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Contributors

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Longbenton
Urban District Council

County of Northumberland

ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1971

of

G. McN. CUBIE
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

and

R. W. THIRKELL
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1. Public Health Committee	2
2. Public Health Staff	3
3. Preface	4
4. Social Conditions and Physical Features	5
5. Statistics	6
6. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases	15
7. Health Services	19
8. Housing	21
9. Factories and Work Places	27
10. Sanitary Circumstances	28

Longbenton Urban District Council

1. PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: Councillor Mrs. A. Hudson

VICE-CHAIRMAN: Councillor Mrs. D. T. Warner

COUNCILLORS: Mrs. E. Armstrong, J. Bamborough, J.P.,
B. Brennan, J.P., T.H. Bryson, J. Conway,
Mrs. I.V. Cummings, S. Forster, D.B. Hogg,
W.F. Fawcett, Mrs. M. Jeffries,
Mrs. E.A. Lawson, W.M. Means, F.J. Murray,
Mrs. E. Stoker, E.G. Taylor, M.B.E.,
N. Veale

2. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. McN. Cubie.

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

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

R.W. Thirkell.

M.R.S.H., 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 CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

W.R.M. Gray.

Cert. S.I.B., Meat and Food Inspector's
Cert., Smoke Inspector's Cert.,
Testimonial Institute of Public
Cleansing.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

B. Hall.

M.A.P.H.I. Cert. S.I.B., Meat and
Food Inspector's Cert., Smoke
Inspector's Cert.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

A. Whitwell.

Public Health Inspector's Diploma.
Smoke Inspector's Cert.

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

C. Melville.

CLEANSING FOREMAN

S. Hutchinson.

RODENT OPERATOR

N. Atkinson.

SENIOR CLERK

Mrs. N. Duffy.

CLERK

Mrs. A. Graham.

4.

To the Chairman and Members
of Longbenton Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the health of the district for the year ended 31st December, 1971. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/72.

Between the censuses, the Registrar General submits estimates of population according to the information available to him. For 1970, there was considered to have been an increase of 600 in population whereas for 1971, a decrease of 980 was estimated to have taken place. There is no obvious reason apparent for these fluctuations: the 1970 Census figure should be available in the near future.

The Birth Rate of 10.7 per thousand population (adjusted by the comparability factor) was little changed from 1970 (10.3) and remained considerably lower than that of England and Wales (16.0). Similarly, the Death Rate of 14.1 (adjusted by the comparability factor) was only slightly higher than in 1970 (13.7) but was appreciably higher than England and Wales (11.6). Infant Mortality was satisfactorily low at 12.0 per 1,000 total live births compared with 14.0 for Northumberland and 18.0 for England and Wales.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to the staff of the Health Department and particularly to the Chief Public Health Inspector, for their work during the year and I would also like to thank the members of the Council for their interest and support.

I remain your obedient servant,

G. McN Cubie.

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, Westmoor, 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 at 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 Department of Health and Social Security 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 assists, 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. STATISTICSGENERAL

Acreage	6,786
Number of inhabited Houses.	
Council 5,403 Other 11,759	17,162
Number of other Premises	2,279
Rateable Value	£1,669,629
Sum represented by a 1p rate	£16,300

VITAL

<u>Population</u>	1955	-	37,290
	1960	-	49,810
	1965	-	47,580
	1968	-	48,650
	1969	-	49,560
	1970	-	50,160
	1971	-	49,180

Density of Persons per House - 2.87

Births

Comparability Factor - 0.87

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births - Legitimate	293	268	561
Illegitimate	21	22	43
	<u>314</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>604</u>

Rate per 1,000 population:-

		C. F. Adjusted
Longbenton U.D.C.	12.3	10.7
Northumberland County	14.9	15.0
England and Wales	16.0	

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Still Births - Legitimate	8	1	9
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>

Rate per 1,000 total live and Still Births	16.0
England and Wales	12.0
Total live and Still Births	614
Illegitimate Live Births (% of total Live Births)	7.0

Deaths

Comparability Factor 1.50

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	258	203	461

Rate per 1,000 population:-

C. F. Adjusted

Longbenton U.D.C.	9.4	14.1
Northumberland County	12.4	12.8
England and Wales	11.6	

The commonest causes of Death during 1971 were:-

Heart and Circulation	221
Cancer	120
Respiratory Diseases	62

Infant Mortality

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths under 1 year of age	5	2	7
Deaths under 4 weeks of age	3	1	4
Deaths under 1 week of age	2	1	3

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

Longbenton	12.0
Northumberland County	14.0
England and Wales	18.0

Infant Mortality

Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	12.0
Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births of Infants under 4 weeks of age (Neo-Natal Mortality Rate)	7.0
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	12.0
England and Wales	
Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births of Infants under 1 week of age (early Neo-Natal mortality Rate)	5.0
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	10.0
England and Wales	
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Still Births (Perinatal Mortality Rate)	21.0
Mortality Rate	22.0
England and Wales	

Causes of Infant Deaths

Pneumonia	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1
Congenital Anomalies	3
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	2

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 143

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 wks. - 1.	Age in Years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
Late Effects of Respiratory T.B.	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	M F	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus.	M F	2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- 2	- -
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F	11 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	2 1	6 3	3 1
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M F	5 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	3 2	1 -	1 3
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M F	35 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 2	13 3	12 4	4 1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast.	M F	- 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 3	- 1	- 2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M F	- 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3	- 1	- 1	- -
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1971 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF LONGBENTON

