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Newburn Urban District Council
(County of Northumberland)

ANNUAL
REPORT

of

Medical Officer of Health

and

Senior Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1954



PELAW-ON-TYNE

Co-operative Wholesale Society's Printing Works

1955



Newburn Urban District Council
(County of Northumberland)

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Deputy Chairman :

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Senior Sanitary Inspector :

JOHN CORNEY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

JOHN HATTON, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (Resigned April, 1954)

Clerks :

Miss R. SMITH

HUGH F. L. DAVIES (Appointed August, 1954)

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health

For the Year ended December 31st, 1954

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Newburn Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report on the Vital Statistics and health of the Urban District for the year ended December 31st, 1954.

The district consists of four wards—Lemington, Newburn, Throckley, and Westerhope.

The variety of industries has increased in recent years, with new engineering works on the Newburn Trading Estate, a new factory on this estate in connection with the glassworks, and a small radar factory in Newburn, in addition to steelworks, brickworks, and mining. The latter industry has decreased in the district during the last few years, two of the five collieries having been closed.

The erection of the Stella North Generating Station of the Central Electricity Authority was nearing completion; part of it commenced production towards the end of the year.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

There was an increase of 1,950 in the Registrar General's estimated mid-year population from 21,790 in 1953, to 23,740 in 1954. This increase in population was chiefly due to the rehousing in this district of some of the "overspill" population of the adjoining City of Newcastle upon Tyne in houses built by the corporation of the city in the Urban District. During the year 1954, 343 houses were built in the district by the city and occupied by former city residents.

Births.

In 1954, the total number of births increased to 406 from 347 in 1953 and 343 in 1952. The birth-rate (corrected for age and sex distribution) was 16.4 per 1,000 population, compared with 15.6 in 1953.

The comparable birth-rate for England and Wales was 15.2 per 1,000 population in 1954, and 15.5 in 1953.

The birth-rate for the district has usually been slightly higher than that of the country generally.

There were 12 illegitimate births in both 1954 and 1953. In 1954, the number of still-births registered rose to 14 from seven, in 1953, and 13 in 1952.

The still-birth rate for the district was 33.3, and that for England and Wales 24 per 1,000 live and still births.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 281, 46 of these were deaths occurring in the Lemington Hospital. During the previous year, the total number of deaths registered was 240, 25 of these deaths occurring in the hospital. Prior to 1953, deaths taking place in the hospital were transferred to the district of the patients' residence, but from January 1st, 1953, were accredited to the district in which the hospital is situated.

The comparable figures after removal of the hospital deaths in 1954 and 1953 were 235 deaths in 1954, 215 deaths in 1953, and 219 deaths in 1952.

In 1954, the death-rate for the district (corrected for age and sex distribution) was 13.3, compared with the rate of 12.2 the previous year, and 11.3 per 1,000 population for the country generally in 1954.

Excluding deaths in the hospital, the rate was 9.9 per 1,000 population for the Urban District in both 1954 and 1953.

Natural Increase of the Population.

The number of births in excess of deaths (other than those in the hospital) was 171 in 1954 and 132 in 1953.

If the hospital deaths were taken into account, the excess of births over deaths was reduced to 125 in 1954 and 107 in 1953.

Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age registered during the year was 19, compared with 15 deaths in 1953.

The infant mortality rate for the district was 46.8 per 1,000 live births in 1954 and 43.2 per 1,000 live births in 1953.

The rate for England and Wales in 1954 was 25.5 per 1,000 live births.

Fourteen neo-natal deaths (i.e. deaths occurring in the first month of life) were registered in 1954, nine in 1953, and six in both 1952 and 1951.

The number of neo-natal deaths has increased in the district during the last few years, and it was these deaths which kept the infant mortality rate to a higher level than that of the country generally.

During 1954, six neo-natal deaths took place from prematurity, compared with five in 1953, but six deaths were registered as due to congenital defects (two from spina bifida and four from congenital cardiac defects), compared with one the previous year. This increase in the number of deaths from congenital defects raised the infant mortality rate in 1954.

One neo-natal death had birth injury as a contributory cause and one was due to misadventure (asphyxia).

