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Longbenton
Urban District Council

County of Northumberland



ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1965

of

A. W. HAY

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

Medical Officer of Health

and

R. W. THIRKELL

M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Public Health Inspector



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Longbenton Urban District Council

1. PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. I. V. Cummings.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. D. H. Davies.

Councillors: Beaumont, Cassidy, J. Fawcett, W. Fawcett, Harrison, Mrs. Helm, Mrs. Hudson, Kirby, Love, Means, Mitchell, Perkins, Mrs. Smailes, Smith, Taylor and Thompson.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

<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 & Food Inspector's Cert., Sanitary Science Cert., R.S.H. (Retired June, 1965)
Senior Public Health Inspector	...	R. W. THIRKELL ...	M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B., Meat and Food Inspector's Cert., Smoke Inspector's Cert., Sanitary Science Cert., R.S.H., Hons. Diploma Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene. (Appointed June, 1965).
Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector	...	W. R. M. GRAY ...	Cert. S.I.B., Meat and Food Inspectors Cert., Smoke Inspector's Cert.
Additional Public Health Inspector	...	HARRY WILKINSON ...	Diploma P.H.I.E.B.
Pupil Public Health Inspector	...	VACANT	
Senior Clerk	...	MRS. S. A. J. BRIDON ...	
Clerk	...	MISS N. BROWN ...	

3. LONGBENTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ARTHUR W. HAY

for the year ended 31st December, 1965.

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 state of public health in the district during the year ended 31st December 1965.

The population at mid-year was estimated at 47,580 which is about the same as last year: this number should increase as Killingworth New Town is developed in the near future.

The vital statistics are presented in their customary form, and it will be seen that there are no significant changes from last year although the trends vary slightly. Infectious diseases showed an increase in numbers caused solely by a measles epidemic which gave rise to 595 cases. Now that a commercial measles vaccine has been made available the incidence of this disease should be reduced in the next few years. The immunisation and vaccination rate in the district is satisfactory and only a small number of children fail to receive protection against the severe infectious diseases of childhood. During the year there were no cases of Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Smallpox, Dysentery, Typhoid or Para-Typhoid Fever. The number of cases of tuberculosis is falling steadily and there was only one death from this disease.

I am pleased to report once again that there were no deaths in association with child birth.

The general causes of death remain as before with Heart Disease heading the list of killer diseases, almost half of the deaths in the district being attributed to this cause. Cancer is again the second commonest cause of death and the marked difference

between the number of deaths from cancer of the lung in males (20) and the number of females (4) continues to be seen. The smoking habits of males could undoubtedly be a factor in this result.

The report of the Senior Public Health Inspector lists the routine work carried out by the department. This work under the various Acts increases each year and the amount can be indicated by the number of visits to premises (4,636) which were carried out by the inspectors during the year.

As from April the Council became the Food and Drugs Authority for the district and inspection and sampling of food and drugs are now done by the public health inspectors.

It is satisfactory to see the work being done under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. It will be seen that 814 contraventions of the Act were rectified by the action of the inspectors.

In conclusion I would like to express my appreciation to the staff of the department for their assistance during the year and in particular to Mr. Thirkell who became Senior Public Health Inspector in June.

Many thanks are expressed to the members of the Council for their continued interest and support in all measures designed to improve the health of the population.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. HAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

4. SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Situated in the County of Northumberland, the Longbenton Urban District covers an area of 6,786 acres, and adjoins the north-eastern boundary of the City and County of Newcastle upon Tyne. The Urban District is governed by a Council consisting of 24 members (Chairman and Vice-Chairman and 22 Councillors) it includes the following areas: Benton, Forest Hall, Palmersville, Killingworth, Benton Square, Holystone, West Allotment, West Moor, Burradon, Annitsford, Dudley, Seaton Burn, Fordley, Wideopen and part of Hazlerigg.

The present Urban District came into being on 1st April, 1935, when there was added to the original Urban District what had been the former Urban District of Weetslade. The original Urban District of Longbenton was first constituted in 1912 by the County of Northumberland Confirmation Order, 1912, the old Weetslade Urban District being first constituted in 1894. Before these dates both authorities were parts of the Rural District of Tynemouth, which is no longer in existence.

The Urban District is situated approximately five miles north-east of Newcastle upon Tyne and is rapidly becoming a dormitory for the workers and business people of that city, and it is approximately the same distance away from the coast at Whitley Bay. In general, the land is mainly flat from west to east, rising gently from Forest Hall, north of the district, and is well-wooded.

