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Contributors

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LONGBENTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

County of Northumberland



ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1963

OF

A. W. HAY

M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

AND

WILLIAM N. LOCKEY

C.R.S.H., Certified Meat Inspector

Senior Public Health Inspector



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OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
Medical Officer of Health...	ARTHUR W. HAY	M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector ...	WILLIAM N. LOCKEY	M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B., Meat and Food Inspector's Cert., Sanitary Science Cert., R.S.H.
1st Additional Public Health Inspector	ROBERT P. BRUCE	M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B., Meat and Food Inspector's Cert., Smoke Inspector's Cert., R.S.H.
2nd " " "	NEIL W. CROSBY	M.A.P.H.I., P.H.I.E.B., Meat and Food Inspector's Diploma R.S.H. <i>Resigned</i> 16/6/63.
2nd " " "	KENNETH DOBSON	M.A.P.H.I., P.H.I.E.B. <i>Commenced</i> 28/8/63. <i>Resigned</i> 26/12/63.
Pupil Public Health Inspector ...	HARRY WILKINSON	Inter.P.H.I.E.B.

Longbenton Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ARTHUR W. HAY

for the year ended 31st December, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the

LONGBENTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the public health of the district for the year ending December, 1963.

The population of the Area continues to increase in numbers and now totals 47,930. It is interesting to note that only ten years ago the population was only slightly over 30,000. In the same ten years the rateable value of the area has increased from £154,865 to £1,130,815.

The general health of the population is good, and it is especially pleasing to record that once again there were no maternal deaths in connection with childbirth. An infantile mortality of 14.6 per thousand live births is also very gratifying, being the lowest ever recorded, and being below the average for the country as a whole. The number of cases of infectious disease remains low, with the exception of measles, 709 cases of which occurred during the year. Work on the production of a practical vaccine for use against this illness is going on, and it is hoped that vaccination against measles will be available in the near future. No cases of smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria or poliomyelitis occurred during the year. Immunisation against diphtheria and poliomyelitis has had a remarkable success, and the campaign for the immunisation of babies continues unabated.

The facility for having this done is available at all Infant Welfare Clinics in the district, and all mothers are encouraged to have this done. The procedure is simplified by the use of a Triple vaccine, which immunises against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus in one injection. For poliomyelitis the oral form of the vaccine is used and no injection is necessary.

At the beginning of the year a new Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic came into operation on the Longbenton Estate and at the end of the year a new Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic was completed at Woodlands Park. These buildings, provided by the County Council, are modern and spacious, providing medical and dental sections, as well as facilities for lectures and demonstrations to mothers.

The main cause of death in the area is coronary thrombosis, 81 persons dying of this disease during the year. This is more than double the numbers dying from coronary thrombosis ten years ago. Cancer is the second commonest cause of death, and cancer of the lung continues to increase at a more rapid rate than any other form. This disease caused the death of 22 persons, only one of whom was a female. This may well be linked with the smoking habits of the sexes, it having been demonstrated many times over the past years that heavy smoking is associated with the onset of cancer of the lung.

The main task of the Public Health Inspectors continues to be the investigation and rectifying of housing defects. An indication of the amount of work required in this Department is shown by the fact that 6,430 official visits were made for the purpose of housing inspection. The work of slum clearance continues, and 92 houses were allocated to re-house families taken from slum clearance areas.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support in public health measures, and to thank Mr. Lockey and the Staff of the Health Department for their willing assistance during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. HAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	6,786
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population mid-year 1963	47,930
Number of inhabited houses (31/3/64) according to Rate Book	14,702
Rateable Value (1/4/64)	£1,130,815
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1964/65) ...	£4,555

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The chief industry is coal mining, with the exception of the residential area of Benton and Forest Hall.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births—Legitimate	394	403	797
Illegitimate	13	12	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	407	415	822
Still Births—Legitimate	4	5	9
Illegitimate	—	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4	6	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
DEATHS.	227	192	419

Comparability Factors:—

Births	0.87
Deaths	1.52
Live Births per 1,000 Population ...	17.10 corrected 14.88
Still births per 1,000 Live and Still Births	12.00 „ 10.44

DEATH RATE.

The Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	8.74	„	13.28
--	------	---	-------

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still Births)
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR
OF AGE

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	8	4	12
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
				<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS
OF AGE

Legitimate	...	...	...	5	3	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
				<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE

Legitimate	...	...	...	5	3	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
				<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS OF INFANTS UNDER
1 YEAR OF AGE.

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	14.60
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births				15.05
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births				—

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS OF INFANTS UNDER
4 WEEKS OF AGE.

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	9.73
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births				10.03
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births				—

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1
WEEK OF AGE

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	9.73
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births				10.03
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births				—

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	70
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LONGBENTON AREA, 1963.