The number of deaths between one month and the end of the first year of life was similar in both years, five in 1954 and six in 1953. The five deaths in 1954 were attributed to broncho-pneumonia, as were four in 1953.

This increase in the number of neo-natal deaths shows clearly the task that still remains in reducing deaths from congenital and birth causes, although those from infective causes have been reduced to a minimum.

There were no deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis under two years of age.

Maternal Mortality.

One death attributable to pregnancy and childbirth was registered in 1954 as in 1952. In 1953, there was no death from this cause.

The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 0.18 per 1,000 total (live and still-births) in 1954, and that for the district was 2.3.

Individual Causes of Death.

The total number of deaths during the year from heart and circulatory diseases numbered 98, of which 21 occurred at the Lemington Hospital.

Segregating the deaths in the hospital, the number of deaths of residents classified under the above heading was similar in both 1954 and 1953, being 77 and 75 respectively.

Deaths due to vascular lesions of the nervous system (excluding deaths in the hospital) increased to a total of 41 in 1954 from 37 in 1953 and 26 in 1952.

There was a slight decrease in the total number of deaths from malignant neoplasm to 37 (including six deaths in the hospital) in 1954 from 43 (including three deaths in the hospital) in 1953 and 42 in 1952.

Deaths from malignant neoplasm of the lungs and bronchi, breast, uterus, and those classed as "of other sites" remained similar in both years, but deaths from malignant neoplasm of the stomach showed a decided decrease to three in 1954, from 14 in 1953 and nine in 1952.

The number of deaths from respiratory diseases (other than tuberculosis) remained at 20 (excluding deaths in the hospital) in both 1953 and 1952.

One death from influenza occurred during the year, compared with two from this cause in 1953 and one in 1952.

No deaths from ulcer of the stomach and duodenum were registered in 1954 as in 1953. In 1952, there were two deaths and in 1951 five deaths under this heading.

A motor cycle accident involving two deaths, that of the driver and pillion-rider unfortunately occurred. In 1953, the number of deaths from motor accidents had increased to four.

Eleven deaths were classified under "all other accidents," compared with seven in 1953 and in 1952.

Of the eleven deaths, two were due to drowning in the River Tyne, one (a neo-natal death) to asphyxia, one to an accident in the home, three to accidents outside the home, and four to accidents at work, one at a colliery, two at a quarry, and one at a factory.

In addition, there were two further fatal accidents at works in the district of residents of other districts.

There were two deaths from suicide in 1954, as against one in 1953. In 1952, five deaths were registered under this heading.

II.—TUBERCULOSIS.

Four deaths (two males and two females) from the respiratory form of the disease occurred during the year. There was no death from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

In 1953, when the mortality rate for all forms of the disease was the lowest recorded for the district, there was one death from respiratory tuberculosis and none from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

The mortality rate for pulmonary tuberculosis in 1954 was 0.16 per 1,000 population, compared with the same rate for the country generally, and 0.04 per 1,000 population in the preceding year.

This was in keeping with the general trend throughout the country of a gradually declining mortality rate, and was the second lowest yet recorded for the Urban District.

The number of primary notifications of the disease again declined during the year to a total of 23 (20 cases of pulmonary and three cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis) from a total of 29 (28 pulmonary and one non-pulmonary tuberculosis) in 1953 and a total of 41 (38 pulmonary and three non-pulmonary cases) in 1952.

This decline in incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis was chiefly noticable in the male age groups over 25 years from nine in 1953 to five in 1954.

The number of new notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis dropped from six in 1953 to three in 1954.

During 1954, 29 cases were inwardly transferred to the Urban District from other authorities, of these 28 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

This was an increase on the previous year, when a total of 18 cases (17 pulmonary and one non-pulmonary) were transferred to the district.

In 1952, no case of tuberculosis was inwardly transferred, but during 1953 and 1954 a total of 47 cases (45 pulmonary and two non-pulmonary) were transferred to the district.

During the same period of two years, the total number of primary notifications in the district was 53 (44 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and nine cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis).

The number of pulmonary cases transferred, i.e. 45 during the two years, compared with the incidence of 44 primary notifications during this period, thus artificially doubles the incidence of this form of the disease for all practical purposes, such as care and after-care, ambulances, and home help, as well as general epidemiology.