Though one of the main industries is coal mining many business concerns are moving into the Urban District being tempted by the attractive facilities offered at Killingworth New Town and Benton Square Industrial Site. The headquarters of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance are situated on the outer fringe of the Urban District's southern boundary. The buildings cover an area of approximately 63 acres and were opened in October, 1946. Thousands of men and women are employed here in the supervision of Health Insurance over the whole country, the local administration of which is carried out through 800 offices.

It will be seen that, it is largely an industrial and residential area, which has been continually growing over the years, the climate is an agreeable one and the district has much to offer its residents. The existence of the farmlands within the area assist, of course, in freshening the air, and the Council itself is in the vanguard of the forces pledged to maintain the health of the residents.

5. STATISTICS.

General

Acreage	6,786
Number of Inhabited Houses:—	
Council 3,709, other 11,141	14,850
Number of Other Premises ...	1,612
Rateable Value	£1,259,362
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate	£5,011

Vital

<i>Population</i> —	1950 — 27,630
	1955 — 37,290
	1960 — 49,810
	1965 — 47,580

Density of Persons per house 3.20

Births—Comparability Factor 0.87

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births—Legitimate	315	346	661
Illegitimate	15	15	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	330	361	691
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 population:—

	<i>C.F. Adjusted</i>
Longbenton U.D.	14.52
Northumberland County... ..	16.41
England and Wales	18.10

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Still Births—Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	5	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	11.44
Total Live and Still Births	699
Illegitimate Live Births (% of Total Live Births) ...	4.34

Deaths—Comparability Factor 1.50

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number	229	194	423
Rate per 1,000 population		<i>C.F. Adjusted</i>	
Longbenton U.D.	8.89	13.34	
Northumberland County... ..	12.38	12.62	
England and Wales	11.50		

The commonest causes of Death during 1965 were:—

Heart and Circulation	201
Cancer	91
Respiratory Diseases	62

Average age of Death—

Males	63.80
Females	68.13
Males and Females	65.83

Infant Mortality

Deaths under 1 year of age

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	8	4	12
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	—	2
				<hr/> 10	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 14

Deaths under 4 weeks of age

Legitimate	...	...	...	7	3	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	—	2
				<hr/> 9	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 12

Deaths under 1 week of age

Legitimate	...	...	...	7	2	9
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—	1
				<hr/> 8	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 10

Infant mortality rates (total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births)

Longbenton U.D.	20.26
Northumberland County	16.05
England and Wales	19.00

Infant Mortality—

Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	18.15
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	66.67
Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births of Infants under 4 weeks of age (Neo Natal Mortality Rate)						
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	17.37
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	15.13
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	66.67

Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births of Infants under 1 week of age (Early Neo-Natal mortality rate)					
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	...	14.47
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	13.62
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	33.33
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births (Perinatal Mortality Rate)	...	...	...	...	25.75

Causes of Infant Deaths—

Prematurity	...	...	...	6
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1
Atelactasis	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	1
Wardnig Hoffmans Disease	...	...	...	1
Motor Vehicle Accident	...	...	...	1

Maternal Mortality (Including Abortion)—

Number of Deaths	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	...	...	0.00

The natural increase of the population for the year, i.e. the excess of births over deaths, was 268.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1965 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF LONGBENTON

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years							75 and over	
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—		65—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	1								1			
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	F	1			1								
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	10											5
	F	6						1		2		2	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	20						2		3		5	2
	F	4						1			1	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M												
	F	8						2		2		1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M												
	F	4											
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	17					1	2		2	1	3	2
	F	20					1			3	4	7	5
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	2								1			
	F												
Diabetes	M	1											
	F	2										1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	22				1				2	1	5	12
	F	32									2	12	15
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	51						5		5	16	13	12
	F	31									5	14	12
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	4									1	1	2
	F	2											1
Other Heart Diseases	M	14								1	1	4	8
	F	26						2		1	4	4	19
Other Circulatory Diseases	M	7						1			1	1	4
	F	12								2	2	4	4

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE
DURING 1965 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF LONGBENTON—Continued

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years								75 and over
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	
Influenza	M	1											1
	F												
Pneumonia	M	17	1									4	12
	F	13									1	3	9
Bronchitis	M	19								4	7	6	2
	F	6									1		5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	4								1	1		2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	F	3											
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2									1		
	F	1		1								1	
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	2								1	1		
	F	4											4
Congenital Malformations	M	3								1			
	F	1	2										
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	M	18	6						1		3	3	5
	F	15	2					1	1	1	2		7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	5		1				1					1
	F				2								
All other Accidents	M	6											
	F	5	1					1			2	1	2
Suicide	M												
	F	1											
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	229	9	1		3	2	2	13	20	50	54	75
	F	194	3	1	1	—	2	2	7	12	29	54	83