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 wks. - 1.	Age in Years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
Leukaemia	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M F	13 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	2 1	4 4	4 2	3 2	
Diabetes Mellitus	M F	- 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3	- -	
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M F	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 1	
Anaemias	M F	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	
Mental Disorders	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M F	4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	1 -	1 -	
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M F	1 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	- -	- 1	
Hypertensive Disease	M F	1 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	1 2	
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M F	73 50	- -	- -	- -	1 -	3 1	11 4	11 5	29 11	1 -	18 29	
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M F	3 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	- -	1 6	
Cerebrovascular Disease	M F	22 34	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 3	5 5	7 8	8 17		

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1971 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF LONGBENTON

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 wks. - 1.	Age in Years							75 & over	
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-		65-
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	5	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
All Other Accidents	M	6	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Suicide and Self- Inflicted Injuries	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
All Other External Causes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all Causes	M	258	3	2	-	5	1	28	7	59	82	71	
	F	203	1	1	-	-	2	22	5	32	43	96	

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LONGBENTON AREA, 1971

Causes of Death	Males	Females
All causes	258	203
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-
Late effects of Respiratory T.B.	-	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	11	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	5	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	35	10
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-
Leukaemia	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	13	10
Diabetes Mellitus	-	3
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	1	2
Anaemias	1	1
Mental Disorders	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	4	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	3
Hypertensive Disease	1	5
Ischaemic Heart Disease	73	50
Other Forms of Heart Disease	3	7
Cerebrovascular Disease	22	34
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	11	11
Pneumonia	15	17
Bronchitis and Emphysema	23	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	3	-
Appendicitis	1	-
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	2	-
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	4	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	-
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	1
Congenital Anomalies	1	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	2	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	1
All Other Accidents	6	5
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	3	1
All Other External Causes	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
78.30	85.22	87.30	70.27	51.90	85.70	60.60	51.80	61.10

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	30.31

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	1967	1968	1969	1970
24.59	14.60	20.46	20.28	19.88	20.15	14.85	7.00	20.00

1971
12.00

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 1970 and 1971

	Number of Cases					
	1970			1971		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Scarlet Fever	3	2	5	-	2	2
Whooping Cough	6	7	13	2	4	6
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	179	198	377	8	16	24
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	1	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	3	3
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	1	1	-	1
Infective Jaundice	15	16	31	2	1	3
Tuberculosis Respiratory	7	3	10	4	-	4
" Meninges	-	-	-	-	-	-
" C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Other Forms	1	1	2	1	2	3
TOTALS	211	228	439	19	28	47

TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) SHOWING THE AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION DURING 1971

	Total Cases Noti- fied	Under 1 year	1-2 Yrs.	3-4 Yrs.	5-9 Yrs.	10-14 Yrs.	15-19 Yrs.	20-24 Yrs.	25-44 Yrs.	45-64 Yrs.	Over 65 Yrs.	Age Not Known
Scarlet Fever	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	6	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	24	4	2	3	10	2	1	-	2	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	40	6	7	4	14	2	2	-	4	1	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS 1971 - 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 44 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 64 years	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	1
Age not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	-	1	2	1	2	1	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	-	1	1	-
45 to 64 years	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	2	-	2	-
Age not known	-	-	-	-
	2	1	3	-

PARTICULARS OF TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1971

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	Total
Cases on Register at 1.1.1971.	206	193	399	43	46	89	488
New Cases	4	-	4	1	2	3	7
Cases transferred into Area	2	1	3	3	-	3	6
Cases Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cases Removed	30	23	53	4	2	6	59
Cases on Register at 31.12.1971.	182	171	353	43	46	89	442

7. HEALTH SERVICESMATERNITY 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

FORREST 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 Monday - all day
	Every Tuesday afternoon
	Every Friday, all day
Ante-Natal Clinic	Every Wednesday afternoon
	Every Thursday morning
Toddler Clinic	Every Tuesday Afternoon
Immunisation Clinic	4th Friday lunch-time each month
	1st Monday afternoon each month
Ante-Natal Talks	Every Thursday Afternoon
Relaxation Classes	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 4141.

WELFARE SERVICES

The welfare section of the County Health Department at Eldon House, Regent Centre, Gosforth has become part of the new Social Services Department with its Director, Mr. G. W. Jackson.

The work administered by the welfare section includes:-

Administration of old people's homes.

Registration of private old people's homes.

Day Centres.

Blind and partially sighted persons.

Physically handicapped persons.

Mentally disordered persons - i.e. Mentally ill persons and

mentally handicapped persons over school leaving age.

Adaptation of houses for physically handicapped persons.

Services provided by voluntary bodies for the elderly and

handicapped, e.g. Meals on Wheels, Lunch Clubs, Over 60 Clubs etc.

Home Help Services.

Nursery and Child Minders Regulations - registration of Day

Nurseries, Play Groups and Child Minders.

Longbenton Urban District CouncilANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORfor the year ended 31st December, 1971.

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, Refuse Collection and Transport Departments for the year 1971.

8. HOUSING

Details showing the number of families re-housed during 1971 and the numbers still remaining on the Housing Applications List have been kindly supplied by the Housing Manager.