Causes of Death						Males	Females
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	227	192
1—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...					6	—
2—Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...				—	1
3—Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...			2	—
4—Diphtheria...	...	...	...	...		—	—
5—Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...		—	—
6—Meningococcal infections...	...	...	...			—	—
7—Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...			—	—
8—Measles	...	...	...	...		—	—
9—Other infective and parasitic diseases	...					—	—
10—Cancer of stomach	...	...	...			4	3
11—Cancer of lung and bronchus	...	...	...			21	1
12—Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...		—	5
13—Cancer of uterus	...	...	...	...		—	5
14—Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...		15	11
15—Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...		3	2
16—Diabetes	...	...	...	...		—	2
17—Vascular lesions of nervous system	...					27	27
18—Coronary disease, angina	...	...				54	27
19—Hypertension with heart disease	...					1	2
20—Other heart disease	...	...	...	...		18	32
21—Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...		6	9
22—Influenza	...	...	...	...		—	2
23—Pneumonia	...	...	...	...		11	21
24—Bronchitis	...	...	...	...		14	6
25—Other diseases of respiratory system	...					1	—
26—Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...					—	3
27—Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...					—	—
28—Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...			2	—
29—Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...			3	—
30—Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...					—	—
31—Congenital malformations	...	...	...			1	1
32—Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...					20	21
33—Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...			6	1
34—All other accidents	...	...	...			6	4
35—Suicide	...	...	...	...		6	6

There is no evidence of any excessive or unusual mortality during the year.

TABLE SHOWING THE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES SINCE
THE FORMATION OF THE LONGBENTON URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL IN 1935.

1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
78.3	85.22	87.3	70.27	51.9	85.7	60.6	51.8	61.1
1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
35.95	76.54	35.95	36.68	43.68	38.87	31.47	25.80	38.31
1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
23.76	24.41	35.18	20.40	16.52	18.18	27.71	17.54	15.29
1962	1963							
24.59	14.60							

The following table shows the number of bacteriological specimens from the Longbenton Area examined in the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle, during 1963.

Examination Requested.	Positive	Negative.	Total.
Vincent's Angina	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Haemolytic Strep.	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Sputa	—	—	—
Enteric and Dysentery Groups ...	39	128	167
Staphylococcus Aureus	—	—	—
	39	128	167

TUBERCULOSIS, 1963.—The following Tables are self explanatory :—

	NEW CASES NOTIFIED FORM A				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 14 years ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 24 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 44 years ...	4	2	1	2	1	—	—	—
45 to 64 years ...	5	—	1	1	5	1	—	1
65 years and over ...	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
Age not known ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	13	3	2	3	10	1	—	1

CASES TRANSFERRED INTO AREA.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years ...	—	—	—	—
5 to 14 years ...	—	1	—	—
15 to 24 years ...	1	2	—	—
25 to 44 years ...	4	7	1	—
45 to 64 years ...	—	2	—	—
65 years and over ...	—	—	—	—
Age not known ...	—	—	—	—
	5	12	1	—

PARTICULARS OF TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER
as at 31st December, 1963.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary and Non- Pulmonary
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	Total
Cases on Register at 1/1/63 ...	299	286	585	45	59	104	689
New Cases ...	13	3	16	2	3	5	21
Cases transferred into area . . .	5	12	17	1	—	1	18
Cases Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases Removed	30	29	59	2	7	9	68
Cases on Register at 31/12/63 ...	287	272	559	46	55	101	660

SECTION C.

1. WATER SUPPLY.

(i) The water supply for the area during the last year has been satisfactory in quantity and quality and is supplied by the Newcastle & Gateshead Water Company. 38 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and only one showed presence of 3 coliform bacilli per 100 ml.

(ii) *Drainage and Sewerage*—

There have been no extensive alterations to drainage or sewerage during the year.

2. (i) *Rivers and Streams*—

No action has been necessary during the year.

(ii) *Public Cleansing*—See Senior Public Health Inspector's Report.

(iii) *Sanitary Inspection of the Area*—See Senior Public Health Inspector's Report for details.

(iv) *Shops and Offices*—

Periodical visits are made to shops, especially food shops, in the area.

- (v) *Camping Sites*—
There is only one individual caravan licensed in the area.
- (vi) *Clean Air Act, 1946*—
Up to date nothing has been done to implement the above as regards the formation of Smoke Control Areas.
- (vii) *Swimming Pools and Baths*—
There are no swimming baths in the area.
- (viii) *Eradication of the Bed Bug*—
See Senior Public Health Inspector's Report.
- (ix) *Head Lice*—No special treatment was given.
Body Lice—No case of body lice was found.

SCHOOLS.

All schools in the area are provided with a sufficient and suitable water supply from the mains supply together with a water carriage system of sanitary accommodation. Periodical inspections are made of all schools and particular attention paid to those schools provided with school meals facilities, including kitchens.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

The figures produced by the Housing Manager and the Senior Public Health Inspector show the extensive work carried out in the use of new Council houses—92 were allocated to re-house from Slum Clearance Areas.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

- (a) *Milk Supply*—
Designated milk, viz., T.T. Raw, Pasteurised or Sterilised are only retailed in this area.
- (b) *Meat and Other Food*—
Details of the work done in meat inspection are given in the report of the Senior Public Health Inspector.
- (c) *Adulteration*—
This service is administered by the Northumberland County Council.