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LONGBENTON AREA, 1965

Causes of Death						Males	Females
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	229	194
1—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...				...	1	—
2—Other forms of Tuberculosis			...		...	—	—
3—Syphilitic Diseases	...		...	...	...	—	—
4—Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5—Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6—Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
7—Acute Poliomyelitis		...	...	...	...	—	—
8—Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9—Other infective and parasitic diseases	...				...	1	—
10—Cancer of Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	10	6
11—Cancer of lung and bronchus			...	...	...	20	4
12—Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	8
13—Cancer of uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
14—Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	...	17	20
15—Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
16—Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
17—Vascular lesions of nervous system	...				...	22	32
18—Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	51	31
19—Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
20—Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	14	26
21—Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	7	12
22—Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
23—Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	17	13
24—Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	19	6
25—Other diseases of respiratory system	...				...	4	3
26—Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...				...	—	—
27—Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...				...	2	1
28—Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
29—Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
30—Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...				...	—	—
31—Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
32—Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...				...	18	15
33—Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	5	—
34—All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
35—Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	—	1

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	1964	1965					
24.59	14.60	20.46	20.26					

6 PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following tables show the number and age groups of the cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year:—

Infectious Diseases 1964 and 1965

	Number of Cases					
	1964			1965		
	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot
Scarlet Fever	13	14	27	5	5	10
Whooping Cough	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	108	127	235	314	281	595
Acute Pneumonia... ..	1	2	3	1	4	5
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	2	5	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid	—	—	—	—	1	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis Respiratory	9	5	14	13	—	13
Meninges	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms	1	—	1	1	1	2
TOTALS	135	153	288	335	292	627

TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) SHOWING
THE AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION DURING 1965

	Total Cases Noti- fied	Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	Over 65 years	Age not known
Scarlet Fever	10	—	—	—	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	595	19	176	173	221	6	—	—	1	3	1	—
Acute Pneumonia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	612	19	176	174	227	8	2	—	2	3	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS, 1965.—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 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 24 years ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 44 years ...	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
45 to 64 years ...	8	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 years and over ...	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Age not known ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	13	—	1	1	4	2	—	—

CASES TRANSFERRED INTO AREA		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 14 years ...	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 24 years ...	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 44 years ...	2	3	—	—	—
45 to 64 years ...	—	1	—	—	—
65 years and over ...	1	1	—	—	—
Age not known	—	—	—	—	—
		3	5	—	—

PARTICULARS OF TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER as at 31st Dec., 1965.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	Total
Cases on Register at 1/1/65 ...	274	253	527	44	48	92	619
New Cases ...	13	—	13	1	1	2	15
Cases Transferred into Area ...	3	5	8	—	—	—	8
Cases Reinstated	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cases Removed ...	35	34	69	—	1	1	70
Cases on Register at 31/12/65	256	224	480	45	48	93	573

7 HEALTH SERVICES.

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 CLASSES	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 the 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, Shiremoor. 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, 1965.

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 1965.

8. HOUSING.

Details showing the number of families re-housed during 1965 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
	15	3	17	31	66

OTHERS:

Key Workers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Special Allocations	...	...	...	...	...	9
Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	...	32
Transfer of Tenancy	...	...	...	...	...	52
Exchanges	...	...	...	...	...	92
						<hr/> 190

Allocation of Council Houses at Killingworth Township:

Key Workers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Overspill Areas						
Newcastle C.B.S.	...	...	...	...	...	35
Tynemouth C.B.S.	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wallsend B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gateshead C.B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	3
Felling U.D.C.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Romford B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chelsea	...	...	...	...	...	1
Harrow B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Birmingham C.B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 50
						<hr/> 62

The following table shows the fluctuation of the number of applicants for Council Houses between 1/4/49 and 1/4/65 :

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
CATEGORY 'A.' Applicants with homes of their own and residing in overcrowded conditions	255	212	236	205	116	98	86	55	32	39	59	50	27	42	41	40	29
CATEGORY 'B.' Applicants without homes of their own and residing in overcrowded conditions	213	103	150	138	24	15	6	4	7	8	5	11	15	18	10	15	11
CATEGORY 'C.' Applicants without homes of their own but not overcrowded	503	376	446	532	465	550	484	411	183	397	353	379	200	265	179	241	164
CATEGORY 'D.' Normal applicants desiring improved housing accommodation but not overcrowded	615	582	666	740	717	761	722	765	431	557	604	586	571	807	702	794	631
	1586	1273	1498	1615	1322	1424	1298	1235	653	1001	1021	1026	813	1132	932	1090	835

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME.