Housing General - Allocations

Ward	Gen. Cat.	A/P	Evic.	Spec. Cases	Slum Clearance	Nom. & Key Workers	TOTAL
Balliol & West Farm	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Benton	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Forest Hall	15	6	1	1	Nil	Nil	23
Camperdown	18	2	1	2	Nil	Nil	23
Dudley	20	5	2	1	Nil	Nil	28
Holystone	2	Nil	1	1	12	Nil	16
Killingworth	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	Nil	16	22
Seaton Burn	50	4	1	2	3	Nil	60
TOTALS	109	18	7	13	15	16	178

Killingworth - New Dwellings

Newcastle Nominations
Other Authorities
Key Workers

270)
56)
5)

331

509

Transfers

Transfers to less Accommodation	16
Transfers to more Accommodation	13
Transfers to Similar Accommodation	38
Transfers to Aged Person's Accommodation	23
Outside Exchanges	14

—
104
=

Applications

The following is the position re housing applications as at 1.4.1972.

Ward	General	Aged Persons	Position as at	
			1-4-1972	1-4-1971
Balliol & West Farm	104	4	168	152
Benton	72	57	129	112
Forest Hall	321	45	366	364
Camperdown	172	28	200	192
Dudley	201	28	229	225
Holystone	133	47	180	171
Seaton Burn	110	25	135	151
TOTAL:	1,173	234	1,407	1,367

The Clearance of Unfit Houses

The year began on a vigorous note. Demolition commenced at Annitsford, the houses situated at Lee Street, Jackson Street and Jubilee Terrace, were demolished, the occupants having been rehoused previously.

A Public Inquiry followed, to consider premises at Coquet Terrace and Western Terrace, Dudley. The result of which confirmed that the houses were unfit and redevelopment commenced within the vicinity with a view to rehousing the affected families.

Following Demolition Orders made on premises at Turner Street, West Allotment, most of the families were then removed to alternative accommodation with the grateful help of the Council's Housing Department. Almost as soon as the houses became vacant, demolition followed.

Concern was now felt for the "City" properties. The resources needed to deal with an area of some 169 families and houses situated in a residential district would be difficult, particularly when land for rehousing would not be available close by.

Towards the close of the year an approach was made from an independent housing association with a proposal to redevelop and modernise the area in question. The Council readily agreed to this course of action and it is expected that no time will be lost in seeing that the occupants in this particular location are to have the advantages of living in houses which are provided with all modern amenities, including central heating and to enjoy a more pleasant environment.

At the conclusion of the works referred to in the last paragraph, no large areas of unfit property should remain. Doubtless, there are small stocks of property which will need clearance but more time will then be devoted to exercising other powers laid down in the Housing Acts to encourage house owners to take advantage of the generous grants available for modernisation.

Repair of Privately Owned Houses

It is fortunate that fairly wide powers exist which enables a Local Authority to insist that privately owned houses must be kept in a reasonable state of repair, in so much that they are fit for human habitation.

Having just commented upon the slum clearance programme, the need for fit houses requires reference. It would be true to say that the vast majority of privately owned dwellings are well maintained but perhaps this is partly due to the realisation that this can be insisted upon.

52 houses were made fit of which repairs to 50 houses were executed by owners after informal approach by the department. In 2 cases statutory action was necessary to require enforcement.

Most of these houses may be considered to lie within a 'Twilight zone', being not bad enough to condemn, nor with a life long enough to improve. As in previous years most complaints concerned dampness and it is especially gratifying to find the number of times when this serious defect can be remedied.

A summary of repairs remedied included the following:-

External:

- Weatherproofing of roofs.
- Repair or replacement of eavesgutters 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.
- Providing improved ventilation.

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, and elimination of dry rot, woodworm and the improvement of natural lighting and ventilation.

H O U S I N GTABULAR STATEMENT FOR YEAR, 1971

Houses Completed During the Year	With... State Assist- ance.	Unaided	Total
By Local Authority	372	-	372
By any other Housing Authority	-	-	-
By private persons	-	219	219
TOTAL	372	219	591

Total number of inhabited houses in district... 17,162

Total number of houses owned by Local Authority.... 5,403

ACTION WITH REGARD TO UNFIT HOUSESClosing and DemolitionNo. of Houses

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Houses demolished in Clearance Areas. | 139 |
| 2. Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas. | 51 |
| 3. Houses closed, not demolished. | - |
| 4. Any other houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included above. | - |

Repairs - Houses made fit

- | | |
|---|----|
| 5. By informal action. | 50 |
| 6. By owners, following statutory notice. | 2 |
| 7. By local authority in default of owners | - |
| 8. Demolition Orders revoked after reconstruction | - |

Slum Clearance Programme 1970 - 1973Housing Act, 1957.

Part III Houses to be cleared - 61

Part II Houses likely to be
subject of demolition
or closing orders - 10

Unfit houses likely to remain after 1973 - 75 (approximately)

HOUSING ACTS, 1969 and 1971IMPROVEMENT GRANTSA. Discretionary Grants

1. Applications submitted to Local Authority during year	119
2. Improvements completed	62
3. Approximate average grant approved per house (2)	£426
4. Total number of houses approved for grant since inception of scheme	516

B. Standard Grants

		<u>Total to date</u>
1. Number of separate houses for which grants were made during year	17	222
2. Number of houses provided with		
(a) Bath or shower	10	151
(b) Wash-hand basin	11	161
(c) Hot water supply	12	152
(d) Water closet	16	192
(e) Sink	4	18

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

The Housing Acts of 1969 and 1971 have in effect altered the amounts of grant available to enable property owners to improve houses to a sound standard. In addition, provisions provide for changes in chargeable rents under certain conditions.

