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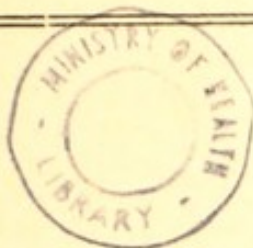
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LONGBENTON

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

County of Northumberland

ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1966

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: Mrs. Armstrong, Beaumont, J. Fawcett, W. F. Fawcett, Hogg, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Jeffries, Kirby, Love, Means, Mitchell, Murray, Perkins, Mrs. Smailes, Thompson and Veale.

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	...	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., Hon. Diploma Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.
Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector	...	W. R. M. GRAY	Cert. S.I.B., Meat and Food Inspector's Cert., Smoke Inspector's Cert.
Additional Public Health Inspector	...	B. HALL	Cert. S.I.B., Meat and Food Inspector's Cert., Smoke Inspector's Cert.
Pupil Public Health Inspector	...	A. WHITWELL	
Cleansing Foreman	...	A. G. LISTER	
Rodent Operator	...	N. ATKINSON	
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, 1966.

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 the Public Health in the District during the year ended 31st December, 1966.

The population has risen from 47,580 to 48,020. This is caused by the gradual expansion of Killingworth New Town, and the population increase should be more rapid in the next few years. The birth rate fell during the year and is now below the rate for the County of Northumberland and even more below the general birth rate for England and Wales. I am pleased to report that infantile mortality was also lower than for the County of Northumberland, and, with a level of under twenty deaths per thousand live births, is lower than many Northern areas. For some years the infantile mortality in the district has remained low, and this is a tribute to the standard of nursing and medical care available as well as showing the efficiency of health education among the mothers. I have again to report that there were no maternal deaths in association with childbirth. This again has been a feature of the district for several years, and is a cause for satisfaction.

Infectious diseases showed a reduction of cases compared with last year and, of the 502 notifications, 458 were caused by a mild measles epidemic. The number of cases on the tuberculosis register declined during the year and, although there are still more than 500 cases under surveillance, there were no deaths from tuberculosis. This is an index of the efficiency of modern treatment of this disease.

The main cause of death was again diseases of the heart and circulation followed by cancer as the second commonest cause of death, in the Returns of Causes of Death, it is interesting that in most diseases the number of these among the males is much greater than the rate among females, for example, cancer of the lung caused six times as many deaths among males as among females, bronchitis caused three times as many deaths in males and coronary thrombosis caused almost twice as many deaths among males. Both cancer of the lung and chronic bronchitis are linked to some extent with excessive cigarette smoking, and the difference in smoking habits between the sexes may account for the disproportion in the number of deaths. The figures show that both cancer of the lung and coronary thrombosis are affecting persons in the younger age groups and that people in their thirties are now dying of these diseases. In the case of coronary thrombosis, twenty nine deaths occurred in persons under the age of sixty five, and four of these were under the age of forty five.

The measurement of atmospheric pollution continued throughout the year, continuous monitoring being carried out by an apparatus set up in the Health Department to measure the amounts of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the air. Results show that the main source of pollution comes from domestic fires. The figure shown for the winter months is very high, being more than the maximum to which the public should be submitted. It would appear that the only way to combat this would be by the introduction of smoke control areas and the conversion of existing domestic fires.

In conclusion I would like to express my thanks to the members of the Council and Health Committee for their continued interest and support. I would also like to thank the Health Department staff, particularly the Chief Public Health Inspector, for their cheerful and loyal co-operation throughout the year.

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	3,871,	other	11,159	...	...	...	15,030
Number of Other Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,793
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,284,227
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£5,330

Vital

<i>Population</i> —	1950	—	27,630
	1955	—	37,290
	1960	—	49,810
	1965	—	47,580
	1966	—	48,020

Density of Persons per house 3.19

Births—Comparability Factor 0.87

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births—Legitimate	...	...	324	306	630
Illegitimate	...	...	8	16	24
			<hr/> 332	<hr/> 322	<hr/> 654

Rate per 1,000 population:—

			<i>C.F. Adjusted</i>
Longbenton U.D.	...	...	13.62
Northumberland County...	...	...	11.85
England and Wales	...	...	15.08
			17.7

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Still Births—Legitimate	...	...	6	3	9
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
			<hr/> 6	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 9

Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	...	...	13.81
Total Live and Still Births	...	...	663
Illegitimate Live Births (% of Total Live Births)	...	...	3.67

Deaths—Comparability Factor 1.49

<i>Deaths—Comparability Factor 1.45</i>					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number	...	...	...	...	249	200	449
Rate per 1,000 population						<i>C.F. Adjusted</i>	
Longbenton U.D.					9.35	13.93	
Northumberland County...					12.29	12.90	
England and Wales					11.7		

The commonest causes of Death during 1966 were:—

Heart and Circulation	223
Cancer	90
Respiratory Diseases	57

Infant Mortality

Deaths under 1 year of age

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	9	4	13
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
				9	4	13

Deaths under 4 weeks of age

Legitimate	...	...	...	5	4	9
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
				5	4	9

Deaths under 1 week of age

Legitimate	...	...	...	4	4	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
				4	4	8

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

Longbenton U.D.	19.88
Northumberland County	20.10
England and Wales	19.0

Infant Mortality—

Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	19.88
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	—
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	...	...	...	...	...	13.76
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	20.63
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	—
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	...	...	...	...	...	12.23

Legitimate Births	Infants	per	1,000	Legitimate Births	Live	12.70
Illegitimate Births	Infants	per	1,000	Illegitimate Births	Live	—
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births (Perinatal Mortality Rate)						25.64
Causes of Infant Deaths—						
Prematurity	...	...	...	8		
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	2		
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	2		
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	1		
Maternal Mortality (Including Abortion)—						
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	Nil		
Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	...	...	...	Nil		
The natural increase of the population for the year, i.e. the excess of births over deaths, was 205.						

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1966 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—	
Syphilitic Disease	M	1											
Acute Poliomyelitis	F	1									1		
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	1											
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	F	4											
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	2											
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	F	24											
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	4											
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	4											
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	3											
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	4											
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M	4											
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	26											
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M	22											
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	22											
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M	1											
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1											
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M	3											
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	4											
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CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE
DURING 1966 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							65— 75 and over
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	
Other Circulatory Diseases	M	8								1	1	6
Influenza	F	8						1			1	5
	M	2										2
Pneumonia	F	10										2
	M	16								1	3	11
	F	18								1	1	4
Bronchitis	M	6						1	1			2
	F	7										1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	2										1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	F	3										1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	1										1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	F	1										
Congenital Malformations	M	2		1								
	F	3										
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	M	22		1		1				2	2	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	F	15					2			2	2	4
	M	5					1					
	F	3										
All other Accidents	M	6										
	F	4										
Suicide	M	2										
	F	2										
	M	249		4		1	2	4	9	25	58	65
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	F	200		—		2	3	4	3	11	31	94

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LONGBENTON AREA, 1966

Causes of Death						Males	Females
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	249	200
1—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...				...	—	—
2—Other forms of Tuberculosis				...	...	—	—
3—Syphilitic Diseases	...		...	...	...	—	1
4—Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5—Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6—Meningococcal infections	...		...	...	...	—	—
7—Acute Poliomyelitis			...	...	...	1	—
8—Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9—Other infective and parasitic diseases	...				...	1	—
10—Cancer of Stomach	...		...	...	...	4	2
11—Cancer of lung and bronchus				...	...	24	4
12—Cancer of breast	...		...	...	...	—	3
13—Cancer of uterus	...		...	...	...	—	4
14—Cancer of all other sites	...		...	...	...	26	22
15—Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...		...	...	...	—	1
16—Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
17—Vascular lesions of nervous system	...				...	26	23
18—Coronary disease, angina	...		...	...	...	61	36
19—Hypertension with heart disease	...			...	...	1	7
20—Other heart disease	...		...	...	...	20	33
21—Other circulatory disease	...		...	...	...	8	8
22—Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
23—Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	10	16
24—Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	18	6
25—Other diseases of respiratory system	...				...	7	—
26—Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...			...	...	—	2
27—Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...			...	...	3	1
28—Nephritis and nephrosis	...		...	...	...	—	1
29—Hyperplasia of prostate	...		...	...	...	—	—
30—Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...			...	...	—	—
31—Congenital malformations	...		...	...	...	2	3
32—Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...				...	22	15
33—Motor vehicle accidents	...		...	...	...	5	3
34—All other accidents	...		...	...	...	6	4
35—Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	2	2

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	1966				
24.59	14.60	20.46	20.28	19.88				

