minor ..	..	..	..	..	..
House Mice { Major ..	..	4	1	5	1
{ Minor ..	2	42	11	55	2
III. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	12	114	17	143	11
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common Rats { Major ..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Minor ..	2	14	2	18	2
Ship Rats { Major ..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Minor ..	..	..	..	..	..
House Mice { Major ..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Minor ..	..	17	4	21	3
IV. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	8	17	11	36	3
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common Rats { Major ..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Minor ..	1	..	..	1	..
Ship Rats { Major ..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Minor ..	..	..	..	..	..
House Mice { Major ..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Minor ..	2	7	3	12	..
V. Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Number of infested properties (in Sections II, III, and IV) treated by the L.A.	9	87	13	109	5
VII. Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments. (To be completed only if figures are readily available) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:—					
(a) Treatment .. ..	..	..	6	6	..
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing) ..	..	..	2	2	..
IX. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
X. Legal Proceedings .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
XI. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out			Nil		

Housing

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	781
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose....	2,258
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts	473
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose....	1,419
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	48
(4)	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	363

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	82
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(A) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 10 AND 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs....	9
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By owners	9
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners....	Nil

(B) PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By owners	2
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners....	Nil

(C) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 16 AND 17 (1) OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	21
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	21

(D) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	16
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

During the period under review 195 houses were erected and occupied within the Urban District, viz. :—

Permanent houses by Local Authority	83
Houses built by Private Enterprise	112

4. Overcrowding

In the Urban District overcrowding is much in evidence, more particularly with regard to houses overcrowded by reason of more than one family being in occupation.

The following is a Summary of the Permanent Dwelling-houses, including number of Apartments erected by the Local Authority up to 31st December, 1962.

WARD	SIZE OF HOUSE OR TYPE				Total
	2BR	3BR	A.P.	S.P.	
Washington	110	258	47	27	442
Washington Station	42	239	31	3	315
Springwell	26	128	16	....	170
Usworth Colliery	287	156	....	....	443
Great Usworth	321	999	97	37	1,454
TOTAL	786	1,780	191	67	2,824

The total number of dwelling-houses under the control of the Urban District Council is tabulated herewith :—

Permanent	2,824
Temporary	97
Others	4
	<u>2,925</u>

5. Improvement Grants : Housing Acts, 1958-59

	Discretionary	Standard
Applications submitted during 1962	29	3
Applications rejected during 1962	4	—
Applications cancelled by applicants	—	2
Total number of applications approved since inception of scheme	293	10
Total number of applications rejected since inception of scheme	17	—
Total number of grants paid since inception of scheme	256	10

6. Rent Act, 1957

Number of Certificates of Disrepair applied for during 1962	Nil
Undertakings given by landlord (Form K)	Nil
Number of Certificates issued (Form L)	Nil
Number of Certificates cancelled	Nil

Inspection and Supervision of Food

(a) Milk Supply

During the year regular samples of milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Havelock Hospital, Sunderland, for examination. All samples taken satisfied the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests.

There are no pasteurisation plants within the area, the bulk of milk being supplied to retailers by the Craven Dairies Limited and North-West Durham Co-operative Dairies Limited.

(b) Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

No licences were issued during the year with regard to premises for the slaughtering of animals for human consumption.

Licences to slaughter were renewed to two persons for the ensuing year.

Unsound foodstuffs, involving the issue of 223 certificates, were surrendered as unfit for human consumption during the year, and consisted of the following :—

Bacon	....	....	....	....	....	4 lb.
Sausage	....	....	....	....	....	25 „
Tinned Meat	....	....	....	....	....	445 „
„ Vegetables	....	....	....	....	....	236 „
„ Fruit	....	....	....	....	....	210 „
„ Fish	....	....	....	....	....	10 „
„ Soup	....	....	....	....	....	20 „
„ Milk Pudding	....	....	....	....	....	27 „
„ Milk	....	....	....	....	....	20 tins
Cheese	....	....	....	....	....	63 lb.
Butter	....	....	....	....	....	4 „
Dried Fruit	....	....	....	....	....	7 „
Pies	....	....	....	....	....	4 „
Cake	68 „
Cereals	2 „
Chicken	12 „
Other Foods	18 „

Number of Retailers Registered	51
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During the year 100 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and the following results were obtained :—

Provisional Grade	No. of Samples
1	82
2	9
3	5
4	4

Apart from the ice cream sold by the two registered producers most of the ice cream is of the pre-packed type, which is delivered to the small retail shops where it is stored in refrigerators. Control of motor vans retailing in the district is satisfactorily maintained.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	21	....	....
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	31	24	4	....
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	9	....	....
Total	57	54	4	....