Standard grants are awarded as a right, if a house is without basic amenities, such as bath, indoor toilet, hot and cold water supply, sink and wash-hand basin. An amount of up to £300 can be awarded by this Authority by virtue of being in a development area, this being for a limited period.

Improvement grants are given at the discretion of the Council and cover a much wider field of improvement or conversion. For instance, repairs can be included but only where they form part of an improvement scheme. Similarly, grants are not given for the installation of central heating unless it forms part of a more comprehensive scheme of improvement when an award may be given towards part of the installation. The limit of grant in such instances is £1,500 per dwelling, again that being for a limited period.

Provided that a dwelling house is fit, has all the standard amenities and is in reasonable repair an owner may apply to the Rent Officer to have the tenancy regulated in the case of a controlled tenancy. This in effect allows a fair rent to be charged where the property qualifies. The question of fitness rests with the Council, the amount of rent to be charged with the Rent Officer.

These provisions have quite naturally attracted a vast number of enquiries resulting in an increased demand for house improvements. The Department is available for guidance and advice on questions associated with house improvements, rent problems and regulated tenancies.

9. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES
AND WORKPLACES

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Ins- pect- ions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prose- cuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by the Local Authority.	1	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	87	28	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	19	11	6	-
TOTAL	107	40	10	-

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec- tor	To H.M. Inspec- tor	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a. Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b. Unsuitable or defective	7	3	-	-	-
TOTAL	7	3	-	-	-

TABLE OF OUTWORKERS

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in Aug. 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
Weaving Apparel Making etc.	22	-	-	-	-	-
All other outworkers	6	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	28	-	-	-	-	-

10. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICTWATER SUPPLY

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

All the 17,162 houses and the total population of 49,180 persons are supplied direct from public water mains.

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 there been any cause for dissatisfaction.

The Health Department took 79 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 5 specimens of water which were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

I am grateful for the following reports which have been kindly supplied by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company.

(i) MARKWORTH TREATMENT PLANTS

	<u>Max.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Mean</u>
pH value	7.5	6.8	7.0
Free CO	16	2	6
Alkalinity (As CaCO ₃)	160	60	80
Hardness: (As CaCO ₃)			
Total	170	70	125
Carbonate	120	20	80
Non-Carbonate	80	30	45
Calcium	120	40	80
Magnesium	55	25	45
Chlorides (as Cl)	24	10	16
Sulphates (as SO ₄)	65	35	50
Silica (as SiO ₂)	4.2	0.8	2.4
Fluorides (as F)	1.10	<0.90	1.00
Iron (as Fe)	0.20	<0.1	0.07
Manganese (as Mn)	0.05	0.01	0.01
Dissolved Solids	280	130	210

Chemical results in milligrams per litre.

This is a river-derived water the composition of which can vary from time to time. The maxima and minima quoted are not to be regarded as absolute values but rather as limits not likely to be exceeded in normal circumstances.

(ii) WHITTLE DENE AND THROCKLEY PLANTS

pH value	7.7	7.0	7.2
Free CO ₂	16	2	6
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	160	60	90
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)			
Total	200	100	150
Carbonate	160	60	90
Non-Carbonate	80	30	60
Calcium	190	70	120
Magnesium	60	20	30
Chlorides (as Cl)	17	9	12
Sulphates (as SO ₄)	70	20	50
Silica (as SiO ₂)	4.2	0.8	2.4
Fluorides (as F)	1.10	<0.90	1.00
Iron (as Fe)	0.25	<0.01	0.07
Manganese (as Mn)	0.05	0.01	0.01
Free & Saline Ammonia (as N)	0.23	0.04	0.12
Albuminoid Ammonia (as N)	0.20	0.01	0.09
Nitrates (as I ⁻)	2.0	0.1	0.8
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate	3.4	1.0	2.0
Dissolved Solids	280	130	210

Chemical results in milligrams per litre.

NOTES:

1. Over much of the distribution system the water is a blend of the products of the principal treatment plants.
2. These plants in turn receive water in variable proportions from the several sources utilized by the Company.
3. It is therefore difficult to predict the composition of the supply to any particular point and the maxima and minima quoted are not to be regarded as absolute values but rather as limits not likely to be exceeded in normal circumstances.

(iii) (a) CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

There was no significant changes in the average chemical composition of the water supplied for domestic consumption.

Fluoridation was practised at the Whittle Dene and Henderson (Throckley) Works. The concentration of fluoride ion in the supplies from these works was maintained at 1.0 milligrammes per litre, the optimum dose for the promotion of dental health.

(b) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

1,032 works control samples from Whittle Dene and Throckley were examined in the Company's Laboratory: all were satisfactory save three.

252 samples of the water from the Coquet Water Board's Warkworth Plant were taken at Longbenton Governor House. All were 'satisfactory'.

Most of the supply to Longbenton U.D.C. comes from Warkworth via Governor House and the remainder from Whittle Dene and Throckley. Ten samples were taken in the Urban District: All were 'satisfactory'.

DRAINAGE

All enquiries regarding drainage were promptly attended to. This includes 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 weekends when other agencies are unobtainable.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The District is well served with an adequate sewerage system. The disposal of sewage is eventually discharged into the River Tyne on one hand and into the North Sea by way of the Seaton Valley Joint Sewerage Board on the other.