All property considered unfit for human habitation was dealt with by procedure under Part II of the Housing Act, 1957. Demolition Orders being served on the following premises:—

- 1-26, Lorraine Street, Dudley.
- 1-28, Hazelrigg Street, Dudley.
- 1-19, Clayton Street, Dudley.
- 17-23, Front Street, Seaton Burn.
- 45-48, Station Cottages, Dudley.
- 1 and 3, Station Road, Burradon.

By the end of the year 30 families, involving 65 persons had been re-housed from this property. All 26 houses in Lorraine Street, Dudley were demolished.

A Closing Order became operative on Scaffold Hill Farm Cottage, the family of 4 persons being re-housed.

Preliminary action under the same part of the Act was commenced in respect of the undermentioned houses:—

- 1-49, Office Row, Burradon.
- 1-14, Double Row, Burradon.
- 1-25, Middle Row, Burradon.
- 2-54, North Row, Burradon.
- 1-22, Burradon Terrace, Burradon.
- 1-14, Annitsford Terrace, Burradon.
- 38-42, Burradon Road, Burradon.

Provided that houses become available this property at Burradon will then be tackled. For the future, there remains dwellings in Annitsford and Dudley to be brought within the Slum Clearance Programme.

REPAIR OF PRIVATELY OWNED HOUSES.

Tenants of some privately owned houses still find it necessary to approach the Local Authority in order that action can be taken to have premises made fit for human habitation. It would be true to say that the number of complaints received are much less than in previous years. Due partly to the fact that more and more persons are becoming owner/occupiers. In all, some 77 houses were made fit and in only two instances was it necessary to take statutory action.

In one case the work had to be carried out by the Local Authority in default. Complaints of disrepair required work to be done as under:—

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>External:</i> | Roofs. |
| | Eavesgutters and Rainwater Pipes. |
| | External Walls. |
| | Sanitary Accommodation |
| | Yards. |
| | Drainage |

<i>Internal:</i>	Ceilings.
	Walls.
	Floors.
	Fireplaces.
	Windows.
	Doors.
<i>Fittings:</i>	Sinks.
	Water Pipes.
	Provision of Dust Bins.
	Waste Pipe.
	Cisterns.

Many of these works were required to remedy dampness and dry rot, to improve lighting and ventilation.

RENT ACT, 1957.

As in the preceding year no applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair. Nevertheless enquiries regarding this Act were encountered, both from owners and tenants, so perhaps the advice proffered resulted in solving difficulties without recourse to the involved procedure that would otherwise be necessary.

HOUSING.

TABULAR STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1965.

Houses Completed during the Year	With State Assistance	Unaided	Total
By Local Authority	80	—	80
By any other Housing Authority	—	—	—
By private persons	—	159	159
Total	80	159	239

Total number of inhabited houses in District 14,850

Total number of houses owned by Local Authority 3,709

CLOSING AND DEMOLITION OF HOUSES.

A. FORMAL ACTION

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (1) Number of houses demolished during 1965 as a result of Clearance Schemes or other formal action | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| (Number of houses included in above which were from pre-war confirmed Clearance Areas) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (2) Number of houses closed but not demolished as a result of formal action | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

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 1965 by procedure under either Housing or Public Health Acts.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (a) As a result of Informal Action | ... | ... | ... | 75 |
| (b) By owners as a result of statutory notice | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| (c) By Local Authority in default of owners | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.

IMPROVEMENT GRANT.

A. *Discretionary Grants.*

1	Applications submitted to Local Authority during year	...	...	...	...	...	12
2	Applications rejected by Local Authority during year	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	Applications approved by Local Authority during year	...	...	...	...	...	11
4	Approximate average grant approved per house						£201
5	Total number of houses approved for grant since inception of scheme	...	...	...	...		234

B. *Standard Grants.*

						Total to Date
1	Number of separate houses for which grants were made during year	...	...	...	8	85
2	Number of houses provided with:—					
(a)	Bath or shower	...	...	...	5	63
(b)	Wash-hand basin	...	...	...	5	66
(c)	Hot water supply	...	...	...	5	60
(d)	Water closet	...	...	...	5	83
(e)	Foodstore	...	...	...	5	49

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES.

A total of 19 houses were improved during the year, 11 as a result of "Discretionary" grants and 8 "Standard" grants. No further scheme of block treatments were carried out. It has been found that the preparation of plans and specifications obtaining of tenders and supervising the work was an added strain the department could not carry.

