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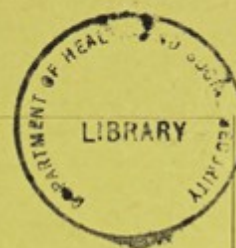
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Longbenton
Urban District Council

County of Northumberland

ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1972

of

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Public Health Inspector

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Longbenton Urban District Council

1. PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: Councillor Mrs. A. Hudson

VICE-CHAIRMAN: Councillor Mrs. D.T. Warner, J.P.

COUNCILLORS: Mrs. E. Armstrong, J. Bamborough, J.P.,
T.H. Bryson, J. Conway, Mrs. I.V. Cummings,
W.F. Fawcett, D.B. Hogg, S. Ingles,
Mrs. M. Jeffries, W.A.R. Johnston,
Mrs. E.A. Lawson, W.M. Means, F.J. Murray,
P. Rickeard, 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.2.E.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., Testamur 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., Testamur Institute of Public Cleansing.
ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR	A. Whitwell.	Public Health Inspector's Diploma. Smoke Inspector's Cert.
PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS	C. Melville. C. Simpson.	
CLEANSING FOREMAN	S. Hutchinson.	
RODENT OPERATORS.	N. Atkinson. L. Dinsmore.	
SENIOR CLERK	Mrs. N. Duffy.	
CLERK	Mrs. A.P. Graham.	

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September, 1973

To The Chairman and Members
of Longbenton Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As this report has been compiled since the resignation of Dr. G. McN. Cubie, who held the office of Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Longbenton throughout the year under review, I have the honour to submit the annual report upon the health of the district for the year ended 31st December, 1972. The report itself has been prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/73.

The apparently dramatic reduction in the mid-year population in 1971 was of course an artefact. The explanation lay in the fact that 1971 was a census year and the figure recorded by the Registrar General was thus based upon more accurate calculations than in other years. The reduction in population was therefore much more gradual than would have appeared by direct comparison with the figure for 1970. The population figure recorded for 1972 approaches more closely the position in 1970 and once more demonstrates the gradual annual increase that has been the pattern of recent years.

The birth rate for the year (13.0 per thousand of population adjusted by the comparability factor), although appreciably higher than last year, is still somewhat lower than the national average (14.8 per thousand of population) which itself shows a reduction.

The death rate on the other hand (13.1 per thousand of population adjusted by the comparability factor) is slightly lower than last year and is now only a little higher than the corresponding average figure for England and Wales (12.1 per thousand of population) which is itself slightly increased thereby accentuating the approximation.

The number of deaths of infants recorded during the year represented an infant mortality rate of 17.0 per thousand live births. This figure compares with 15.0 for Northumberland County and now closely approaches the national average of 17.0 per thousand live births. Analysis of the causes of infant deaths shows that by far the greatest proportion occurred as a direct result of prematurity and/or congenital malformations.

Cancer mortality remains at almost the same level as last year and accounts for 23.3% of deaths in the Urban District. It is disturbing to note that despite continued local and nationwide coverage of the dangers of smoking, especially cigarette smoking, cancer of the lung and bronchus again accounted for just over one third of the total cancer deaths and in half of these cases death occurred under the age of 65 years. In 1972, in Longbenton Urban District, 37 men and 4 women died from this largely preventable cause.

In conclusion, I would like to express thanks to the staff of the Health Department, and particularly to the Chief Public Health Inspector, for their work during the year. I would also like to thank the members of the Council for their valuable support and encouragement and the interest which they have taken in the activities of the Health Department throughout the year.

I remain your obedient servant,

G. MacA. Dowson,
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, 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 of 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. STATISTICS

GENERAL

Acreage	6,786
5 Number of inhabited Houses.	
Council 5,673	Other 11,980
17,653	
Number of other Premises	2,509
Rateable Value	£4,384,803
Sum represented by a 1p rate	£42,400

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
	1972	-	49,790

Density of Persons per House - 2.82

Births

Comparability Factor - 1.02

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births - Legitimate	306	287	593
- Illegitimate	22	18	40
	328	305	633

Rate per 1,000 population:-

C. F. Adjusted

Longbenton U.D.C.	12.7	13.0
Northumberland County	13.5	14.0
England and Wales	14.8	

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Still Births - Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	4	2	6

Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	9.0
England and Wales	...	...	...	12.0
Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	639
Illegitimate Live Births (% of total Live Births)	...	...	...	6.0

Deaths

Comparability Factor - 1.31

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	288	209	497

Rate per 1,000 population:-

C. F. Adjusted

Longbenton U.D.C.	10.0	13.1
Northumberland County ...	13.0	12.5
England and Wales ...	12.1	

The commonest causes of Death during 1972 were:-

Heart and Circulation ...	236
Cancer ...	115
Respiratory Diseases .	71

Infant Mortality

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	7	4	11
Deaths under 4 weeks of age ...	6	3	9
Deaths under 1 week of age ...	5	3	8

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

Longbenton ...	17.0
Northumberland County ...	15.0
England and Wales ...	17.0

Infant Mortality

Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births 17.0

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	...	...	...	...	14.0
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	12.0

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	...	...	...	...	13.0
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	10.0

Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total...
Live and Still Births (Perinatal Mortality Rate).

Mortality Rate ..	...	...	...	...	...	22.0
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	22.0

Causes of Infant Deaths

Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital Anomalies	...	...	...	...	4

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 136 ..

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1972 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	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	M F	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus.	M F	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	- -	- -	
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F	11 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	2 1	4 2	3 1	- -	
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M F	7 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	2 1	1 3	4 3	- -	
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx.	M F	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- 1	- -	
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	M F	37 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	7 1	9 2	10 1	8 -	- -	
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast.	M F	- 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	- 2	- -	
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus.	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate.	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	
Leukaemia.	M F	3 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 1	- -	1 -	- -	

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1972 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF LONGGINGTON

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	
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M F	18 10	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	4 3	6 3	7 3
Diabetes Mellitus	M F	5 2	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 1	1 1
Mental Disorders	M F	- 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3
Multiple Sclerosis	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M F	3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2	- -
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M F	2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	2 -
Hypertensive Disease	M F	1 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	1 4
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M F	84 53	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	15 4	20 7	26 15	22 27
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M F	8 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	2 -	5 8
Cerebrovascular Disease	M F	26 24	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	8 4	6 4	11 14
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M F	8 13	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	3 -	3 3	2 9
Influenza	M F	3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	1 2

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1972 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF LONGBEHNTON

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
Pneumonia.	M F	19 17	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	6 1	10 15
Bronchitis and Emphysema.	M F	17 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 1	5 3	8 4
Asthma.	M F	2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 -	- -	- 1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M F	5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -
Peptic Ulcer	M F	2 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	1 2
Cirrhosis of Liver	M F	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 -	- -
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M F	2 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	1 1	1 1	- 2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Other Diseases Genito- Urinary System	M F	2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	- -	- -
Congenital Anomalies	M F	4 2	1 1	1 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M F	4 2	4 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1972 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF LONGBEHNTON

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
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	M F	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M F	3 3	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 2
All Other Accidents	M F	4 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- 3	1 -	- -	3 4
Suicide and Self- Inflicted Injuries	M F	2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
All Other External Causes	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M F	288 209	6 3	1 1	- -	4 1	2 1	1 3	6 3	31 13	65 28	79 45	93 111

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LONGBENTON AREA, 1972

Causes of Death	Males	Females
All Causes	288	209
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	7	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	11	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	7	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	37	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-
Leukaemia	3	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	18	10
Diabetes Mellitus	5	2
Mental Disorders	-	3
Multiple Sclerosis	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	2
Hypertensive Disease	1	7
Ischaemic Heart Disease	84	53
Other Forms of Heart Disease	8	8
Cerebrovascular Disease	26	24
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	8	13
Influenza	3	2
Pneumonia	19	17
Bronchitis and Emphysema	17	8
Asthma	2	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	-
Peptic Ulcer	2	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	1
Congenital Anomalies	4	2
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	4	2
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	3
All Other Accidents	4	8
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	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	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	1967	1968	1969	1970
24.59	14.60	20.46	20.28	19.88	20.15	14.85	7.00	20.00

1971	1972
12.00	17.00

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 1971 and 1972

	Number of Cases					
	1971			1972		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	2	2	1	1	2
Whooping Cough	2	4	6	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	8	16	24	103	105	208
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	1	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	3	3	-	1	1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	1	1	-	1
Infective Jaundice	2	1	3	-	1	1
Tuberculosis Respiratory	4	-	4	9	3	12
" Meninges	-	-	-	-	-	-
" C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Other Forms	1	2	3	1	1	2
TOTALS	19	28	47	115	112	227

TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) SHOWING THE AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION DURING 1972

	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 Years	Age Not Known
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	208	10	50	33	112	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	213	11	50	34	113	3	-	1	1	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS 1972 - 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	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
45 to 64 years	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Age not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9	3	1	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	-	-	-	-
45 to 64 years	-	1	-	-
65 years and over	-	-	-	-
Age not known	-	-	-	-
	-	1	-	-

PARTICULARS OF TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1972

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Cases on Register at 1-1-1972	182	171	353	43	46	89	442
New Cases	9	3	12	1	1	2	14
Cases transferred into Area	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Cases Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cases Removed	21	13	34	3	1	4	38
Cases on Register at 31-12-1972.	170	162	332	41	46	87	419

7. HEALTH SERVICES

The following Clinics are held in the district:-

Burradon

TUESDAY p.m. Ante-Natal Clinic 2-3 p.m. fortnightly.

THURSDAY p.m. Child Welfare Clinic 1.30-4.00 p.m. fortnightly.
Child Welfare Clinic 1.30-4.00 p.m. alt week to above,
Held in the Olave Guide Hall, Back Park Tce., Westmoor.

Dudley

MONDAY a.m. Eye Clinic once a month.

TUESDAY a.m. Immunisation Clinic once a month.
Child Welfare Clinic.

p.m. Child Welfare Clinic.

WEDNESDAY a.m. Ante-Natal Clinic.
Chiropody Clinic every six weeks.

p.m. Family Planning Clinic once a month, evenings.

THURSDAY a.m. Family Planning Clinic.
Dental Clinic.

FRIDAY a.m. Dental Clinic.
Play Group.

p.m. Tufty Club (Road Safety for under five's)

Forest Hall

MONDAY	a.m.	Eye Clinic once a month.
	p.m.	Eye Clinic once a month. Weight Watchers 5.30-6.30 p.m. and 6.30-7.30 p.m. Young Mothers Club, second Monday in month.
TUESDAY	a.m.	Child Welfare Clinic.
	p.m.	Child Welfare Clinic.
WEDNESDAY	a.m.	Playgroup 9.30-11.30 a.m. Chiropidy Clinic every six weeks.
	p.m.	Ante-Natal Clinic (for general practitioner's patients) Mothercraft Classes 1.30-2.00 p.m. Relaxation Classes 2.00-4.00 p.m.
THURSDAY	a.m.	Family Planning Clinic or Toddler Clinic on alternative weeks.
	p.m.	Dr. Anderson's Child Welfare Clinic.
FRIDAY	a.m.	Playgroup 9.30-11.30 a.m. Dr. Anderson's Ante-Natal Clinic 11.30-12.30 a.m.
	p.m.	Tufty Club (Road Safety for under fives) 2.00-3.00 p.m. fortnightly.

Killingworth

TUESDAY	a.m.	Child Welfare Clinic 10.00-12 noon.
	p.m.	Dr. Roythorne's Ante-Natal Clinic 3.00 p.m. First and Third Tuesday in month. Dr. Roythorne's Immunisation Clinic 3.00 p.m. Second and Fourth Tuesday in month. Weight Watchers 1.30-2.30 p.m. Second and Fourth Tuesday in month.
WEDNESDAY	a.m.	Child Welfare Clinic 10.00-12 noon.
	p.m.	Baby Clinic 2.00-4.00 p.m.
THURSDAY	p.m.	Family Planning Clinic 6.30-8.30 p.m.
FRIDAY	a.m.	Child Welfare Clinic 10.00-12 noon.
		Dr. Chattergee's Ante-Natal Clinic 11.00-12 noon fortnightly.