A scheme is in hand to prepare for the replacement and enlargement of the sewer from the Six Mile Bridge, Seaton Burn to a point south east of Seaton Burn House. The offsite surface water sewer at Dudley was completed during the year. This serves the Dudley Central Area Development.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No premises with privy closets are inhabited in the district, indeed it is significant that many dwellings are now provided with two water closets, particularly in the case of where improvement grants have been awarded, the original 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 when required.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

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.

POOLS AND LAKES

As well as bacteriological and chemical analysis of water supplies, samples were also taken from the baths at the spastic centre, the pools in the scout's camp and from the lake at Killingworth.

Routine sampling of the lake water at Killingworth gave surprisingly good results so that apparently the gradual flow across the lake maintains a satisfactory standard of purity.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD - NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Action was needed under this heading during 1971 on 4 occasions.

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 Chief Public Health Inspector show the extensive work carried out in the use of new Council Houses, and the elimination of unfit 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. specimens were taken for bacteriological examination during the year.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS

Three premises were registered during the period.

PET ANIMALS ACT

One shop is licensed in the area.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

There are no caravan sites licenced 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. A licence to station two caravans at Sandy Lane has also been granted.

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 272 premises were on the Register. All newly registered premises received a general inspection and in all 297 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 one or more receiving general inspections during the year.
Offices	1	66	29
Retail Shops	5	152	67
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	12	8
Catering Establishments open to the public - canteens	1	38	25
Fuel Storage Depots	-	4	1
TOTALS	8	272	130

Total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises under the Act. - 297.

(B) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 34	13	Sitting facilities -
5	Overcrowding -	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers) 4
6	Temperature 48	15	Eating facilities -
7	Ventilation 2	16	Floors, passage and stairs 11
8	Lighting 10	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery 4
9	Sanitary Conveniences -	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery 6
10	Washing facilities 9	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous Mach. -
11	Supply of Drinking Water -	23	Prohibition of Heavy work. -
12	Clothing Accommodation -	24	First Aid General Prov. 32
			Other Matters 21
			TOTAL 181

(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) ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace	No. of Persons Employed
Offices	1,898
Retail Shops	1,402
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	291
Catering Establishments open to the Public	214
Canteens	57
Fuel Storage Depots	28
TOTAL	3,890
TOTAL MALES	1,699
TOTAL FEMALES	2,191

(E) REPORTED ACCIDENTS

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

Analysis of reported accidents

	Offices	Retail Shops	Whole-sale Ware-Houses	Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	-	-
Falls of persons	-	1	-	1	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	-	1	-	-
Handling Goods	-	2	1	1	-
Struck by falling object	-	-	-	-	-
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	-	-	-	-
Not otherwise specified	-	-	-	-	-

POULTRY INSPECTION

Poultry is slaughtered in three establishments, but no processing is carried on, the average weekly throughput being about 350.

A general oversight over the inspection of poultry is maintained.

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.

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED

A total of 4 tons 9 cwt. and 22 lbs. of foodstuffs was condemned during the year on account of not being in a fit state for either sale or human consumption. This amount may seem out of all proportion for the size of the area but there are now premises in the district where large quantities of foodstuffs are held for distribution. These commodities are as follows:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Meat	-	1	53
Canned Meats	-	16	75
Other Canned Foods	3	-	79
Other Foods	-	10	39
TOTAL	4	9	22

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 house-holders who had reason to doubt the substance of the food-stuffs. The following list gives some indication of the various types dealt with.

Meat Pies
Sliced Meats
Fresh Cream

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:

- 44 Dealers' licences to retail pasteurised milk.
- 73 Dealers' licences to retail sterilised milk.
- 15 Dealers' licences to retail untreated milk.

MILK SAMPLING

18 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.

46 specimens of pasteurised milk were examined to prove efficient pasteurisation and cleanliness. One result for cleanliness was unsatisfactory.

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

In the case of untreated milk, altogether 16 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 is one licensed ice cream manufacturer 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.

107 samples were obtained for examination, of these 96 were classified Grade I, this being highly satisfactory, the other 11 being placed in Grade IV.

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

47 samples of ice lollies were examined for the presence of coliform bacilli. 5 unsatisfactory specimens were reported.

MEAT INSPECTION

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

There are no Poultry Processing premises within the District.

EXTRANEJOUS MATTER IN FOOD

The following commodities were reported as being unsound within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Commodity	Foreign Body
Milk	Dirty Bottle (2)
Milk	Foreign Matter
Bread	Foreign Matter (4)
Bread	Mould (2)
Canned Meat	Decomposition (3)
Canned Meat	Discolouration
Canned Meat	Foreign Matter (2)
Meat Pies	Mould (3)
Meat Pies	Foreign Matter
Vegetables	Parasites
Cereals	Larvae
Confectionery	Insect (2)
Confectionery	Mice Droppings

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 £92.

FOOD HYGIENE

305 Inspections were made under this heading during 1971 though no prosecutions were taken many informal notices were sent to the proprietors drawing attention to offences against the Food Hygiene Regulations.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

The following table contains details of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, grouped in categories of trade carried on in them.