Of these 45 new inward transfers of pulmonary tuberculosis, 35 (26 in 1954 and nine in 1953) were rehoused in new houses built by the corporation of Newcastle in the district during 1953 and 1954.

Two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (one in 1953 and one in 1954) were also rehoused in Newburn by the city.

Eleven cases of tuberculosis (all pulmonary) were rehoused by this Council during the year in Council houses.

In general, the newer methods of treatment and earlier diagnosis, fortified by the close attention paid by this Council to rehousing of patients living in unsatisfactory housing conditions, seems to be bearing fruit in the decline in mortality and of incidence of primary notifications of this disease.

The care and after-care of the influx of inward transfers of the disease who, fortunately, are nearly all living in good housing conditions, will continue.

The Mass Radiography Unit, which last visited this district in September, 1953, did not revisit in 1954, but it is hoped will do so in 1955.

III.—GENERAL EPIDEMIOLOGY.

The total number of infectious diseases notified during the year was 257. In 1953, a total of 305 cases, and in 1952 a total of 578 cases were notified. In 1952, there was a considerable outbreak of Sonne dysentery, 137 cases being notified.

There was a decided decrease in the incidence of all the notifiable infectious diseases, with the exception of whooping cough in 1954.

The number of notifications of scarlet fever again showed a steady decline to a total of 19 during the year, compared with 21 in 1953 and 52 in 1952. The disease was uniformly of a mild type.

The incidence of whooping cough rose slightly to a total of 150 cases notified, mainly during the last six months of the year. In the two preceding years there had been a decline to 19 cases in 1953, 71 in 1952 from a total of 212 in 1951.

Immunisation against whooping cough is not yet on a similar basis to immunisation against diphtheria pending further trial, but is given by the general practitioners and at the Child Welfare Clinics at the request of the parents. The number of parents accepting this is gradually growing. In 1954, 92 children received prophylactic injections and 78 in 1953.

Forty-eight cases of measles were notified during the year, compared with 212 in 1953 and 277 in 1952.

Notifications of pneumonia declined considerably to 19 during the year from 31 the previous year.

In 1954, there was the lowest incidence of Sonne dysentery in the district for the last three years. Ten isolated cases occurred during the year compared with 17 in 1953 and 137 in 1952.

Cases and the few positive excretors were kept under surveillance until clear.

One case of food poisoning, found to be due to *Salmonella Typhimurium*, occurred during the year. The patient was a child of three years who made a quick recovery. A possible source of infection was food consumed at a party in another district. In 1953, no case of food poisoning was notified, but in 1952 there were eight notifications.

One case of poliomyelitis with mild paralysis was notified during the year in November. The patient, a boy of 12 years, was admitted to the Infectious Disease Hospital, Walkergate, and made a good recovery.

During the summer months four contacts of cases of poliomyelitis in other districts were kept under surveillance for the necessary period. No further cases occurred.

For the sixth year in succession there was no case of diphtheria in the district. Immunisation against diphtheria continued at a high level throughout the district (for further details see section on immunisation).

Housing.

At the end of the year there were 1,310 applicants for Council houses, 678 sub-tenants, 425 tenants, and 207 aged persons.

During 1954, 102 houses had been built by this Council and 14 privately. The total number of houses built by the Council since 1945 to December, 1954, was 977.

In addition, during the year, 343 houses were built in the district by another Authority, reaching a total of 734 houses built by this authority in Newburn Urban District during 1953 and 1954.

Under the "points system" established by the Council the present medical circumstances of those requiring rehousing receive due consideration, and the scheme seems to be working satisfactorily.

During the year, 11 cases of active tuberculosis were rehoused, making a total of 30 cases of tuberculosis rehoused during the last few years,

The matter of clearance areas was again considered by the Council, and a revised list of properties requiring to be dealt with is shown in the Sanitary Officer's section of the report. It is anticipated that progress in this direction will be made in the near future.

Property condemned before the last war heads the list. The conditions under which occupants of this property are living has given cause to increasing concern.

Information in tabular form required under Article 31 of the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, is contained in the Statistical section of report.

IV.—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 50.—Burial or Cremation of the Dead.