Longbenton

- MONDAY
- a.m. Food Sales
Eye Clinic every 2-3 weeks.
- p.m. Drs. Vooght & Heywood Child Welfare Clinic 3.00-4.00 p.m.
Eye Clinic every 2-3 weeks.
Food Sales.
- TUESDAY
- a.m. Playgroup 9.30-11.30 a.m.
Dr. Saint Ante-Natal Clinic 11.30-12 noon.
- p.m. Weight Watchers.
Drs. Brown, Fry, Emmerson & Stewart Ante-Natal Clinic
second and fourth Tuesdays in month 3.00-4.00 p.m.
- WEDNESDAY
- a.m. Playgroup 9.30-11.30 a.m.
Dr. Forster's Clinic 9.00-11.00 a.m.
Chiropody Clinic 8.30-10.00 a.m.
- p.m. Mrs. Barrat - Social Services meetings with
Home-Helps regarding queries.
Hearing Tests - babies 9 months - last Wednesday
in month 1.30-3.00 p.m.
Dr. M. Vooght - Cervical Smear Clinic once a month.
- THURSDAY
- a.m. Playgroup 9.30-11.30 a.m.
Dr. Longfield Ante-Natal Clinic 10.00-11.00 a.m.
fortnightly.
- p.m. Drs. Chalmers & Burdon Ante-Natal Clinic 1.30-3.30 p.m.
Relaxation Classes - exercises and Ante-Natal
talk 2.00-4.00 p.m.
- FRIDAY
- a.m. Child Welfare Clinic.
Food Sales.
Play Demonstration.
Family Planning Clinic and cervical smear.
- p.m. Food Sales.
Child Welfare Clinic.

Woodlands Park

MONDAY	a.m.	Mr. Davies Eye Clinic first Monday in month. 9.30 a.m. Chiropody Clinic 9.00 a.m. every 4-6 weeks. Dental Clinic 9.30 a.m.
	p.m.	Drs. McKenzie & Gordon Immunisation Clinic. Dental Clinic 1.30 p.m. Dr. Noble Eye Clinic 1.30 p.m. third Monday in month. Tufty Club 2.00-3.00 p.m. fortnightly.
TUESDAY	a.m.	Dental Clinic 9.30 a.m.
	p.m.	Dental Clinic 1.30 p.m. Dr. Wilkinson Child Welfare Clinic 2.00-4.00 p.m. Food Sales.
WEDNESDAY	a.m.	Dental Clinic.
	p.m.	Dr. Wilkinson Ante-Natal Clinic 1.00-3.00 p.m. fortnightly Dr. Simpson-Brass Ante-Natal Clinic 1.00-3.00 p.m. every four weeks. Dental Clinic. Young Mothers Club 7.30-9.30 p.m. fortnightly,
THURSDAY	a.m.	Drs. McKenzie & Gordon Ante-Natal Clinic 10.30 a.m.
	p.m.	Relaxation and Ante-Natal talks 1.45 p.m.
FRIDAY	a.m.	Drs. McKenzie & Gordon Child Welfare Clinic 10.00-12 noon. Food Sales.
	p.m.	Child Welfare Clinic 2.00-4.00 p.m. Food Sales. Dr. Wilkinson Immunisation Clinic 1.00 p.m. once a month.

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The work administered by the

The work administered by the welfare section includes:-

Longbenton Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ended 31st December, 1972

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 1972.

8. HOUSING

Details showing the number of families re-housed during 1972 and the numbers still remaining on the Housing Applications List have been kindly supplied by the Housing Manager.

Housing General - Allocations

	Gen. Cat.	A/P	Evic.	Spec. Cases	Slum Clearance	Nom. & Key Workers	TOTAL
Balliol & West Farm	6	NIL	NIL	3	NIL	NIL	9
Benton	4	5	1	1	NIL	NIL	11
Forest Hall	24	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	26
Camperdown	17	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	17
Dudley	16	2	NIL	3	45	NIL	66
Holystone	3	2	2	1	2	NIL	10
Killingworth	NIL	NIL	NIL	17	NIL	16	33
Seaton Burn	3	1	1	5	NIL	NIL	10
TOTALS	73	12	4	30	47	16	182

Killingworth - New Dwellings

Newcastle Nominations	43
Other Authorities	8
Key Workers	1

52

234

Transfers

Transfers to less Accommodation	25
Transfers to more Accommodation	34
Transfers to Similar Accommodation	55
Transfers to Aged Person's Accommodation	41
Outside Exchanges	21
	<u>176</u>

Applications

The following is the position re housing applications as at 31-12-1972

Ward	General	A/Persons	Total
Balliol & West Farm	163	4	167
Benton	68	53	121
Forest Hall	303	43	346
Camperdown	162	33	195
Dudley	155	28	183
Holystone	126	39	165
Seaton Burn	106	24	130
TOTAL:	1,083	224	1,307

The Clearance of Unfit Houses

A total of 57 houses which were declared unfit, situated at Coquet Terrace Western Terrace, Dudley were the only properties of this type where families required re-housing. During 1972 all the families were eventually accommodated in modern houses.