Category of Trade	No. of Premises	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16	No. of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with regulation 19.
Licensed Premises	52	52	47	47
Cafes & Canteens	21	21	21	21
Bakeries	4	4	4	4
Grocers	30	30	30	30
Greengrocers	20	20	20	20
Butchers	23	23	23	23
Confectioners	47	46	32	32
Fishmongers (including Fried)	10	10	10	10
General Dealers	65	65	62	61
TOTALS	272	271	249	248

FOOD POISONING

One case of food poisoning was encountered during the year which occurred during the summer months. The organism responsible being in the salmonella group.

Although it was not possible to trace the source it seemed significant to note that this case was either post apparent whilst in Spain or shortly after returning from that country.

No infection was transmitted beyond the immediate house-hold due to the strict control enforced.

THE SAMPLES OF FOOD AND DRUGS

The following food and drugs samples were taken during 1971 by the Department's Inspectors. All were analysed by the Public Analyst:

Coffee	Aspiring
Soup	Steak and Kidney Pie
Orange Juice	Fish Cakes
Vinegar	Orange Drink
Cooking Oil	Sugar
Jam	Custard
Cheese Sticks	Honey
Dripping	Baked Beans
Dairy Cream	Milk Shake
Gelatine	Beef Steak
Milk Shake Syrup	Gravy Mix
Champagne Chocolates	Beefburgers
Blackcurrant Drink	Vinegar
Beef Sausage	Tinned Oranges
Caramel Flavour Dessert	Margarine
Steak Pie	Orange Drink
Mincemeat	Cranberry Sauce
Malted Milk	Cold Relief Powders
Orange Drink	Evaporated Milk
Marmalade	Lemon Curd
Dried Milk	Cooking Fat
Sauce	Custard Mix
Condensed Milk	Yoghurt
Cake Decorations	Sausage
Sliced Cheese	Suet
Toffee	Ginger Cordial
Cheese Portions	Dried Onions
Ginger Beer	Cheese
Baby Food Dessert	Scotch Eggs
Cereal Baby Food	Gravy Mix
Rosehip Syrup	Confectionery Decoration
Cognac Brandy	Jan
Ready Cooked Pease-Pudding	Throat Tablets
Cheese Spread with Shrimps	Apple Pudding
Butter Mintoes	Gin
Ginger Wine	Baby Food
Shortbread	Raspberry Cordial
Liquid Paraffin	

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This section of the Department continued its good work during the year. The new bonus scheme was received with enthusiasm. Although the increased amount of refuse to be collected at a greater number of premises may have put a strain upon the services, nevertheless, the collection teams were willing to cope with the situation and responded admirably.

It is fortunate that each round is served with a large capacity type refuse collection vehicle which has eliminated the wasting of time in running backwards and forwards to the tip.

All Freighters in use are supplied by Messrs. Shelvoke and Drewry Ltd., of Letchworth details being:-

Vehicle	Year	Type	Capacity	Fuel
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 146C	1965	Compression	35 c.yd.	Diesel
JTY 501D	1966	Compression	50 c.yd.	Diesel
PNL 243G	1968	Compression	60 c.yd.	Diesel
VJR 924H	1970	Compression	60 c.yd.	Diesel
VNL 451H	1970	Compression	60 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 landscaping. It must be recorded that the Council whole-heartedly co-operated with the Joint Working Party for Refuse Disposal in Tyneside/Wearside.

Consultations with the owners of land near to the Wallsend boundary concerning nearly 40 acres of tipping site have been successful, however, on account of nature conservancy, planning permission will present difficulties. Should this state of affairs prevail the only option remaining will be to extend the present tip towards the main road.

The findings of the Joint Working Party for Refuse Disposal in Tyneside/Wearside recommended incineration of all refuse by means of suitable plant serving neighbouring authorities. This will of course give a hygienic system of disposal but we must be prepared to pay the extra cost.

STATISTICS

Area (statute acres) - land and inland water	6,786 acres
Population at 30th June, 1971 (Registrar General's estimate)	49,180 persons
Total refuse collected	20,000 tons
Percentage of total refuse collected (tons) weighed ..	2%
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	22.28 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	19,441
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 collectionn	NIL%
Total refuse disposed of:	
(i) Council's own refuse	20,000
(ii) For other local authorities	10,000
(iii) Total	30,000
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

	<u>Income</u>	<u>Tonnage collected</u>
(a) Raw kitchen waste	-	-
(b) Scrap metal	-	-
(c) Waste Paper	£4,500	430
(d) Other salvage	£100	2
(e) Totals	£4,600	432

Trade Refuse

(a) Income	£2,100
(b) Tonnage	Not known

TRADE REFUSE

The policy of charging 13/- per bin per annum has been changed to £1.04 in the case of trade refuse. The volume of such refuse has increased steadily as new industries came 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 came to a total of £4,500. This provides added employment, leaves a profit for the Council and saves having to deposit some 430 tons of paper on the tip.