No action under this section was necessary. During the previous year there were three burials under this section.

Section 47, and Amending Act, 1951.

Several cases were investigated under this section, but no formal action was necessary.

One case, an elderly lady living in Newburn, who had previously been removed under the Amending Act to a home for a period of three weeks, had subsequently returned home and had managed adequately with the services of a home help, voluntarily went into hospital, when her condition again became worse.

V.—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Informal action under the by-laws resulted in an employee in a grocery shop being suspended by the management of the firm for persistent inattention to personal hygiene.

An employee in a bakehouse, who was found to be a positive excretor of Sonne Dysentery, remained off work until clear, with the consent of the management.

No statutory action was necessary during the year. Details of inspections of the food premises in the district, which number 103, are contained in the Sanitary Officer's section of this report.

VI.—HEALTH EDUCATION.

During the course of the year several lectures on health subjects, including clean food and food poisoning, were given to various organisations in the district by members of the staff of the Health Department.

VII.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

The details under this section have been compiled by Mr. Corney, Senior Sanitary Officer.

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT BY OTHER AUTHORITIES.

(a) Regional Hospital Board.

There is one hospital, the Lemington Hospital, situated in the district, which admits aged chronic patients.

Patients from this district are admitted to hospitals of the Newcastle and Hexham groups, and cases of infectious disease to the Hospital for Infectious Disease, Walkergate.

(b) Northumberland County Council.

Services 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and the care of the buildings under Service 2 are administered by the South Area Health Committee.

(1) HOME NURSING AND MIDWIFERY.

There are five nurse/midwives resident in the district—two at Throckley, two at Lemington (and a relief nurse when others off duty), and one at Westerhope.

(2) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

Four maternity and child welfare centres function in the district. The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Mayfield Avenue, Throckley. The West Denton Association Hall, Middle Gate, West Denton. The Methodist School Hall, Algernon Road, Lemington. "Lindisfarne," Stamfordham Road, Westerhope.

There are regular sessions for babies, children, expectant mothers and for dental treatment.

(3) IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

(a) *Immunisation Against Diphtheria.*

Immunisation is carried out at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (children 0 to 5 years), at the schools, and by the General Practitioners of the district.

At December 31st, 1954, 90 per cent. of the total child population of the district had been immunised at some time during their lives, compared with the same percentage in 1953 and 86 per cent. in 1952.

There was a rise in the percentage of immunised children under 5 years to 75 in 1954, from 73·6 in 1953. The percentage of immunised children of from 5 to 15 years remained at 98 in both years.

In the course of the year, 339 children received a primary course of immunisation (329 children under 5 years and 10 from 5 to 15 years); in addition, 412 children received a reinforcing injection.

Immunity Index.

This index, which shows the number of children in each age group immunised during the last five years, was introduced by the Ministry of Health in 1953. For the Urban District, the figures for that year were : under 1 year, 21 per cent. ; 1 to 5 years, 86 per cent. ; 5 to 14 years, 64 per cent. ; giving a total of 67 per cent. of the child population (0 to 14 years) immunised during the last five years.

In 1954, the figures were 18 per cent. under 1 year ; 89 per cent. 1 to 4 years ; 63 per cent., 5 to 14 years ; with the total of 67 per cent. of the child population (0 to 14 years) immunised during the last five years.

The general immunity index is the same in both years, with a decline in the percentage immunised under one year and a considerable increase in the 1 to 4 years age group.

The main object of the campaign remains as before : to secure immunisation of not less than 75 per cent. of babies before their first birthday, and to see that an adequate level of immunisation is maintained, for only then can this country hope to be rid of diphtheria altogether.

The aim of getting every child immunised before the first birthday is still the primary concern of doctors, health visitors, district nurses, and other health workers in the field, who continue to try to achieve this by personal persuasion aided by a background of publicity.

(b) *Whooping Cough Prophylaxis.*

During the year a total of 92 children (51 under 1 year, 39 from 1 to 4 years, and two from 5 to 14 years) received prophylaxis with pertussis vaccines. In 1953, 15 children received prophylactic injections, and in 1952 only four.