The problem remaining concerned the "White City" area of Forest Hall. A Housing Association managed to purchase 154 houses and a start was made to bring these properties up to modern standards. The remaining private owners were contacted and given every assistance of availing themselves of the generous grants available under the Government Grant Scheme.

The whole area was declared a "General Improvement Area" and it will be interesting to see the completed scheme.

Regarding unfit property, only small pockets of unfit dwellings remain and will be dealt with at a later date.

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.

85 houses were made fit of which repairs to 79 houses were executed by owners after informal approach by the department. In 6 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 rainwater 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 G

TABULAR STATEMENT FOR YEAR, 1972

Houses Completed During the Year	With State Assist- ance.	Unaided	Total
By Local Authority	270	-	270
By any other Housing Authority	-	-	-
By private persons	-	221	221
TOTAL	270	221	491

Total number of inhabited houses in district 17,653
 Total number of houses owned by Local Authority 5,673

ACTION WITH REGARD TO UNFIT HOUSES

<u>Closing and Demolition</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
1. Houses demolished in Clearance Areas.	-
2. Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas.	-
3. Houses closed, not demolished.	-
4. Any other houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included above.	57
<u>Repairs - Houses made fit</u>	
5. By informal action.	79
6. By owners, following statutory notice.	6
7. By local authority in default of owners.	-
8. Demolition Orders revoked after reconstruction.	-

Slum Clearance Programme 1970 - 1973

Housing Act, 1957.

Part III Houses to be cleared - 57

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

HOUSING ACTS, 1969 and 1971

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

A. Discretionary Grants

1. Applications submitted to Local Authority during year	294
2. Improvements completed	173
3. Approximate average grant approved per house	£643
4. Total number of houses approved for grant since inception of scheme	808

B. Standard Grants

Total to Date

1. Number of separate houses for which grants were made during year 8	230
2. Number of houses provided with	
(a) Bath or shower 8	159
(b) Wash-hand basin 8	169
(c) Hot water supply 8	160
(d) Water closet 8	200
(e) Sink 2	20

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.

APPLICATIONS FOR QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATE

a) In Conjunction with Improvement Grants

Applications Received	-	40
Applications Approved	-	40
Applications Rejected	-	NIL

b) Where Amenities are Already Provided

Applications Received	-	104
Applications Approved	-	44*
Applications Rejected	-	26

* The remainder were awaiting minor repairs to be completed before approval.

9. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Premises	Number on Register	Number of:-		
		Ins pect- ions.	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(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.	94	20	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises.)	14	6	-	-
TOTAL	109	27	2	-

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. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a. Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b. Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	-	-	-

TABLE OF OUTWORKERS

Nature of Work.	No. of out-workers 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-whole-some premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel Making etc.	24	-	-	-	-	-
All other outworkers	8	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	32	-	-	-	-	-

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.

All the 17,653 houses and the total population of 49,790 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 58 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) WARKWORTH 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	0.10	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 N)	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 change in the average chemical composition of the water supplied for domestic consumption.

Fluoridation was practised at the Whittle Dene and Henderson (Throckley) Filter Plants. 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

1,036 works control samples from Whittle Dene and Throckley were examined in the Company's Laboratory: all were satisfactory save one, which proved satisfactory after checking.

246 samples of the water from the Coquet Water Board's Warkworth Plant were taken at Longbenton Governor House and 52 samples of the water leaving the works were also examined. 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. Twelve samples were taken in the Urban District: All were 'satisfactory', save one which proved satisfactory on checking.

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.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

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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 2 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 Clinic.