THE 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 smallholdings in the district are kept under strict observation. Inspections are made by the Council's Rodent Operator and co-operation has been obtained with the respective owners where any infestation of rats has been found. We have contracts with a number of farmers and 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. Resurveys)	No. of Inspections made	No. Treated by L.A.	
				Rats	Mice
Local Authority		17	54	14	-
Business		57	163	17	9
HOUSES	L. A.	199	420	56	21
	Private	231	553	95	27
Agri-cultural.	Allotments	32	49	9	-
	Others	6	7	-	-
Totals		542	1,246	191	57

Bodies recovered: 109 Rats and 75 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 Inspection	25	33	6	15
Infectious Disease Fumigation	1	1	1	1
Woodworm	10	4	10	4
Cockroaches	144	18	144	18
Bees	2	1	2	1
Wasps	2	8	2	8
Fleas	4	10	3	9
Bedbugs	3	-	3	-
Lice	-	2	-	2
Woodlice	1	-	1	-
Houseflies	2	2	2	2
Blowflies	-	1	-	1
Cluster Flies	-	5	-	5
Ground Beetles	2	2	2	2
Plaster Beetles	1	1	1	1
Spider Beetles	-	1	-	1
Spiders	4	2	4	2
Clover Mites	12	2	12	2
Silver Fish	-	2	-	2
Ants	2	-	2	-
Earwigs	9	3	9	3
Maggots	-	1	-	1
Gnats	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	224	100	204	81

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The amount of foreign matter in the atmosphere is obtained by apparatus set up in the Health Department Office.

The instrument is in continuous operation and calculations are made to find the amounts of smoke particles and sulphur dioxide present in the air.

Regarding smoke the highest monthly average was 211 in January, the lowest was 36 in July, these figures are expressed in micrograms per cubic metre of air. For sulphur dioxide the corresponding figures were 159 in January and 42 in July.

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, 1971

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	211	392	86	159	270	63
February	135	267	23	114	239	33
March	58	293	21	84	244	17
April	91	203	46	87	175	40
May	62	206	20	73	243	24
June	51	111	15	57	173	19
July	36	98	4	42	102	7
August	44	68	11	52	94	19
September	72	180	30	73	280	39
October	134	406	36	84	195	34
November	125	214	31	104	285	30
December	158	706	52	112	285	42

TABLE INDICATING THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF INSPECTIONS - 1971

HOUSING

Individual Unfit Properties	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	468
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,067
Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	...	...	334
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Regulated Tenancies	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
Houses in Multi Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
							<hr/> 2,353

PUBLIC HEALTH

Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251
Watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Infectious Disease (including Fumigation)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Smoke Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Disinfestation and Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,742
Civic Amenities Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Burial of the Dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
								3,606

FOOD AND DRUGS

Food Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Food Vans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Shops Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Food Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
								<hr/>
								1,094

<u>PUBLIC CLEANSING</u>	
Collection and Disposal	603
Salvage	136
Refuse Storage	172
Scrap Metal Dealer	4
	<hr/>
	915
<u>FACTORIES ACT</u>	40
<u>OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT</u>	297
<u>TRANSPORT AND PETROLEUM ACTS</u>	258
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	192
	<hr/>
	8,755