There still seems to be some reluctance on the part of owners to take advantage of this worthwhile scheme for house improvement. Many regarding the conditions of grant with some suspicion, often looking for non-existent snags. It is essential that intending applicants, in the case where a house is tenanted, be made aware of the fact that the money they spend can be recovered by rent increase in eight years and that the value of the property is increased.

9. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Oc'piers P'cuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	9	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	87	23	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises)	30	15	6	—
Total	126	40	11	—

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)	3	3	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	9	—	—	—
Total	14	14	—	—	—

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 un-wholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing Apparel Making, etc.	6	—	—	—	—	—
All other outworkers	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	—	—	—	—	—

10. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.

Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company provides the Urban District with a plentiful and wholesome supply of water.

The Company takes regular samples at all points from the source to the point of supply, examination includes chemical analysis as well as for the presence of bacteria.

Whenever complaints have been received the Company have always acted speedily and in no instance has any complainant been dissatisfied.

The Health Department took 45 samples for bacteriological examination from dwelling houses, factories, business and other premises from varying parts of the District. Only 3 of these were unsatisfactory, on retake all were wholesome, which suggested contamination during sampling.

The Department also obtained 2 specimens of water which were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. A typical report reads:—

<i>Chemical Results</i>	<i>Parts per million</i>
Total solids dried at 180°C	190
Chlorine as chlorides	18
Free ammonia	0.06
Albuminoid ammonia	0.06
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.06
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C)	2.60
Total Hardness	125
Non-carbonate hardness	25
Carbonate hardness	100
Lead and Copper	None
Iron	None
Appearance and colour	Extremely pale yellow and clear
Smell and Taste	see report
Microscopical examination of deposit	satisfactory
pH Value	7.2
Report:—"We have been unable to detect any abnormal smell or taste in this water. In my opinion this water is highly satisfactory for public supply."	

DRAINAGE.

All enquiries regarding drainage were promptly attended to. This included advice upon the lay out of drainage systems for buildings, the inspections and testing of drains and clearing or renewal of choked and faulty systems. I must thank the Engineer

and Surveyor and his staff for their close co-operation, particularly in coming to assistance when stoppages have occurred during holidays and week-ends when other agencies are unobtainable.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Only 2 premises are provided with privy closets, indeed it is significant that many dwellings are now provided with 2 water closets, particularly in the case of where improvement grants have been awarded, the original outdoor closet remaining.

DUSTBINS.

Complaints regarding the absence of dustbins or in instances where bins were so defective as to be dangerous when handling always resulted with the provision of a new bin. The Department keeps a supply of dustbins for sale where required.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Watercourses in the District were regularly inspected and appropriate action taken where necessary.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

In one instance information was received which made it necessary to arrange for the disposal of the dead. A lady from Seaton Burn having died without assets.

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.

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.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) *Nutrition.*

Talks were given to young mothers in Child Welfare Clinics.

(b) *Shellfish and Molluscan.*

There are no shellfish beds or layings in this area. Shellfish is rarely sold in the district.

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.

MOBILE SHOPS.

There are 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 more 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.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

During the year 233 premises have been registered, of these 210 have received a complete inspection. This involved some 741 visits. Details are given in the following tables:—

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

(A) REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	3	44	39
Retail Shops	4	152	136
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	3	3
Catering establishments open to the public—canteens	2	31	29
Fuel storage depots	—	3	3
TOTALS	10	233	210

Total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises under the Act 741.

(B) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 154	13	Sitting facilities 11
5	Overcrowding —	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers) —
6	Temperature 168	15	Eating facilities 6
7	Ventilation 16	16	Floors, passage & stairs 49
8	Lighting 48	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery 8
9	Sanitary Conveniences 112	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery —
10	Washing facilities 85	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous mach. —
11	Supply of Drinking Water —	23	Prohibition of heavy work —
12	Clothing Accommodation 17	24	First Aid General Prov. 140
			TOTAL 814

(C) EXEMPTIONS

No. of applications received	...	...	...One
No. of applications granted	...	...	...None
(i) Space	...	...	...None
(ii) Temperature	...	...	...None
(iii) Sanitary Convenience	...	...	...None
(iv) Running Water	...	...	...None

(D) PROSECUTIONS.

Number instituted and completed during the year ...None

Section of Act or title of Order or Regulation	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to conviction
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Number of complaints (or summary applications made under Section 22) None

Number of interim orders granted None

(E) REPORTED ACCIDENTS.

Workplace	Number Reported	Total Number Investigated	Action Recommended			
			Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Action
Offices	3	3			3	
Retail Shops Wholesale Shops Warehouses	3	3			3	
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	2	1			1	
Fuel storage depots						
TOTALS	8	7			7	

Analysis of reported accidents.