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 1965 and 1966

	Number of Cases					
	1965			1966		
	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot
Scarlet Fever	5	5	10	3	3	6
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	4	8	12
Diphtheria... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	314	281	595	224	234	458
Acute Pneumonia... ..	1	4	5	4	4	8
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid	—	1	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Respiratory	13	—	13	11	6	17
Meninges	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms	1	1	2	—	1	1
TOTALS	335	292	627	246	256	502

TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) SHOWING
THE AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION DURING 1966

	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	6	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	12	2	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	458	18	109	152	176	3	—	2	1	3	2	—
Acute Pneumonia	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	484	20	111	158	184	3	—	2	1	3	2	—

TUBERCULOSIS, 1966.—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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 24 years ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 44 years ...	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
45 to 64 years ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age not known ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	11	6	—	1	—	—	—	—

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 ...	3	2	—	—
45 to 64 years ...	—	1	—	—
65 years and over ...	—	—	—	—
Age not known	—	—	—	—
	3	3	—	—

PARTICULARS OF TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER as at 31st Dec., 1966.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	Total
Cases on Register at 1/1/66 ...	256	224	480	45	48	93	573
New Cases ...	11	6	17	—	1	1	18
Cases Transferred into Area ...	3	3	6	—	—	—	6
Cases Reinstated	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cases Removed ...	28	12	40	1	1	2	42
Cases on Register at 31/12/66	243	221	464	44	48	92	556

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, 1966.

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 1966.

8. HOUSING

Details showing the number of families re-housed during 1966 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:

Catagories:	A	B	C	D & O.P.	Total
	18	1	29	54	102

OTHERS:

Key Workers	...	...	...	...	...	10
Special Allocations		...	...	...	...	13
Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	...	32
Evictions	...	...	...	...	...	2
						<hr/> 159

Allocation of Council Houses at Killingworth Township:

Key Workers	...	...	...	...	...	19
Overspill (Defined Areas)		...	...	...	...	81
Newcastle Nominations	...	...	...	...	...	53
						<hr/> 153

This makes a Grand Total of 312 Allocations made.

In the interests of good management the following moves have also taken place:

Transfers to less accommodation	...	...	25
Transfers to more accommodation	...	...	20
Transfers to same accommodation	...	...	25
Transfers to Aged Persons' Accommodation	...	...	18
Outside Exchanges	...	...	10
			<hr/> 98

The following table shows the fluctuation of the number of applicants for Council Houses between 31/12/50 and 31/12/66:—

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
CATEGORY 'A.' Applicants with homes of their own and residing in overcrowded conditions	212	236	205	116	98	86	55	32	39	59	50	27	42	41	40	29	32
CATEGORY 'B.' Applicants without homes of their own and residing in overcrowded conditions	103	150	138	24	15	6	4	7	8	5	11	15	18	10	15	11	17
CATEGORY 'C.' Applicants without homes of their own but not over- crowded	376	446	532	465	550	484	411	183	397	353	379	200	265	179	241	164	229
CATEGORY 'D.' Normal applicants desiring improved hous- ing accommo- dation but not overcrowded	582	666	740	717	761	722	765	431	557	604	586	571	807	702	794	631	758
	1273	1498	1615	1322	1424	1298	1235	653	1001	1021	1026	813	1132	932	1090	835	1036

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Progress continued throughout the year as respects the very important issue of slum clearance. The following properties being cleared:—

- 1-28 Hazlerigg Street, Dudley.
- 1-19 Clayton Street, Dudley.
- 17-23 Front Street, Seaton Burn.
- 45-48 Market Street, Dudley.
- 1 and 3 Station Road, Burradon.
- 2-4 Boundary Houses, Annitsford.

The 46 families, totalling 148 persons being re-housed by the Council. A further 4 properties were closed, the 3 families re-housed comprising 13 persons.

Demolition Orders were served upon the owners of the under-mentioned houses and these will be cleared as soon as the occupants are re-housed:—

- 1-40 Office Row, Burradon.
- 1- 7 Quality Row, Burradon.
- 1-14 Annitsford Terrace, Burradon.
- 1-14 Double Row, Burradon.
- 1-22 Burradon Terrace, Burradon.
- 2-54 North Row, Burradon.
- 1-49 Middle Row, Burradon.
- 38-41a Burradon Road, Burradon.