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,

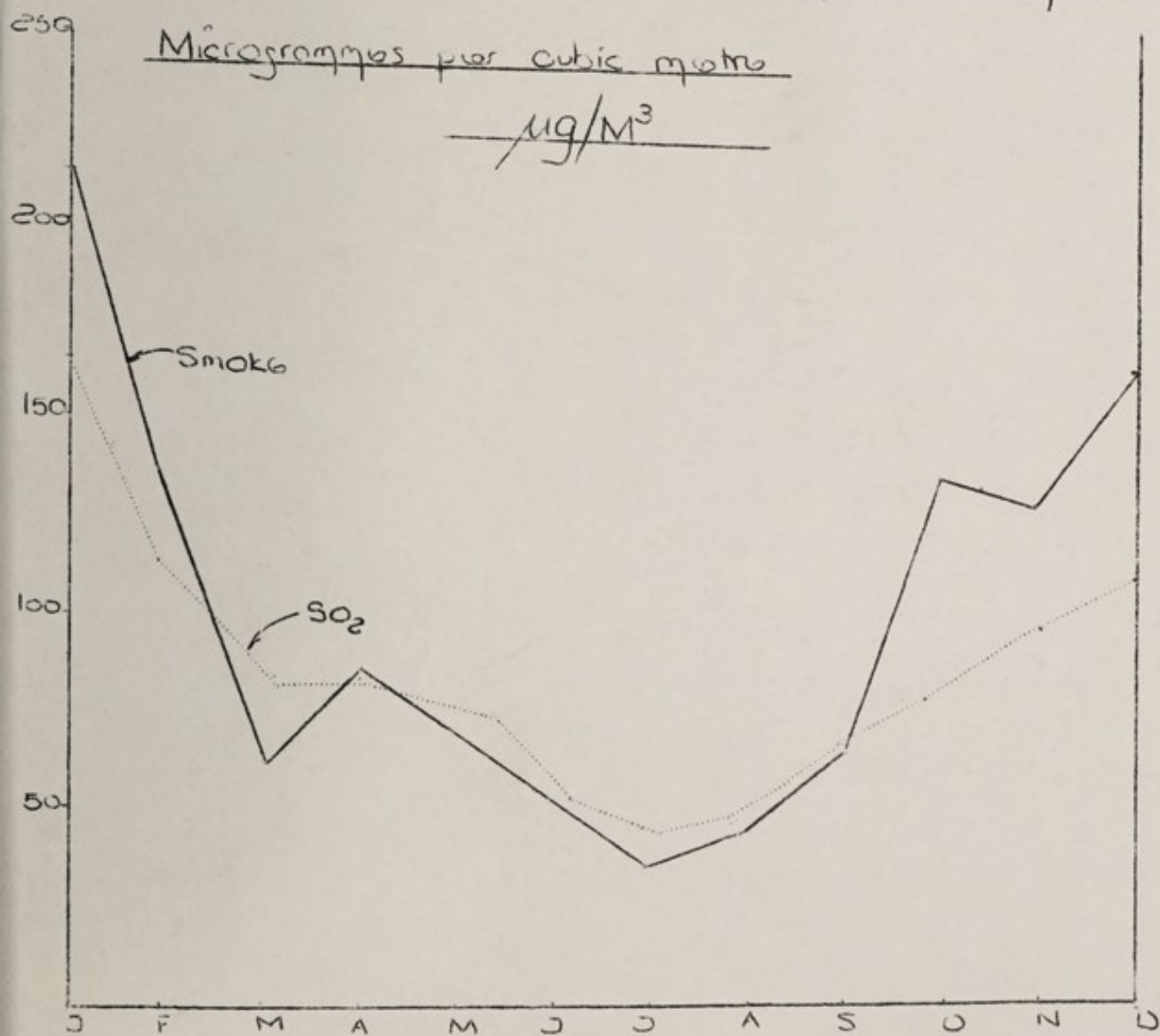
R.W. THIRKELL

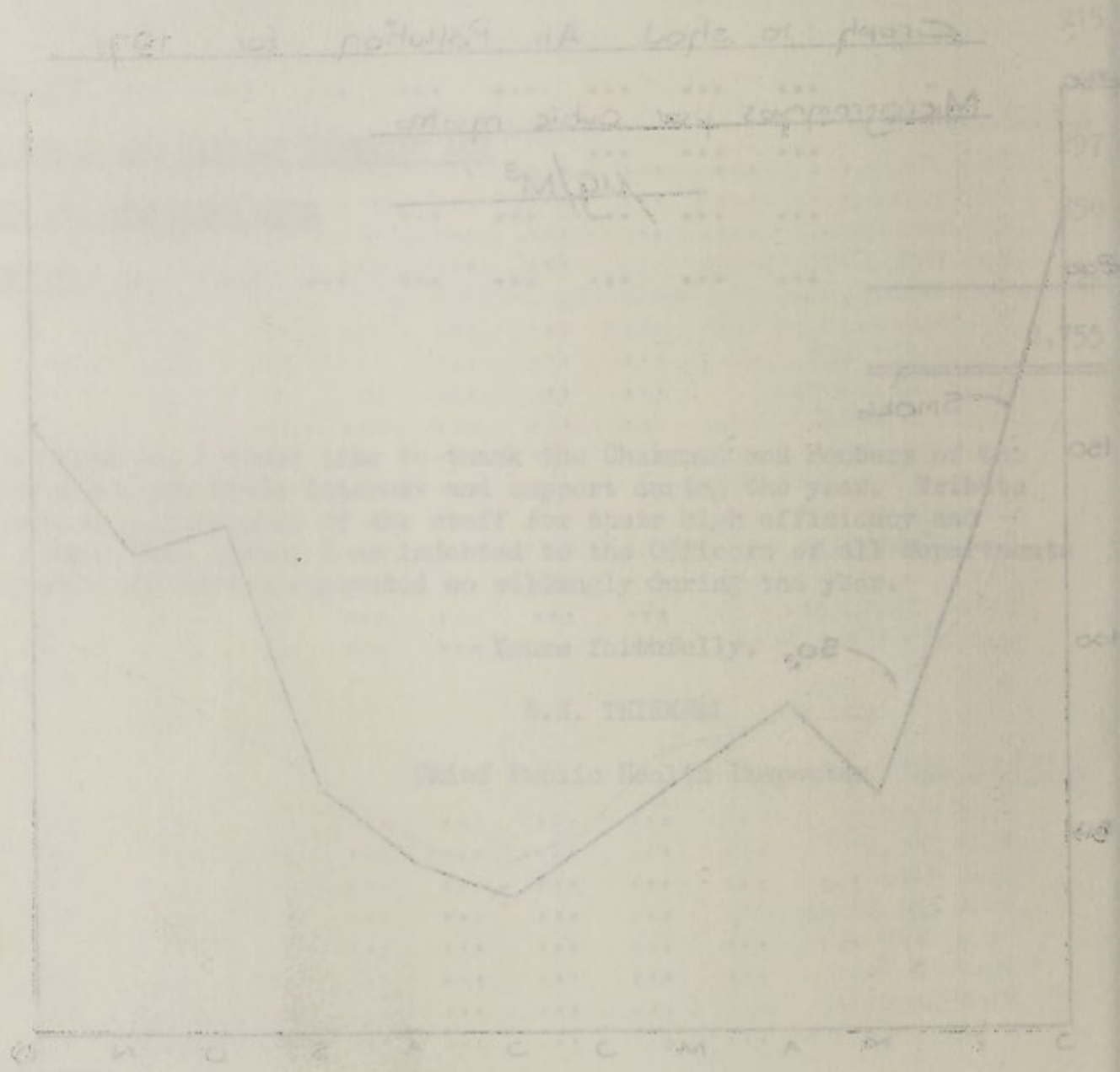
Chief Public Health Inspector

Graph to show Air Pollution for 1971

Microgrammes per cubic metre

$\mu\text{g}/\text{M}^3$





It is a pleasure to thank the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors for their interest and support during the year. The Board's confidence in the staff and their high efficiency and ability to carry out the duties of the Board is a source of pride and satisfaction to the staff.

Yours faithfully,

J. S. THOMAS

Chief Public Health Inspector