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering establishments open to public canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	1				
Transport					
Falls of persons				2	
Stepping on or striking against object or person	2				
Handling goods		1			
Struck by falling object		1			
Fires and explosions					
Electricity					
Use of hand tools		1			
Not otherwise specified					

THE INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There is now no licenced slaughterhouse in the District. All meat and other foods are inspected either in transit or when offered for sale. As from April, the Council become responsible for food sampling by virtue of being a Food and Drugs Authority.

MILK SUPPLY.

Cow byres are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Producers, Dairies, Distributors and Dealers of milk are under the control of the Local Authority.

The following licences have been granted:—

- 28—Dealers' licences to retail pasteurised milk.
- 52—Dealers' licences to retail sterilised milk.
- 3—Dealers' licences to retail untreated milk.

MILK SAMPLING.

20 samples of pasteurised milk were examined each in respect of efficient pasteurisation and cleanliness, no failures were reported.

16 specimens of sterilised milk were tested and all proved satisfactory.

In the case of untreated milk 8 specimens were examined for tuberculosis, 8 for brucellosis, 7 for antibiotic assay and 9 for cleanliness. In the latter instance 1 failure was reported.

DISEASE FROM MILK.

No action was necessary under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairy Regulations, 1949.

MILK CONTENT.

The department is equipped with apparatus which can determine the fat content and non-fatty solid content of milk. 20 samples were tested, all were within the prescribed limits.

ICE CREAM.

There are no licensed ice cream manufacturers in the District. Premises selling ice cream are registered with the Local Authority, most supplies are sold direct from refrigerators and are pre-wrapped.

19 samples were obtained for examination, of these 16 were classified grade I this being highly satisfactory, 2 were in grade II, also satisfactory and 1 in grade IV.

Regarding the unsatisfactory sample, the management and the manufacturers were contacted and an investigation commenced.

11 samples of ice-lollies were examined for the presence of coliform bacilli. In no instance was its presence discovered.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The following table shows the type and quantity of meat and other foods surrendered for condemnation during 1965:—

	cwts.	lbs.
Meat at Retail Shops	—	51
Cooked Meat-Meat Products	—	13
Canned Meats	3	—
Fish	—	28
Fruit and Vegetables	1	—
Other Foods	—	32
Total	5	12

Specimens of raw meat on sale as pet food were examined by the Public Health Laboratory. No pathogens were found. No cases of cystercercus bovis or tuberculosis were encountered during the year. 1 Slaughterman licence was issued, under the Slaughter of Animals Act.

FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD.

Various commodities were encountered containing foreign bodies as under:—

Commodity	No.	Foreign Body
Milk	2	Grease on Bottle
Bread	1	Wood
Canned Meat	1	Hair
Cooked Meat	2	Nail and Mould
Meat Pies	2	Insects
Meat Extract	1	Glass
Fish	1	Worm
Jam	1	Insect

In 5 cases proceedings were instituted under section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, all prosecutions were successful involving fines and costs of £86.

FOOD HYGIENE.

266 inspections were made under this heading during 1965, though no prosecutions were taken many informal notices were sent to proprietors drawing attention to offences against the Food Hygiene Regulations.

FOOD POISONING.

One case was notified during 1965. It was not possible to trace the source. Considering the person affected was a transport driver it is feasible to assume that infection had occurred elsewhere.

THE SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

Until the 31st March, 1965, Northumberland County Council was the Food and Drugs Authority, since then all sampling has been undertaken by the Urban District. I am indebted to the Chief Inspector of the Weights and Measures Department for kindly furnishing a report of the number taken during this period. Together these samples comprise:—

Butter	Desiccated Coconut
Chicken-n-Bacon Sizzles	Evaporated Milk
Cod Roe	Fish Cakes
Cream Milk Rice Pudding	Glucose D
Cream of Mushroom Soup	Ground Rice
Horseradish Sauce	Lard
Lemon Juice	Luncheon Sausage
Beef Sausage	Milk
Pork Sausage	Orange Juice
Meat Mince Pies	Orange Squash
Beef Sausage Meat	Pork Sausages
Ice Cream	Self Raising Flour
Rum and Butter Toffee	Shandy
Beer	Steak and Kidney Pudding
Gin	Sugar
Malt Vinegar	Syrup of Figs
Margarine	Table Jelly
Tincture of Iodine	Tomato Piquant
Mincemeat	Jam
Vinegar	Dairy Cream
Steak and Kidney Pie	Cascara Tablets
Aspirin	Rum

A sample of sausage indicated 37% meat only. The owner was cautioned and subsequent samples have proved to be satisfactory.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The standard reached by this Council of having each bin emptied at least once per week has been maintained almost 100% during the year and, in certain districts three times per fortnight is recorded last year.