- (d) *Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food*—
Samples of ice cream only were taken by this department for Bacteriological examination.
- (e) *Nutrition*—
Talks were given to young mothers in Child Welfare Clinics.
- (f) *Shellfish and Molluscan*—
There are no shellfish beds or layings in this area. Shellfish is rarely sold in the district.

HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

The following Clinics are held in the district:—

BURRADON

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC	Alternate Thursday afternoons.
ANTE-NATAL CLINIC	Alternate Tuesday afternoons.

DUDLEY.

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC	Every Tuesday—Full Day.
ANTE-NATAL CLINIC	Every Wednesday afternoon.
IMMUNISATION CLINIC	Monday afternoon—4 weekly,
TODDLER CLINIC	3rd Thursday in month—afternoon.
ANTE-NATAL TALKS	Usually Monday afternoons.

FOREST HALL.

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC	Every Tuesday—full day.
ANTE-NATAL CLINIC	Every Wednesday afternoon.
IMMUNISATION CLINIC	Thursday morning—4 weekly.
TODDLER CLINICS (2)	Both held Thursday mornings —4 weekly.
ANTE-NATAL CLINIC combined with TODDLER CLINICS	Thursday—4 weekly.

KILLINGWORTH.

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC Alternate Thursday afternoons.

Longbenton.

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC Every Monday, all day.
 Every Friday, all day.
 ANTE-NATAL CLINIC Every Tuesday afternoon.
 Every Wednesday, all day.
 Every Tuesday morning 11—12.
 Every Thursday morning 10—11.
 Every Thursday afternoon.
 POLIO IMMUNISATION
 CLINIC Thursday—4 weekly.
 IMMUNISATION CLINIC Every Friday with Child Welfare
 Clinic.
 TODDLER CLINIC Thursday—4 weekly.
 RELAXATION CLASS Thursday afternoons.
 ANTE-NATAL TALKS Thursday afternoons.

WOODLANDS PARK.

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC Every Tuesday afternoon.
 Alternate Friday mornings.
 Every Friday afternoon.
 ANTE-NATAL CLINIC Every Wednesday afternoon.
 Every Thursday morning.
 TODDLER CLINIC Held with Child Welfare Clinic.
 IMMUNISATION CLINIC Held with Child Welfare Clinic.
 ANTE-NATAL TALKS Every Thursday afternoon.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

This is operated by Northumberland County Council, ambulances are supplied either from Wideopen Depot or Whitley Bay (for South part of District). For all parts of the area ambulances may be obtained by telephoning Wideopen 4141.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Northumberland County Council Home Help service operates in the district. Home Helps are available to householders where such help is required because of illness or confinement. The services of a Home Help are obtained on application to the South East Area Health Office, Whitley Bay. Applications need the support of a medical certificate.

LONGBENTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ended 31st December, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the
 LONGBENTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for the Public Health Inspection and Refuse Collection Departments for the year 1963.

HOUSING.

Details showing the number of families re-housed during 1963 and the numbers still remaining on the Housing Applications List, have been kindly supplied by the Housing Manager who states that all present applicants have re-registered during the year.

The following table shows the number of houses allocated to the various types of applicants:

POINTS SCHEME.

Categories:	A	B	C	D & O.P.	Total
	10	5	20	24	59

OTHERS.

Exchanges to abate overcrowding	...	79
Slum Clearance	... ..	92
Transfer of Tenancy	... ..	33
		263

The following table shows the fluctuation of the number of applicants for Council Houses between 1/4/49 and 1/4/64 :—

CATEGORY 'A.'	282	261	225	212	236	205	116	98	86	55	32	39	59	50	27	42	41
Applicants with homes of their own and residing in overcrowded conditions																	
CATEGORY 'B.'	225	240	213	103	150	138	24	15	6	4	7	8	5	11	15	18	10
Applicants without homes of their own and residing in overcrowded conditions																	
CATEGORY 'C.'	449	481	503	376	446	532	465	550	484	411	183	397	353	379	200	265	179
Applicants without homes of their own but not overcrowded																	
CATEGORY 'D.'	477	575	615	582	666	740	717	761	722	765	431	557	604	586	571	807	702
Normal applicants desiring improved housing accommodation but not overcrowded																	
	1433	1557	1586	1273	1498	1615	1322	1424	1298	1235	653	1001	1021	1026	813	1132	932

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME.

Re-housing from the Ivy Road Compulsory Purchase Area and the Palmersville Compulsory Purchase Area took place during the year. The demolition of the houses was not carried out until 1964. The contractor who had been engaged to do the work failed to complete it and the Council determined his contract, a deposit of £100 being retained. Further tenders were advertised and a new contractor engaged.