(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 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. 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 275 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	5	71	7
Retail Shops	2	149	42
Wholesale Shops Warehouses	1	13	3
Catering Establishments open to the public - canteens	-	38	11
Fuel Storage Depots	-	4	1
TOTALS	8	275	64

Total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises under the Act - 136

(B) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 31	13	Sitting Facilities -
5	Overcrowding -	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers) 2
6	Temperature 14	15	Eating facilities -
7	Ventilation -	16	Floors, passage and stairs 20
8	Lighting 3	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery 1
9	Sanitary Conveniences 8	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery -
10	Washing facilities 3	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. 13
			Other Matters 7
			TOTAL 102

(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	1,916
Retail Shops	1,128
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	340
Catering Establishments open to the Public	204
Canteens	57
Fuel Storage Depots	29
TOTAL	3,674
TOTAL MALES	1,686
TOTAL FEMALES	1,988

(E) REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number Reported	Total Number Investigated	Action Recommended			
			Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Action
Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Shops	8	8	-	-	8	-
Wholesale Shops Warehouses	2	2	-	-	2	-
Catering establishments open to public, Canteens	1	1	-	-	1	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	11	11	-	-	11	-

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	-	2	1	1	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	1	-	-	-
Handling Goods	-	5	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 3 tons and 82 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>
Carcase Meat	-	2	34
Canned Meats	-	5	85
Other Canned Foods	1	4	90
Other Foods	1	7	97
	3	-	82

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:

- 46 Dealers' licences to retail pasteurised milk.
- 75 Dealers' licences to retail sterilised milk.
- 17 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.

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

29 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.

71 samples were obtained for examination, of these 65 were classified Grade I, this being highly satisfactory, the other 6 being placed in Grade IV.

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

26 samples of ice lollies were examined for the presence of coliform bacilli. 3 unsatisfactory specimens were reported.

MEAT INSPECTION

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

There are no Poultry Processin premises within the District.

EXTRANEIOUS 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)
Bread	Foreign Matter (1)
Bread	Mould (4)
Cooked Meat	Mould (1)
Meat Pies	Mould (2)

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 £108.

FOOD HYGIENE

215 inspections were made under this heading during 1972 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, 1970:

The following table contains details of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970 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	54	54	49	49
Cafes & Canteens	23	23	23	23
Bakeries	4	4	4	4
Grocers	34	34	34	34
Greengrocers	23	23	23	23
Butchers	24	24	24	24
Confectioners	50	49	35	35
Fishmongers (including Fried)	10	10	10	10
General Dealers	67	67	64	63
TOTALS	289	288	266	265

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.

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 1972 by the Department's Inspectors. All were analysed by the Public Analyst:

Coffeemate	Coke
Prawn Cocktail	Baby Food (2)
Coffee	Cream
Cheese	Sugar
Tomato Ketchup	Indigestion Tablets
Pork Sausages (5)	Bread
Soda Bicarbonate	Low Fat Spread
Ravioli	Ground Almonds
Orange Drink (2)	Vanilla Essence
Corned Beef	Horse Radish Sauce
Beefburgers	Steak and Kidney Pie (3)
Beef Sausages (4)	Butter
Apples	Food Colouring
Skimmed Milk	Fudge
Soup	Margarine
Vinegar	Tongue Paste
Beverage	Sherbet
Ice-Cream Powder	Butter Puffs
Fruit Sauce	Instant Apple Flakes
Gravy Mix	Cough Syrup
Dessert Mix	White Fish
Tomatoes	Cheese Sticks
Ox Stock	Dripping
Wine	Dairy Cream
Pineapple Juice	Gelatine
Lemon Pie Filling	Milk Shake Syrup
Cheese (3)	Champagne Chocolates
Marzipan	Blackcurrant Drink
Cough Candy	Bubble Gum
Sugar Strands	

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This section of the Department continued its good work during the year. The 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
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
ENL 395L	1972	Compression	60 c.yd.	Diesel
FJR 841L	1972	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 and it was fortunate that extra tipping space has been made available on account of the land reclamation scheme being undertaken by the Northumberland County Council.

The adjacent Wallsend Rising Sun Colliery spoil heap has been reshaped and much of the spoil used to form an embankment around the refuse tip. This embankment has been grassed over and now forms a pleasant feature to the tip perimeter.

The extra space available will provide tipping space until well after local government re-organisation in 1974 when it is expected that our refuse will be incinerated in the plant at Tynemouth.