STATISTICS.

I beg to append statistics with reference to the refuse collected. The figures are based upon the estimated population for mid-year 1965 47,580 and 15,485 premises.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Item	Particulars 1	Collection 2	Disposal 3	Totals 4	Percentage of total gross expenditure 5
1	REVENUE ACCOUNT Gross Expenditure (i) Labour (ii) Transport (iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings (iv) Other items	£ 21,270 13,170 6,133 232	£ 7,942 1,267 916 177	£ 29,212 14,437 7,049 409	% 57 28 14 1
2	(v) Total gross expenditure Gross Income	40,805 608	10,302 7,354	51,107 7,962	100 —
3	Net Cost	40,197	2,948	43,145	—
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	4,359	—	—	—

	UNIT COSTS.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	18 11	4 10	23 9
	Collection $\frac{\text{Item 1 (i)}}{\text{Item 12}}$			
	Disposal $\frac{\text{Item 1 (i)}}{\text{Item 19 (iii)}}$			
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	11 8	9	12 5
	Collection $\frac{\text{Item 1 (ii)}}{\text{Item 12}}$			
	Disposal $\frac{\text{Item 1 (ii)}}{\text{Item 19 (iii)}}$			
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	35 9	2 7	38 4
	Collection $\frac{\text{Item 3}}{\text{Item 12}}$			
	Disposal $\frac{\text{Item 3}}{\text{Item 19 (i)}}$			
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 845	£ 39	£ 884
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	2,596	115	2,711

10	Area (statute acres)—land and inland water	6,786 acres
11	Population at 30th June, 1965 (Registrar-General's Estimate)	47,580 persons
12	Total refuse collected	22,500 tons
13	What percentage of total refuse collected (tons) is weighed	—%
14	Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population (based on item 11) per day (365 days to year)	25.9 cwts
15	Number of premises from which refuse is collected	15,485 premises
16	Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	100% of total
17	Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point (including.....miles by secondary transport)	2.4 miles
18	Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection	NIL %
19	Total refuse disposed of	
	(i) council's own refuse	22,500 tons
	(ii) for other local authorities	10,200 tons
	(iii) total	32,700 tons
20	Methods of disposal (salvage excluded)	
	(a) Crude tipping	—%
	(b) Controlled tipping	100%
	(c) Separation/controlled tipping	—%
	(d) Direct incineration	—%
	(e) Separation and incineration	—%
	(f) Other methods (state nature)	—%
		100%
21	Salvage. Analysis of income and tonnage:	
		Income (Included in Item 2)
		£
	(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	—
	(b) Scrap Metal	—
	(c) Waste Paper	5,778
	(d) Other Salvage	10
	(e) Totals	5,788
22	Trade Refuse:	Tonnage Collected (Included in Item 12) tons
	(a) Income	£400
	(b) Tonnage	Not Known

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

The refuse from this Authority and that of the Urban District of Gosforth has been deposited by means of controlled tipping. During the period the tip at Benton Square was completed and tipping commenced on a new site in the neighbourhood of Scaffold Hill off Whitley Road.

This site has proved ideal, being isolated from centres of habitation and industry. Tipping has been strictly controlled and liaison maintained between ourselves and the land owners. The provision of adequate screens and fences has prevented any nuisance occurring. The site is not a large one and attention will soon have to be directed to alternative situations.

TRADE REFUSE.

The policy of charging 13/- per bin per annum has continued in the case of the removal of trade refuse. The volume of such refuse is increasing steadily as new industries come into operation. Some firms deposit refuse by means of their own transport for which a charge of 5/- per load is made.

SALVAGE.

The amount of waste paper collected has increased during the year, receipts totalling over £5,750. This provides added employment, leaves a profit for the Council and saves having to deposit some 600 tons of paper on the tip.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Rats and Mice—Regular inspections and treatments were made to the refuse tip and sewage disposal works. Allotments and small-holdings 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.

Test baiting of sewers was carried out in May and November, only five "takes" of bait were recorded in May and one in November, these in the same area.

It is to be noted that the number of inspections has risen from 1,866 to 1,999. At the same time the number of treatments found necessary has fallen from 290 to 282 and it is felt that these figures show that our methods are being successful.