REPAIR OF PRIVATELY OWNED HOUSES

Many of the complaints received at the Health Department referred to defects in privately rented houses. In the majority of cases these were put in hand expeditiously, in fact it was only necessary to take statutory action on one occasion. In all, some 76 houses were made fit by reason of the execution of repairs.

A major cause of complaint in property, both old and new, concerned dampness. Much of this being due to the absence of proper damp proof courses, particularly in the older type of dwelling. Condensation featured as a complaint in numerous houses constructed more recently by reason of the fact that ventilation and heating facilities were often inadequate.

A summary of repairs executed included the following:—

- External:*
- Weatherproofing of roofs.
 - Repair or replacement of eaves gutters and rain water pipes.
 - Pointing of external walls.
 - Provision of sanitary accommodation.
 - The re-surfacing of yards.
 - Maintenance of good drainage.

- Internal:* Repairing broken wall and ceiling plaster.
Renewing floors.
Repairing doors and windows.
Replacing fireplaces.
- Fittings:* Replacing sinks.
Providing dustbins.
Repair of water and waste pipes.
Replacement of cisterns.

A good deal of advice was given for the eradication of dampness, the elimination of dry rot, woodworm and the improvement of natural lighting and ventilation.

HOUSING.

TABULAR STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1966.

Houses Completed during the Year	With State Assistance	Unaided	Total
By Local Authority	162	—	162
By any other Housing Authority	—	—	—
By private persons	—	79	79
Total	162	79	241

Total number of inhabited houses in District 15,030

Total number of houses owned by Local Authority 3,871

CLOSING AND DEMOLITION OF HOUSES.

A. FORMAL ACTION

- (1) Number of houses demolished during 1966 as a result of Clearance Schemes or other formal action ... 57
(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 ... 4

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 1966 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 ... —

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

A. *Discretionary Grants.*

1	Applications submitted to Local Authority during year	...	...	...	...	...	8
2	Applications rejected by Local Authority during year	...	...	...	...	...	—
3	Applications approved by Local Authority during year	...	...	...	...	...	8
4	Approximate average grant approved per house						£289
5	Total number of houses approved for grant since inception of scheme	...	...	...	...		242

B. *Standard Grants.*

						Total to Date
1	Number of separate houses for which grants were made during year	...	...	...	21	106
2	Number of houses provided with:—					
(a)	Bath or shower	...	...	...	14	77
(b)	Wash-hand basin	...	...	...	14	80
(c)	Hot water supply	...	...	...	14	77
(d)	Water closet	...	...	...	15	98
(e)	Foodstore	...	...	...	14	63

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

A total of 22 houses were improved during the year, 6 as a result of "Discretionary" grants and 16 "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.

CONCLUSION

It is significant that this part of the annual report should commence with the important issue of housing. That the inhabitants of the district be adequately housed is of paramount importance to the welfare and social well being of all concerned.

The ideal would be to provide housing accommodation for those who need it, the standard must be high. All houses which are unfit for human habitation should be demolished, the older types remaining should be kept in a good state of repair and where amenities are lacking these ought to be provided.

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	10	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	99	35	11	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises)	31	17	8	—
Total	140	55	19	—

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. Inspe'tor	
Want of cleanliness (Sec. 1)	5	5	—	1	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	4	4	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8	—	1	—
Total	17	17	—	2	—

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.	6	—	—	—	—	—
All other outworkers	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	8	—	—	—	—	—

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. All samples were satisfactory.

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	180
Chlorine as chlorides	21
Free ammonia	0.04
Albuminoid ammonia	0.06
Nitrogen as nitrates	1.0
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C)	1.45
Total Hardness	125
Non-carbonate hardness	50
Carbonate hardness	75
Lead and Copper	None
Iron	None
Appearance and colour	Exceedingly pale yellow and clear
Smell and taste	see report
Microscopical examination of deposit	satisfactory
pH value	7.1
Residual chlorine	0.05

Report:—The sample of water shows an analysis typical of the Public Supply in the area.

DRAINAGE

All enquiries regarding drainage were promptly attended to. This included advice upon the layout of drainage systems for buildings, the inspection 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

Many complaints were received referring to nuisances caused by the offensive condition of the stream originating in the vicinity of Scaffold Hill. Much of the cause was due to pollution by organic matter which produced changes downstream. In order to remedy this state of affairs it was found necessary to divert part of the flow into the public sewer.