(c) *Vaccination Against Smallpox.*

The number of vaccinations against smallpox dropped in 1954 to a total of 91 primary vaccinations and 15 re-vaccinations, from 127 primary vaccinations and 24 re-vaccinations in 1953.

These figures are low and leave the majority of the population at risk should a case arise, which, with increased travel, especially air travel, is quite possible.

(4) **AMBULANCE SERVICE.**

This service operates from the depot at Westway, Throckley, and comprises 10 driver/attendants, under a driver/supervisor, and five ambulances.

On October 3rd, 1954, control of ambulances by radio became operative throughout the South Area. The ambulances at Throckley were supplied with mobile sets in communication with a monitor set at the depot.

During the year the Throckley ambulances made 3,499 journeys, carried 14,601 patients, including 1,909 stretcher cases, 816 accidents and emergency cases, and did a total of 105,201 miles.

The number of journeys increased by 113, and the number of patients carried by 1,207. There were 439 additional stretcher cases, and 52 additional accident cases. The total mileage during the year increased by 11,275 miles.

Since July, 1953, the Throckley Station has covered the southern part of Castle Ward in addition to the Urban District and adjacent parts of the South Area. This station works in conjunction with the Wideopen and Prudhoe Stations.

(5) **HOME-HELP SERVICE.**

During 1954, 199 patients resident in the Urban District were served with home helps for varying periods, an increase of 32 cases on the previous year, when 167 patients were served.

The cases included 30 of illness, 136 aged and infirm people, 15 confinements, six cases of tuberculosis, four cases following operation or discharge from hospital, six blind, and one paralysed person and one household with motherless children.

The number of aged and infirm people served increased from 113 in 1953 to 135 in 1954.

(6) **CARE AND AFTER-CARE.**

Meetings of the Newburn and Prudhoe After-Care Sub-Committee were held at two-monthly intervals, and aid to patients suffering from tuberculosis towards milk, clothing, travelling expenses of relatives to sanatoria, &c., were granted in suitable cases, and an effort made to help in difficult circumstances.

(7) NURSING CARE COMMITTEE.

There are three voluntary nursing care committees in the Urban District, one at Lemington, Throckley, and Westerhope.

Articles of nursing equipment are supplied on loan to sick people as required, and some friendly house visiting is done. The secretaries are :—

The Rev. J. E. Jameson, The Vicarage, Lemington.

Mr. G. Petrie, 11, Ash Street, Throckley.

Mr. S. Gray, 24, Ellesmere Avenue, Westerhope.

In 1954, the Newburn Committee disbanded and the Throckley Committee extended their district to include Newburn.

In conclusion, may I again express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council's Health Committee for the great interest they have shown in the work of my department, to the Senior Sanitary Inspector for his assiduous work throughout the year, to the staff of the Health Department for their assistance, and the staffs of other departments for any information necessary in the compilation of this report.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. HOPPER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical Summary and Social Conditions

Particulars of District.

Area (in acres)	....	....	....	....	....	4,648
Registrar General's estimated population	....	....	....	....	....	23,740
Number of inhabited houses, according to rate book	....	....	....	....	....	7,485
Sum represented by Penny Rate	....	....	....	....	....	£525
Rateable Value	....	....	....	....	....	£131,974

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Live Births (legitimate)	194	200	394
„ „ (illegitimate)	7	5	12
Still-births	7	7	14
Deaths	143	138	281
Birth-rate per 1,000 population	....	....	16.4
Still-birth rate per 1,000 population	....	....	0.59
Death-rate per 1,000 population			13.3

Death-rate of Infants under 1 year.

All infants per 1,000 live births					25.5
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Deaths from

Cancer (all ages)						37
Measles (all ages)						—
Whooping Cough (all ages)						—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)						—

Causes of Death in the Newburn Area, 1954.