37 and 38, Market Street, Dudley. 5 and 6, Station Cottages, Forest Hall.

The above houses were treated as Individual Unfit Houses and Demolition Orders made during the latter months of 1963. The occupiers were not re-housed before the new year, 1964.

Instructions were received from the Council to carry out the inspection of the following properties:—

- 1—40 Office Row, Burradon.
- 1—14 Double Row, „
- 1—25 Middle Row, „
- 2—54 North Row, „
- 1—21 Burradon Terrace, Burradon.
- 1—14 Annitsford Terrace, „
- 38—42 Burradon Road, „

It is intended to treat these houses as Individual Unfit Houses when the Council have been able to obtain a site and get clearance from planning and agricultural interests.

REPAIR OF PRIVATELY OWNED HOUSES.

The number of complaints from tenants of privately owned houses are much less than previously. It may be that landlords, now having more rent, are carrying out repairs without being forced to do so. Instances have been found where tenants, owing to lack of security, have asked the department not to press for repairs to be carried out. This is making the work of the department difficult and can mean more expense on the landlords who do not see the wisdom of maintaining the houses in a good state of repair.

RENT ACT, 1957.

Upon searching our records it was found that two Certificates of Disrepair, issued in 1957, had not been acted upon by the tenants in that they had not deducted the rent, fearing that to do so would incur the displeasure of the owner who, it was thought, may be able to obtain possession and evict them.

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair during the year, in so far as enforcing the maintenance of houses the Act has failed in this area.

TABLE 1.

	Number of Inspections during year.	Number of Defects or Contraventions of Bye-Laws.	Number of Informal Notices served	Defects remedied by Informal Action	Number of Statutory Notices served	Defects remedied after Statutory Notices	Legal Proceedings
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Housing (Including Housing Survey)—							
Structural Defects ...		159	28	102			
Defective Food Store ...	2132			1			
Dampness ...		22	16	9			
Slum Clearance and Overcrowding ...							
WATER SUPPLY—							
Insufficient ...	92	11	8	5			
Unsatisfactory ...							
DRAINAGE							
Insufficient ...	409	58	46	1	2	2	
Unsatisfactory ...				42			
SANITARY CONVENIENCES—							
Insufficient ...	161	81	66	57			
Unsatisfactory ...	90	41	41	46			
Defective Dustbins ...	109	1	1	1			
Nuisances, Watercourses and Offensive Accumulations	20						
Tents, Vans, and Sheds ...	217						
Infectious Diseases ...	259				1	1	1
Rodent and Pest Control ...	53						
Keeping of Animals ...							
FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960—							
Public Houses and Food Premises ...	308	67	22	54			1
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ...	40						
Shops Act ...	130	1	1	2			
Milk and Dairies Regulations ...	4	2	1				
Meat Inspection & Food Inspection & Slaughterhouses (Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations).	1668						
Public Cleansing ...	290	2	2	2			
Factories Act ...	126	1	1				
Clean Air Act, 1956 ...	306	1	1				
Rent Act, 1957 ...							
Petroleum Regulations ...	16						
Agriculture, Safety Health and Welfare Regulations							
TOTALS	6430	447	234	322	3	3	2

TABLE II.
HOUSING.

TABULAR STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1963.

Houses Completed during the Year	With State Assistance	Unaided	Total
By Local Authority	96	—	96
By any other Housing Authority	73	—	73
By private persons	—	47	47
Total	169	47	216

Total number of Inhabited Houses in District, 14,702.
Total number of Houses owned by Local Authority 3,586.

CLOSING AND DEMOLITION OF HOUSES.

A. FORMAL ACTION.

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of houses demolished during 1963 as a result of Clearance Schemes or other formal action | 20 |
| (Number of houses included in above which were from pre-war confirmed Clearance Areas) | — |
| (2) Number of houses <i>closed</i> but not demolished as a result of formal action | — |

B. INFORMAL ACTION.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of houses permanently discontinued as dwellings as a result of informal action and not included above | — |
| (2) Houses demolished | — |

RECONDITIONING AND REPAIR.

Number of houses made fit during 1963 by procedure under either Housing or Public Health Acts :

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) As a result of Informal Action | 118 |
| (b) By owners as a result of statutory notice | 3 |
| (c) By Local Authority in default of owners | — |

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958.
HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.
IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

A. *Discretionary Grants.*

1.	Applications submitted to Local Authority during year	...	...	...	...	...	27
2.	Applications rejected by Local Authority during year	...	...	...	...	...	—
3.	Applications approved by Local Authority during year	...	...	...	...	...	27
4.	Approximate average grant approved per house	...	...	...	...	...	£187-5-7
5.	Total number of houses approved for grant since inception of scheme	...	...	...	...	...	198

B. *Standard Grants.*

							Total to Date
1.	Number of separate houses for which grants were made during the year	...	...	...	14	72	72
2.	Number of houses provided with :—						
	(a) Bath or shower	...	...	...	13	56	56
	(b) Washhand basin	...	...	...	13	59	59
	(c) Hot water supply	...	...	...	13	56	56
	(d) Water closet	...	...	...	16	73	73
	(e) Foodstore	...	...	...	15	41	41

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES.