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)	4	4	....	....	....
Overcrowding (S.2) ....	....	....	....	....	....
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ....	....	....	....	....	....
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ....	....	....	....	....	....
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ....	....	....	....	....	....
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
Insufficient ....	....	....	....	....	....
Unsuitable or defective	6	6	....	3	....
Not separate for sexes ....	....	....	....	....	....
Other offences (not including offences relating to out-work)	5	5	....	....	....
Total	15	15	....	3	....

3. Out-workers

There are no factories in the Urban District employing out-workers.

The premises of 3 out-workers employed by factories situated in other districts were inspected and were found to be satisfactory.

All of these were employed in making toilet goods.

Notifiable Disease during the year 1962

The incidence of infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, as notified in the district during the period under consideration, the number of cases which received treatment in hospital, and the number of deaths from such infectious diseases are shown in the following table :—

DISEASES	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	....	....	....
Scarlet Fever	3	....	....
Diphtheria	....	....	....
Enteric F. (incl. Paratyphoid)	....	....	....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	....	....	....
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....
Erysipelas	....	....	....
Pneumonia	4	9	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....
Measles	32	....	....
Whooping Cough	6	....	....
Dysentery	....	....	....
Poliomyelitis	....	....	....
Polioencephalitis	....	....	....
Food Poisoning	....	....	....
Acute Encephalitis	....	....	....
Total	45	9	7

Prevention of Blindness

Schemes for the above are entirely under the jurisdiction of the County Council.

Cases of Infectious Diseases during 1962 showing Age, Incidence, and Distribution

DISEASE	At All Ages	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED									WARDS					No. of Cases Removed to Hospital		
		0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Washington	Washington Station	Usworth Colliery		Great Usworth	Springwell
Scarlet Fever	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	6	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Measles (excluding Rubella)	32	4	3	10	3	3	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	14	11	1
Pneumonia	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	4	.....
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Chicken Pox	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

New Cases of Tuberculosis during 1962

The following table shows the notification of tuberculosis, pulmonary and non-pulmonary, according to sex, for the year 1962, compared with the preceding 10 years :—

Year	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1952	12	12	24	2	2	4
1953	14	4	18	1	....	1
1954	11	15	26	1	1	2
1955	2	9	11	1	....	1
1956	8	7	15	1	2	3
1957	7	3	10	2	2	4
1958	11	9	20	1	3	4
1959	6	3	9	....	....	....
1960	4	5	9	....	....	....
1961	2	5	7	1	1	2
1962	6	5	11	....	2	2

The following table shows the distribution of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1962, according to sex and ward incidence :—

Ward	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Washington	1	2	....	....	3
Washington Station	3	....	....	1	4
Usworth Colliery ....	....	1	....	....	1
Great Usworth	2	2	....	1	5
Springwell ....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	6	5	....	2	13

The following table shows the various age periods for males and females at which the new cases were notified and the age of those who died from tuberculosis :—

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5—15 „ ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15—25 „ ....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
25—45 „ 	3	2	....	1	....	....	....	....
45—65 „ 	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
65 and upwards	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	6	5	....	2	....	....	....	....

Occupation

The occupations of those who were notified during 1962 as suffering from tuberculosis were as follows :—

PULMONARY: 1 miner, 3 housewives, 1 steel dresser, 1 telephonist, 5 not known.

NON-PULMONARY: 2 housewives.

Sites of Lesions in Non-Pulmonary Cases

1 cervical glands, 1 abdomen.

Examination of Sputa

Specimens of sputa sent by the family doctor or other medical practitioner are examined free at the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The following table shows the various age periods for males and females at which the new cases were notified and the age of those who died from tuberculosis:-

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years								
5-15	1							
15-25	1							
25-45	3	1						
45-65	2	1						
65 and upwards								
Total	4	2						

Occupation

The occupations of those who were notified during 1942 as suffering from tuberculosis were as follows:-

Professions: 1 male, 3 females, 1 was female / a domestic,
1 was housewife.

Non-Professions: 2 housewives.

Sites of Lesions in Non-Professionary Cases

1 cervical glands, 1 abdominal.

Examination of Sputa

Specimens of sputa sent by the family doctor or other medical practitioners are examined first at the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle upon Tyne.