Two streams in the District need constant attention, whereas years ago these were merely country brooks, now the situation is such that private development has occurred which renders these liable to contamination by dumping of refuse.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No action was needed under this heading during 1966.

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 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 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

By the end of the year 237 premises were on the register. All newly registered premises received a general inspection and in all 268 visits were made.

Details are indicated in the following tables:

(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	6	46	6
Retail Shops	1	151	1
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	4	1
Catering establishments open to the public—canteens	1	31	1
Fuel storage depots	2	5	2
TOTALS	11	237	11

Total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises under the Act 268.

(B) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 2	13	Sitting facilities 1
5	Overcrowding —	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers) —
6	Temperature 6	15	Eating facilities —
7	Ventilation 1	16	Floors, passage & stairs 11
8	Lighting 1	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery 5
9	Sanitary Conveniences 4	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery —
10	Washing facilities 2	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous mach. —
11	Supply of Drinking Water —	23	Prohibition of heavy work —
12	Clothing Accommodation 1	24	First Aid General Prov. 6
			TOTAL 40

(C) EXEMPTIONS

No. of applications received	...	...	...None
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	2	2			1	1
Retail Shops	3	3		1		2
Wholesale Shops	1	1				1
Warehouses						
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	4	2				4
Fuel storage depots						
TOTALS	10	8		1	1	8

Analysis of reported accidents.

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

THE INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

There is now no licensed slaughterhouse in the district. All meat and other foods are inspected either in transit or when offered for sale.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Various commodities were examined by the Public Health Laboratory, the commodities being obtained either during manufacture, or in transit but mainly whilst offered for sale in food shops. In some instances they were also obtained from householders who had reason to doubt the substance of the foodstuffs. The following list gives some indication of the various types dealt with:—

Sausage Rolls	Cooked Sausage Meat (2)
Tinned Minced Pork	Cream Cakes (5)
Tinned Minced Beef	Cooked Beef Brisket (2)
Desiccated Coconut	Canned Chopped Pork (2)
Fresh Cream Cakes	Fresh Beef Steak
Corned Beef (3)	Loose Cooked Ham (2)
Mussels (2)	Fresh Cream
Frozen Liquid Egg	Minced Steak Pie
Lemonade.	

The only commodities showing high bacterial counts were cream cakes. Advice was given to the management of shops in the display of these and further examinations gave good results.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FERTILISER

The only fertiliser examined was bone meal and in one case a food poisoning organism, salmonella simsbury was indicated. This resulted in warning notices being given to greengrocers who also sold fertilisers.

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:—

- 29 Dealers' licences to retail pasteurised milk.
- 56 Dealers' licences to retail sterilised milk.
- 4 Dealers' licences to retail untreated milk.

MILK SAMPLING

20 samples taken by the Department were analysed with our own equipment for the determination of fat and non-fatty solids content. These specimens were of the required standard.

39 specimens of pasteurised milk were examined to prove efficient pasteurisation and cleanliness. Three results for cleanliness were unsatisfactory.

17 sterilised milk samples were subjected to the turbidity test for evidence of sterilisation. All tests were correct.

In the case of untreated milk, altogether 18 specimens were examined for various details. These include tests for tuberculosis, brucellosis and antibiotic residues. It is pleasing to report that in every example results were entirely satisfactory.

DISEASE FROM MILK

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

ICE CREAM

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

35 samples were obtained for examination, of these 32 were classified grade I, this being highly satisfactory, the other three being placed in grade III.

Regarding the unsatisfactory samples, the manufacturers were contacted and an investigation commenced. After installing refrigeration equipment good results were obtained.

27 samples of ice lollies were examined for the presence of coliform bacilli. 2 unsatisfactory specimens were reported.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following table shows the type and quantity of meat and other foods surrendered for condemnation during 1966:—

	cwts.	lbs.
Meat at Retail Shops	—	—
Cooked Meat—Meat Products	—	76
Canned Meat	4	86
Fish	—	3
Fruit and Vegetables	32	65
Other Foods	1	89
Total	39	95

No cases of cystercercus bovis or tuberculosis were encountered during the year, one slaughterman's licence was issued under the Slaughter of Animals Act.

FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD

Various commodities were encountered containing foreign bodies as under:—

Commodity	Foreign Body	Remarks
Bread	Grease	Imported
Eggs	Mould	
Peanut Butter	Metal	
Pie	Mould	Canned/Imported
Strawberries	Cockroach	
Potato Crisps	Perspex	
Bread	Parts of insects	Imported
Sausage	Mould	
Tomatoes	Insects	

In 3 cases proceedings were instituted under section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, all prosecutions were successful involving fines and costs of £58 18s. 0d.

FOOD HYGIENE

156 inspections were made under this heading during 1966, though no prosecutions were taken many informal notices were sent to proprietors drawing attention to offences against the Food Hygiene Regulations.

FOOD POISONING

No cases were notified during 1966.

THE SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

The following food and drugs samples were taken during 1966 by the department's inspectors. All were analysed by the public analyst and were genuine.

Indigestion Tablets	Lemonade
Glycerine	Fish Cakes
Lime and Honey Balsam	Sausage
Desiccated Coconut	Loose Sausage Meat
Sprouts	Curry Powder
Butter Sweets	Beef Paste
Instant Coffee	Ginger Wine Flavour
Liver Pate	Ground Almonds
Honey Balsam	Steak and Kidney Pie
Tomato Ketchup	Butter
Fresh Cream Sandwich Cake	Madeira Cake
Coffee and Chicory Essence	Lemon Curd

The sampling of food and drugs—continued

Loose Butter	Margarine
Tinned Cream	Minced Beef Pie
Lettuce	Red Ruby Wine
Plums	Beef Sausage Meat
Bottled Beer	Mustard
Jam	Ice Cream
Draught Sherry	Vodka
Panadol Tablets	Pork Pie
Lard	Casserole Meat

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

It was possible to empty each bin at least once weekly and, in particular, a thrice fortnightly collection is maintained in the colliery districts and on some Council estates. With the provision of larger capacity vehicles, and the increase in the number of premises using paper sacks and bulk storage containers, the average number of bins emptied each week is over 20,000.

All freighters in use are supplied by Messrs. Shelvoke & Drewry Ltd., of Letchworth, details being:—

Vehicle	Year	Type	Capacity	Fuel
EJR 138	1951	F/Aft Tipper	18 c.yd.	Petrol
HTY 592	1955	Side Loader	12 c.yd.	Petrol
LNL 978	1957	Side Loader	12 c.yd.	Petrol
MTY 820	1958	F/Aft Tipper	18 c.yd.	Petrol
TTY 544	1961	F/Aft Tipper	18 c.yd.	Petrol
VJR 779	1962	Bulk Loader	18 c.yd.	Diesel
WTY 385	1962	F/Aft Tipper	18 c.yd.	Diesel
ENL 146 C	1965	Compression	35 c.yd.	Diesel
JTY 501 D	1966	Compression	50 c.yd.	Diesel

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

As in the past, the Council has continued its policy of refuse disposal by means of controlled tipping. The refuse from Gosforth Urban District has been disposed of at the present tip at Scaffold Hill, off Whitley Road.

The site is a good one but its life will be of short duration and it is hoped that it will be possible to obtain land in the same vicinity for future years. Being well away from industrial and domestic premises it is possible to tip without causing any nuisance, the use of screens and fences protect the surrounding land and livestock.

At the completion of operations derelict land will have been reclaimed for future grazing. It must be recorded that the Council wholeheartedly co-operated with the Joint Working Party for Refuse Disposal in Tyneside/Wearside.

STATISTICS

Area (statute acres)—land and inland water	6,786 acres
Population at 30th June, 1966 (Registrar-General's Estimate)	48,020 persons
Total refuse collected	22,550 tons
What percentage of total refuse collected (tons) is weighed	—%
Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	25.7 cwts
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	16,120 premises
Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	100% of total
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point (including.....miles by secondary transport)	2.4 miles
Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection	NIL %
Total refuse disposed of	
(i) council's own refuse	22,550 tons
(ii) for other local authorities	8,455 tons
(iii) total	31,005 tons
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%
Salvage. Analysis of income and tonnage:	
	Income
	£
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	—
(b) Scrap Metal	—
(c) Waste Paper	5,843
(d) Other Salvage	15
(e) Totals	5,858
Trade Refuse:	
(a) Income	£700
(b) Tonnage	Not Known
	Tonnage Collected
	tons
	—
	—
	636
	0.5
	636.5

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 £1 per load is made.