Following the receipt of Circular 42/62, a concentrated effort was made to improve the houses in West Allotment. The National Coal Board have submitted a tentative programme which it is intended to commence in 1964. In the meantime a scheme was produced to deal with the private houses and we were able to complete 16 houses during the year. A considerable amount of time had to be spent to produce a plan which would cover all the 16 houses, and to draw up a specification and invite tenders and, of course, we had to more or less act as Clerk of the Works for the scheme and supervise the work whilst in progress. The scheme worked out at approximately £500 per house and in it was a bathroom, separate W.C., hot water, foodstore and kitchenette. There are still some 97 privately owned houses in this village without the five amenities but it has not been possible to persuade the owners, in some instances owner-occupiers, to participate in our scheme.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers P'cuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	9	13	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	72	84	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises)	20	29	3	—
Total	101	126	7	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp'ctor	By H.M. Insp'ctor	
Want of Cleanliness (Sec. 1)	5	5	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	—	—
Total	13	13	—	—	—

TABLE OF OUTWORKERS.

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August List.	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing Apparel Making, etc.	5	—	—	—	—	—
All other outworkers	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	—	—	—	—	—

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.

A survey made in 1962 showed that a very high proportion of the houses in the district have inside water supply, .03% only are without—they have taps in the yard. It was not necessary to serve formal notices to secure repairs to water pipes. Eight instances were found where there were defects and these were remedied after informal action.

DRAINAGE.

It was necessary to serve formal notice regarding defective drains in two instances, one of which the work was done in default.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

The regular sampling of domestic water supplies throughout the district was continued, in all some 38 samples were taken of these one showed signs of slight contamination but this was localised and check samples showed that this had been rectified.

The number of samples submitted for bacteriological examination, together with the results, are set out below:—

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Bacilli Coli per 100 ml.</i>
37	Nil	Nil
1	3	3

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Informal action secured repairs to unsatisfactory accommodation in some 66 instances. It was not necessary to institute statutory action.

ASHBINS.

Informal action was taken for the renewal of 46 defective ashbins, 41 informal notices were served. It was not necessary to take formal action under Section 75 of the Act.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

It was necessary in one instance to draw attention to pollution of a stream.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

It was necessary to take steps under the National Assistance Act, 1948, to arrange for the burial of a child killed in an accident. We were able to make a claim and were paid by the Ministry of National Insurance and the mother was informed that she could also make a claim for the residue of the Death Grant.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN.

Contrary to our experience of last year (when we had a large number of calls on our services for the treatment of cockroach infestations), this year the number of treatments in Council houses has been reduced from 151 in 1962 to 92 in 1963. As no charge is being made to the individual occupiers it would appear that the present system, whereby a secondary treatment is given within three months so as to kill off any young which had hatched out following the initial treatment and before they are mature enough to breed, is now showing results in that we are receiving many less complaints of infestation.

Furniture of all tenants moving into Council houses is inspected for bed bugs, and if necessary, is treated with a solution of D.D.T. in Kerosene. In general, our figures for the treatment of vermin, bed bugs, fleas etc., especially are reduced to almost negligible proportions which is a great improvement on the position a few years ago. It can be that old furniture is now being discarded and destroyed rather than it being transferred from house to house. Most of the slum clearance houses have been cleared and people living in newer houses with more light are able to control, or prevent, infestations of these vermin.

The following table shows the number of treatments given:

	No. of Houses Inspected		No. of Houses Treated by L.A.	
	Council	Private	Council	Private
Furniture Inspections	61	168	61	167
Cockroaches	94	12	92	12
Bed Bugs... ..	4	3	2	1
Fleas	3	3	2	3
Blow Flies	—	1	—	1
Woodworm	3	—	2	—
Earwigs	1	—	1	—
Wasps	1	—	1	—
Cluster Flies	—	1	—	1
Clover Mite (Red Spider)	2	—	2	—
Carpet Beetles	1	—	1	—
Steam Fly	—	1	—	1
Ground Beetle	3	—	3	—
Other Insects	1	—	—	—
Mosquitoes	—	1	—	1
TOTALS	174	190	167	187

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

There are no caravan sites licensed in the area. There is one caravan licensed and used by the owner of a market garden which is a considerable distance from a built-up area.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

(i)	Number of Food Premises in the area	...	256
(ii)	Registered Premises	... ..	138
(iii)	Number of Inspections of Registered Premises		482

MOBILE SHOPS.