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, 1972, (Registrar General's estimate)	...	...	49,790 persons
Total refuse collected	...	...	20,000 tons
Percentage of total refuse collected (tons) weighed	...	...	3%
Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	...	...	22.01 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	...	...	20,162
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	...	...	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	.1.	...	...	-	-
(b)	Scrap metal	...	...	...	-	-
(c)	Waste Paper	...	...	...	£6,000	550
(d)	Other Salvage	...	...	...	£100	2
(e)	Totals	...	...	...	£6,100	552

Trade Refuse

(a)	Income	...	...	...	£2,000
(b)	Tonnage	...	...	...	Not known

TRADE REFUSE

A charge of £1.04 per bin per annum is made. The volume of such refuse has increased steadily as new industries came into operation.

SALVAGE

The amount of waste paper collected during the year came to a total of £6,000. This provides added employment, leaves a profit for the Council and saves having to deposit some 550 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 Operators 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		38	124	21	2
Business		112	371	47	16
HOUSES	L.A.	395	985	133	31
	Private	433	1,015	193	48
AGRI-CULT-URAL	Allotments	137	227	27	-
	Others	6	10	1	-
Totals		1,121	2,732	422	97

Bodies recovered: 243 Rats and 136 Mice

DISINFESTATION

The following table indicates the work done under this section:

Type of Infestation	Premises Inspected		Premises Treated By L.A.	
	Council	Private	Council	Private
Pigeons	2	7	2	7
Moles	7	-	7	-
Woodworm	1	1	1	1
Cockroaches	198	64	198	64
Bees	-	5	-	5
Wasps	14	11	14	11
Fleas	3	17	3	17
Bedbugs	4	-	3	-
Midges	3	-	3	-
Woodlice	-	2	-	2
Houseflies	1	-	1	-
Blowflies	2	3	2	3
Cluster Flies	-	2	-	2
Ground Beetles	1	2	1	2
Plaster Beetles	11	3	11	3
Spider Beetles	-	1	-	1
Reve Beetles	2	1	2	1
Carpet Beetles	1	-	1	-
Food Mites	-	4	-	4
Clover Mites	12	-	12	-
Silver Fish	-	1	-	1
Ants	1	2	1	2
Earwigs	1	4	1	3
Maggots	1	-	1	-
Snails	1	-	1	-
Rabbits	1	2	1	2
TOTALS	267	132	266	131
TOTALS ALL HOUSES	399		397	

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 141 in March, the lowest was 19 in July, these figures are expressed in micrograms per cubic metre of air. For sulphur dioxide the corresponding figures were 150 in March and 38 in August.

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, 1972

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	136	376	46	95	189	51
February	101	350	18	96	264	34
March	141	511	12	150	321	34
April	74	112	40	69	100	43
May	58	161	24	52	80	43
June	73	82	10	55	72	31
July	19	54	14	64	141	30
August	31	104	22	38	74	19
September	66	150	11	66	124	22
October	130	277	30	124	311	29
November	111	203	11	83	188	31
December	117	268	41	136	272	17

CHIMNEY HEIGHTS

2 applications were received and following advice from the Health Department the applicants agreed to make alterations before the Committee gave consent.

NOISE ABATEMENT

23 complaints were received by the Health Department during 1972, all were investigated involving 71 inspections. In all some 16 noise nuisances were established of which 14 were remedied.

RAG FLOCK

An application from 1 factory in the district to be registered under this heading was received and granted.

TABLE INDICATING THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF INSPECTIONS - 1972

HOUSING

Individual Unfit Properties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,583
Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Regulated Tenancies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
General Improvement Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
									<hr/> 2,588

PUBLIC HEALTH

Defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
Watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Infectious Disease (including Fumigation)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Smoke Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Disinfestation and Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,208
Civic Amenities Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
									<hr/> 4,838

FOOD AND DRUGS

Food Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Food Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Food Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Refuse Storage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Scrap Metal Dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
								<hr/>
								833
<u>FACTORIES ACT</u>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
<u>OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT</u>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
<u>TRANSPORT AND PETROLEUM ACTS</u>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
								<hr/>
								9,518
								<hr/> <hr/>

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

FUEL OIL		FUEL OIL	
Collection and	...	Collection and	...
Salvage	...	Salvage	...
Refugee Service	...	Refugee Service	...
Board Hotel, Berlin	...	Board Hotel, Berlin	...