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	37	76	12
Business ...		1561	219	391	47
HOUSES	L.A. ...	3709	379	579	99
	Private ...	11141	474	775	113
Agri-cultural	Allotments ...	360 approx	118	130	4
	Others ...	28	20	48	7
Totals... ..		16822	1247	1999	282

Bodies recovered : 118 Rats and 48 Mice.

DISINFESTATION.

The following table indicates the work done under this section:

Type of Infestation				No. of Houses Inspected		No. of Houses Treated by L.A.	
				Council	Private	Council	Private
Furniture Inspections	...	...	...	68	90	67	90
Woodlice	...	...	...	—	2	—	2
Woodworm...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2
Fleas	...	...	...	3	1	2	1
Earwigs	...	...	...	3	5	1	5
Wasps	...	...	...	3	8	3	8
Clover mite	...	...	...	42	3	42	3
Blow Flies	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Bees...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
Mosquitoes	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
Spider Beetle	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
Silver Fish	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
House Fly	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
Bed Bug	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Cockroaches	...	...	...	185	40	150	39
TOTALS	...	...	...	310	156	268	154

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The amount of foreign matter in the atmosphere is obtained by apparatus set up at the Health Department Office, whilst another is sited at the National Coal Board Laboratory, Longbenton. This latter equipment is operated and maintained by the National Coal Board to whom thanks are expressed for co-operation as regards access to their records.

These instruments are in continuous operation the amount of air measured and the weight of smoke particles found. The amount of sulphur dioxide can also be calculated.

Our highest monthly average was 341 in December, the lowest was 65 in June. These figures are expressed in micrograms per cubic metre of air.

The figures as plotted on the graph show how pollution is related to the seasons. When one considers that industry is more or less working constantly throughout the year then the source of pollution would appear to be domestic in origin.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1965.

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 ...	220	690	44	97	194	38
February ...	199	380	102	59	120	21
March ...	264	664	76	111	332	40
April ...	134	374	35	71	171	31
May ...	101	234	70	63	121	32
June ...	65	132	19	44	109	22
July ...	87	132	20	60	254	28
August ...	91	201	31	80	264	29
September ...	134	276	51	59	129	29
October ...	260	620	48	107	233	36
November ...	231	991	54	68	196	32
December ...	341	772	77	72	194	34

SUMMARY OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION DATA—YEAR 1965
N.C.B. LABORATORY, LONGBENTON

	MONTH											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Sulphur Dioxide (micro.g./cu. metre)	min. 26 max. 105	32 110	6 169	3 56	25 139	Nil 116	6 64	10 33	33 103	53 188	21 204	Nil 93
Smoke (micro.g./cu. metre)	min. 82 max. 248	72 214	58 233	13 185	48 228	15 115	128 448	60 516	60 272	52 544	72 776	96 532
Rainfall (ins.)	0.94	1.93	3.26	2.22	2.24	1.07	NA	NA	4.87	1.07	6.16	1.79
Deposited Matter ton/sq. mile Total undissolved matter	5.06	4.73	16.84	10.40	5.906	1.037	NA	NA	1.41	9.99	4.96	3.10

NA — Not Available.

TABLE INDICATING THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF INSPECTIONS—1965

HOUSING.

General Inspections	...	...	...	...	148
Defects	...	...	...	...	388
Improvements Grants	...	...	...	...	289
Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	174
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	8
				—	1,007

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Drainage	...	...	...	...	281
Watercourses	...	...	...	...	25
Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	212
Infectious Disease (including Fumigation)	...	...	...	...	217
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	137
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	30
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	164
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	42
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	15
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	22
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	11
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	28
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	159
				—	1,343

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Food Hygiene	...	...	...	...	266
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	130
Food Vans	...	...	...	...	43
Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	...	216
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	6
Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	25
Food Sampling	...	...	...	...	24
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	41
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	46
Milk Regulations	...	...	...	...	27
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	41
Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	29
Ice Lollie Sampling	...	...	...	...	8
				—	902

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Tipping and Salvage	...	...	...	...	160
Scavenging and Transport	...	...	...	...	185
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	211
Scrap Metal Dealers	...	...	...	...	37
				—	593
FACTORIES ACT	...	...	...	...	40
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT	...				741
PETROLEUM ACTS	...	...	...	...	10
				TOTAL	4,636

Mr. W. N. Lockey retired from the duties of Senior Public Health Inspector on the 30th June, 1965, after long, faithful and efficient service to the Council and I would like to pay tribute to all members of the staff for their continued efficiency and loyalty. I would thank all members and Officers of the Authority and others who co-operated so willingly during the year.

Yours faithfully,

R. W. THIRKELL,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

Graph to show smoke and SO₂ pollution for the year 1965.