There is still a considerable number of mobile shops operating throughout the district, not only on new estates where new shops have been provided, but in the whole of the district. It would appear that there is a trend towards making visits to shops and it is felt that perhaps the number of vans is being reduced. Vans are inspected regularly to see that the Food Hygiene Regulations are being complied with.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

*Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924—1952 and
Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.*

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the district where regular slaughter takes place.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNATIONS.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number Killed	415	81	2352	9544	1690	14082
Number Inspected	415	81	2352	9544	1690	14082
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI						
Whole carcasses condemned	9	6	2	16	7	40
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	238	—	886	689	555	2368
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	59.51%	7.40%	37.75%	7.38%	33.25%	17.09%
Total weight of meat and offal condemned (lbs.) ...	5792	336	10752	2514	2974	22368
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organs were condemned	—	—	2	—	18	20
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	0.08%	—	1.06%	0.14%
Total weight of meat and offal condemned (lbs.)	—	—	63	—	289	352
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	27	—	—	33
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	—	—	3	—	—	3
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of Bovine Carcasses inspected affected with <i>C. Bovis</i> .	1.44%	—	1.14%	—	—	1.19%
Total weight of meat and offal condemned. (lbs.)	173	—	611	—	—	784

TABLE IV.
FOOD INSPECTION.

Unsound Food				Sur- rendered	Seized	Legal Pro- ceedings
1.	Beef (Imported)	...	lbs.	58	—	—
2.	Mutton (Imported)	...	..	—	—	—
3.	Pork (Imported)...	...	..	—	—	—
4.	Game	...	..	—	—	—
5.	Poultry	...	..	128	—	—
6.	Fish	...	..	—	—	—
7.	Fruit	...	..	—	—	—
8.	Canned Goods	...	Cans	370	—	—
9.	Bottles and Jars	...	..	4	—	—
10.	Other Foods	...	lbs.	—	—	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM.

Below is a table showing the results of the 10 ice cream samples which were submitted for bacteriological examination:—

<i>No. of samples.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
10	Grade 1

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Particulars of samples of Food and Drugs taken in the Urban District have been kindly provided by Mr. C. L. Arlidge, County Weights and Measures Inspector.

The following is a list of samples taken :—

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. taken</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Milk	40	40	—
Milk (School)	15	15	—
Other samples	96	96	—
Other samples (School)	4	4	—
Other samples	4	—	4
	—	—	—
	159	155	4
	—	—	—

During the year, one case of unsound food (mould bread) was reported to the Committee. The Council decided to prosecute and a conviction was recorded, the Newcastle Co-operative Society being fined £15 plus 6 guineas costs, for the offence.

One case, under the Food Hygiene Regulations, was reported. The premises were being used as a warehouse for the storing of food and was found to be dirty and rat infested. The Council decided to prosecute and the dealer, Mr. Keers of West View, Dudley, was fined a total of £100.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The standard reached by this Council of having each bin emptied at least once per week has been almost invariably maintained during the whole of the year. In certain parts of the area, where miners are supplied with concessionary coal, the bins are emptied more than once per week—6,500 are emptied three times per fortnight. Where bins are not easily accessible we endeavour to collect on a definite day each week and the occupiers, being used with this, time is not wasted in gaining access to the bins. We find that it is an advantage to organise the service so that a bin can be collected before it is full. In this instance a man can "shoulder" the bin whereas, if full to the limit, it would be necessary for two men to handle.

The Council have continued the system of paying bonus on the bins lifted and the workmen receive the same holidays as the office staff. In the Refuse Collection Department the extra days are taken in the summer instead of Boxing Day, half day following New Year's Day and Easter and Whit Monday which means that we have 11 weeks of four days only but most of the holidays are on Fridays. As the scheme allows for extra bonus to be paid for the work of five days being done in four we can overcome back log from holidays more quickly. In all, some 6,353 loads of refuse were collected and disposed of.

STATISTICS.

I beg to append statistics with reference to the refuse collected. The figures are based upon the estimated population for mid-year 1963—47,930 and 15,154 premises at 31/3/64.

HOUSE REFUSE ONLY.

Estimated quantity removed	...	...	22,235 tons
Approximate average weight per house	...	...	1.46 tons
Average per 1,000 population per day (365 days)	...	...	25.3 cwts.
Total cost of collection (Refuse, Salvage and Kitchen Waste)	...	...	£34,264
Cost of Disposal	...	...	7,065
			<hr/> 41,329
Less Income from Salvage, Tips, Bins, etc.			6,505
Nett Cost—Collection and Disposal	...	...	<hr/>£34,824

UNIT COSTS.

(Income from Salvage, excluding Kitchen Waste, is credited to Disposal).