WORKING ACT		WORKING ACT	
...
...
...

TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL		TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL	
...
...
...

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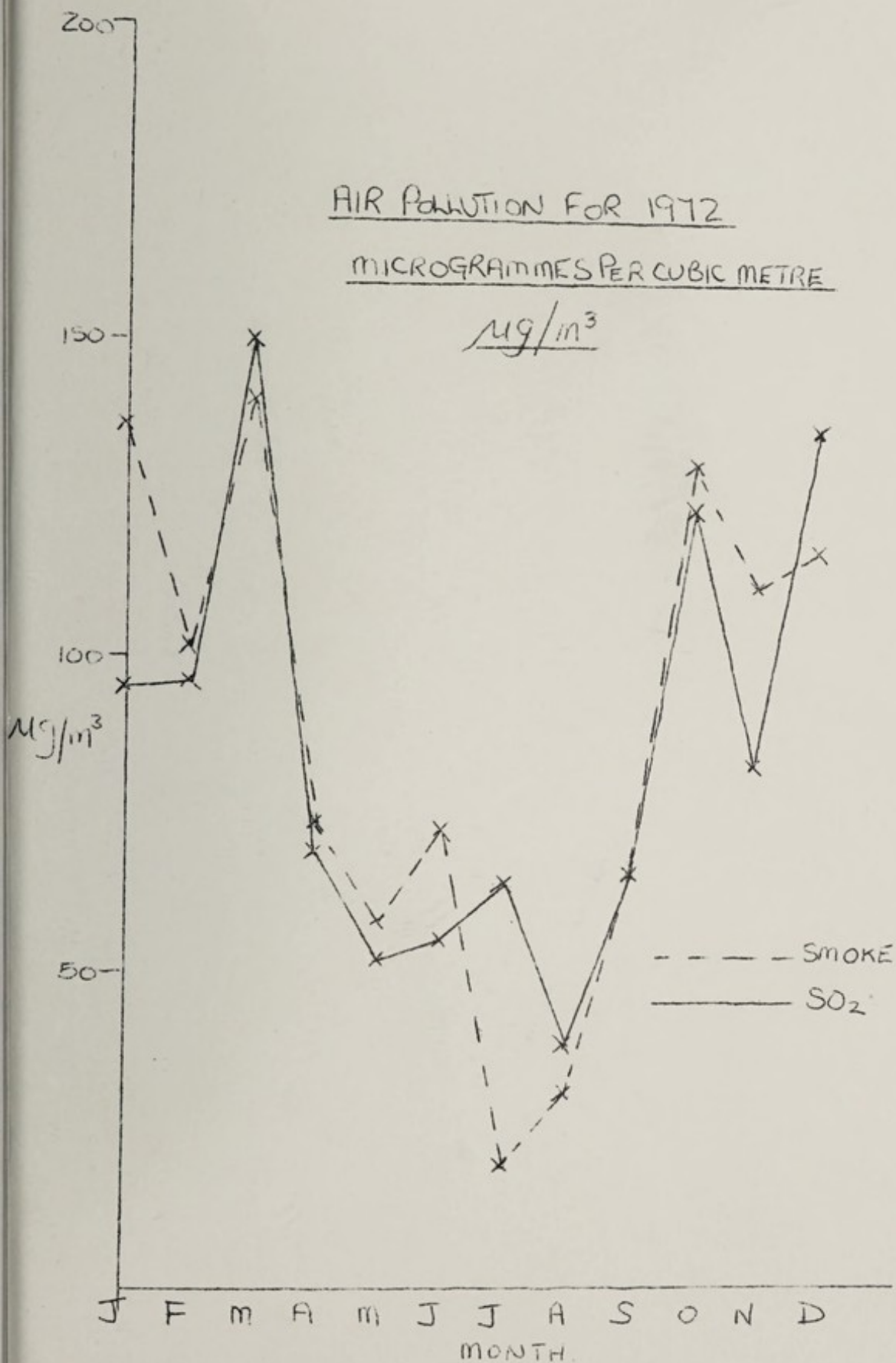
Chairman of the Health Committee

FUEL OIL		FUEL OIL	
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AIR POLLUTION FOR 1972

MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

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ALCOHOLICITY OF BEER
1891-1892
1891