SALVAGE

The amount of waste paper collected during the year has increased, receipts totalling over £5,800. 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 industrialists 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 in a few instances were rat "takes" of bait recorded.

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

Type of Property		No. of Properties Surveyed (Inc. Re-surveys)	No. of Inspections Made	No. treated by L.A.
Local Authority ...		21	41	6
Business ...		98	288	52
HOUSES	L.A. ...	215	571	132
	Private ...	321	741	189
Agri-cultural	Allotments ...	65	81	4
	Others ...	10	27	4
Totals... ..		730	1749	387

Bodies recovered : 157 Rats and 70 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	26	170	26	168
Spider	1	—	—	—
Woodworm... ..	2	3	2	1
Fleas	—	6	—	4
Earwigs	3	2	3	2
Wasps	2	2	2	2
Clover mite	42	1	42	1
Blow Flies	—	2	—	1
Bees... ..	—	2	—	2
Ants	1	—	1	—
Snails	—	1	—	—
Silver Fish	—	2	—	2
Cluster Flies	—	2	—	2
Bed Bug	—	1	—	1
Cockroaches	125	30	123	28
TOTALS	202	224	199	214

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The amount of foreign matter in the atmosphere is obtained by apparatus set up in 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 and calculations are made to find the amounts of smoke particles and sulphur dioxide present in the air.

Our highest monthly average was 449 in January, the lowest was 48 in July, 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, 1966.

	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Micrograms per cubic metre.			Micrograms per cubic metre.		
MONTH	Monthly Average.	Highest daily Average.	Lowest daily Average.	Monthly Average.	Highest daily Average.	Lowest daily Average.
January ...	449	1004	108	129	411	40
February ...	244	471	52	95	211	39
March ...	106	373	21	66	133	31
April ...	141	424	44	59	125	20
May ...	107	127	49	69	128	33
June ...	74	156	12	50	113	13
July ...	48	108	8	30	62	13
August ...	64	184	18	59	119	17
September ...	85	186	14	77	153	12
October ...	154	332	44	101	217	37
November ...	160	448	36	75	157	24
December ...	166	841	42	73	318	36

SUMMARY OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION DATA — YEAR 1966
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. 205	nil 175	33 148	26 131	22 156	21 168	nil 27	nil 135	55 167	49 311	63 299	NA NA
Smoke (micro.g./cu.metre)	min. 583	66 490	NA NA	67 194	54 253	49 221	30 122	37 203	60 245	49 318	55 559	NA NA
Rainfall (ins.)	1.50	2.75	NA	2.53	2.20	2.93	1.78	4.18	1.18	3.32	1.71	2.45
Deposited Matter ton/sq.mile Total undissolved matter	2.63	7.49	NA	1.80	13.26	2.93	0.89	2.25	3.35	4.58	4.73	4.05

NA — Not available

TABLE INDICATING THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF INSPECTIONS—1966

HOUSING.

General Inspections	...	...	...	...	109
Defects	...	...	...	...	697
Improvements Grants	...	...	...	...	170
Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	81
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	5
				—	1,062

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Drainage	...	...	...	...	189
Watercourses	...	...	...	...	312
Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	43
Infectious Disease (including Fumigation)	...	...	...	...	97
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	100
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	263
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	49
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	8
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	25
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	4
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	6
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	36
				—	1,132

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Food Hygiene	...	...	...	...	156
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	98
Food Vans	...	...	...	...	9
Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	...	82
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	10
Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	33
Food Sampling	...	...	...	...	36
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	19
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	56
Milk Regulations	...	...	...	...	1
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	28
Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	39
Ice Lollie Sampling	...	...	...	...	9
				—	576

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Tipping and Salvage	...	...	...	...	215
Scavenging and Transport	...	...	...	...	277
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	185
Scrap Metal Dealers	...	...	...	...	10
				—	687
Factories Act	...	...	...	...	55
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	...				268
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	2
				TOTAL	3,782

In conclusion I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support during the year. Tribute must be made to all members of the staff for their high efficiency and sense of duty. Once again I am indebted to the Officers of all departments of the Council who have co-operated so willingly during the year.

Yours faithfully,

R. W. THIRKELL,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