	<i>Collection.</i>		<i>Disposal.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only	18	5	3	4	21	9
Gross cost per ton, transport only	11	4	6½		11	10½
Nett cost (all expenditure)	30	3	11		31	2
<hr/>						
Nett cost per 1,000 population	£ 704		£ 22		£ 726	
Nett cost per 1,000 premises	2,227		71		2,298	
Average cost per establishment			£ 2	s. 5	d. 9	
Average cost per head population				14	6	
Cost on the Rates in the £						7.6
Average cost for emptying one bin						8.06

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

The whole of the refuse, and that of Gosforth Urban District Council, has been tipped under strictly controlled tipping lines in a field near Benton Square School. This field, which has not been useable for other than very rough grazing in the summer, is to be lifted 12 feet down to approximately 3 feet so as to bring it back into cultivation.

The tip is sprayed with an insecticide at intervals and a periodical inspection is made for any evidence of rat infestation. This latter, however, is kept to a minimum as the tip is sealed each night.

TRADE REFUSE.

Contracts have been made with shopkeepers for an annual charge, payable in advance, of 13/- per bin. Traders invariably object to paying for the removal of trade refuse but, generally, this system works satisfactorily.

SALVAGE.

It will be noted from below that the amount of waste paper shows an increase of 115 tons, the restriction of last year now being slightly eased and we can now forward more paper than during 1962.

<i>Waste Paper</i>			<i>Rags</i>		
<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
573	0½	£4,723	—	12¼	£12-5-0

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Regular inspections and treatments were made to the refuse tip and sewage disposal works. Allotments and smallholdings in the district are kept under strict observation. Inspections are made by the Council's Rodent Operator and co-operation has been obtained with the respective owners where any infestation of rats has been found. We have contracts with a number of farmers and their premises are given four regular services per year, although the treatments necessary are comparatively small, the farmers seem to be quite satisfied in that we are keeping the premises free from large infestations. Sewers in the area have been test baited where necessary, although very little evidence of infestation has been found.

It was necessary to serve notice under Section 4 of the Act in one instance during the year, in another the Council prosecuted under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act for failure to notify an infestation, and also under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations where the structure of a food room was not in good repair, order or condition so as to prevent any infestation of rats, mice or insects. He was fined £5 for the former and £10 for the latter offence.

It has been noted that the number of inspections have been increased from 1,808 to 2,074, whilst at the same time the number of treatments found necessary has fallen from 325 to 298. From this it could be deduced that our methods are showing success.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year :—

Type of Property		No. of Properties in District	No. of Properties Surveyed (Inc. Re-surveys)	No. of Inspections Made	No. treated by L.A.
Local Authority ...		23	39	62	9
Business ...		1459	85	197	29
HOUSES	L.A. ...	3490 11139	165	238	46
	Private ...		495	1198	179
Agricultural	Allotments ...	360 approx	221	260	11
	Others ...	28	28	119	24
Totals... ..		16499	1033	2074	298

Bodies recovered : 181 Rats and 39 Mice.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The figures appended below are obtained from our Volumetric Atmospheric Pollution Gauge and SO₂ Recorder and show that from May to October again the pollution was very light. Both the smoke and sulphur dioxide figures show almost corresponding curve. It is noted that our highest monthly average for smoke is 486 and the SO₂ is 286, the corresponding figures for the apparatus at the Scientific Department of the National Coal Board, Benton, which have been supplied by the courtesy of Dr. D. A. Hall, Divisional Chief Scientist, show their highest average for smoke to be 365 and their SO₂ reading 248. Attention was drawn to this position last year which has again confirmed that the lower reading at the Grange, Benton is likely to be brought about because half of its perimeter is in open country and the whole of our station is in a built-up area, again indicating that our high readings are being caused by domestic smoke and not by drift from industrial areas of the Tyneside.

The record of the deposits for the year ended 31/12/63. also taken by the Scientific Department, National Coal Board, at the Grange, shows a high increase from 140 to 214 tons of deposit per square mile. This increase in the atmospheric pollution for the year can be caused by the very inclement weather during 1963. Again it is not possible to report that any steps have been taken towards implementing the Clean Air Act with regard to the formation of Smoke Control Areas. It is regretted that in this, which may be my last Annual Report, I have to admit that I have not been able to influence the Council into seeing the necessity to clean the air which, in time, would help to prevent throat and chest diseases.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1963.

MONTH	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Micrograms per cubic metre.			Micrograms per cubic metre.		
	Monthly Average.	Highest daily Average.	Lowest daily Average.	Monthly Average.	Highest daily Average.	Lowest daily Average.
January ...	247	748	nil	109	473	27
February ...	374	800	156	194	535	83
March ...	299	752	68	183	432	74
April ...	166	396	28	111	258	56
May ...	101	174	24	89	153	40
June ...	50	102	nil	71	146	34
July ...	68	112	12	68	113	21
August ...	70	133	13	46	118	14
September ...	118	222	20	80	182	23
October ...	185	444	32	96	232	39
November ...	262	628	54	113	226	45
December ...	359	1328	128	145	536	47

The table below shows the total deposits per square mile since 1951 and other data for 1963.

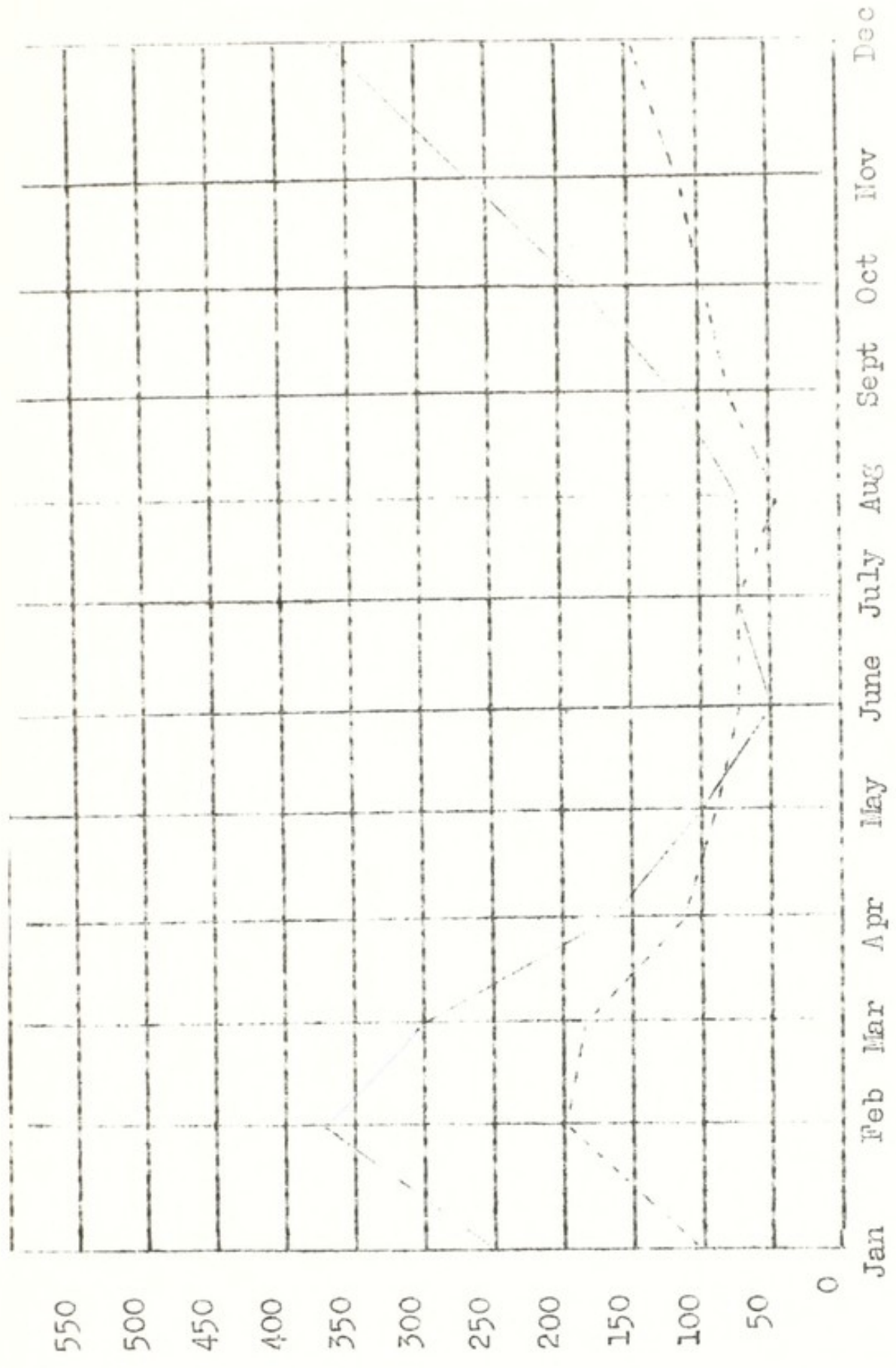
Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Tons	236	208	197	146	191	185	177	196	159	141	130	144	214
Rainfall	27.85 inches.
Insoluble Deposit	113 tons per sq. mile.
Soluble Deposit	101 tons per sq. mile.
Total Solid Deposit	<u>214</u>

In conclusion I would like to pay tribute to the inspectorial staff, Mr. R. P. Bruce and Mr. N. W. Crosby, Mr. Atkinson for work in connection with rodent and pest control and Mr. A. G. Lister for work in the refuse collection service and the clerical staff of the department for their loyalty and co-operation throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

W. N. LOCKEY,

Senior Public Health Inspector.



MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METRE

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

The table below shows the total deposits per square mile since 1951 and other data for 1963.

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Tons	236	208	197	146	191	185	177	196	159	141	130	144	214
Rainfall	27.85 inches.
Insoluble Deposit	113 tons per sq. mile.
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Total Solid Deposit	<u>214</u>

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Senior Public Health Inspector.

Graph to show smoke and S.O.₂ pollution for the year 1963.