(Registrar General's Return)

Figures in parentheses indicate deaths in the Lemington Hospital

	Males	Females	Total
ALL CAUSES	143	138	281
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	2	4
2. Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..
3. Syphilitic disease	..	..	..
4. Diphtheria	..	..	..
5. Whooping Cough	..	..	..
6. Meningococcal infections	..	..	..
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..
8. Measles	..	..	..
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	..	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	5(1)	5(1)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11(1)	12(4)	23(5)
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1	..	1
16. Diabetes	..	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	22	28(9)	50(9)
18. Coronary disease, angina	28(1)	12(8)	40(9)
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	5(1)	8(1)
20. Other heart disease	16	22(11)	38(11)
21. Other circulatory disease	3	9	12
22. Influenza	..	1	1
23. Pneumonia	8(1)	10(6)	18(7)
24. Bronchitis	3	4	7
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..
27. Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	..	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	..	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	3	3	6
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	15(3)	32(3)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
34. All other accidents	9	2	11
35. Suicide	1	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..

BIRTH AND DEATH RATE.

BIRTHS			DEATHS	
Year	Newborn	England and Wales	Newborn	England and Wales
1928	19.41	—	11.78	—
1929	15.58	16.9	10.96	13.4
1930	16.91	16.9	10.57	11.4
1931	16.78	16.4	12.17	12.3
1932	15.48	15.9	11.44	12.0
1933	16.92	15.0	12.96	12.3
1934	15.03	15.4	12.85	11.8
1935	17.69	15.3	10.24	12.1
1936	16.20	15.4	11.27	12.1
1937	15.83	15.5	10.46	12.4
1938	17.19	15.7	11.56	11.6
1939	16.75	15.5	12.46	12.1
1940	15.27	15.1	12.24	14.3
1941	17.22	15.7	14.24	11.6
1942	20.07	16.3	12.27	11.6
1943	19.85	17.0	12.5	12.1
1944	21.29	18.1	10.46	11.6
1945	19.69	16.5	12.83	11.4
1946	21.14	19.6	11.43	11.5
1947	23.27	21.0	10.9	12.0
1948	19.62	18.3	11.2	10.8
1949	18.11	16.7	11.32	11.7
1950	17.9	15.8	12.9	11.6
1951	17.2	15.5	10.05	12.5
1952	15.7	15.3	10.03	11.3
1953	15.9	15.5	11.01	11.4
1954	16.4	15.2	13.3	11.3

INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

Year	Newborn	England and Wales
1939	77.84	50.0
1940	42.48	55.0
1941	90.6	59.0
1942	71.61	49.0
1943	49.84	49.0
1944	56.51	46.0
1945	48.52	46.0
1946	53.63	43.0
1947	43.48	41.0
1948	28.64	34.0
1949	30.8	32.0
1950	48.7	29.8
1951	34.5	29.6
1952	29.1	27.6
1953	43.2	26.8
1954	46.8	25.5

INFANT MORTALITY, 1954.—19 Deaths.

Neo-natal Deaths :

Prematurity	3 days	Spina Bifida	9 days
Prematurity	6 hours	Asphyxia	26 days
Prematurity	1 week	Congenital defects	1 week
Prematurity	11 hours	Congenital defects	1 week
Prematurity	11 hours	Congenital defects	14 days
Prematurity	3 days	Congenital defects	1 day
Spina Bifida	2 hours	Congenital defects	30 mins.

Deaths Between One Month and First Year of Life :

Broncho-pneumonia	3 months	Broncho-pneumonia	1 month
Broncho-pneumonia	2 months	Broncho-pneumonia	5 weeks
Broncho-pneumonia	4 months		

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—YEAR 1954 **Number of Cases—Civilians.**

DISEASE	0—		1—		3—		5—		10—		15—		25 and over		Age Un-known		TOTAL		Hos-pital	Deaths
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Scarlet Fever ..	1	..	1	1	1	3	4	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	7	10	21	23	16	2	19	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	82	..	..
Measles ..	1	..	8	5	11	8	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	17	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1p	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1p	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polioencephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DISEASE	0—		5—		15—		45—		65 and over		Age Unknown		TOTAL		Deaths					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery (sonne) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paratyphoid ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infection ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

P. denotes Paralytic.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE.

Appended is a summary of Bacteriological Reports received from the Public Health Laboratory Service, Newcastle General Hospital, on specimens submitted by local medical practitioners and by the Public Health Department.

	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
Sputum for Tuberculosis	3	17
Fæces specimens for Salmonella organisms....	3	6
Fæces specimens for Sonne Dysentery	52	122
Urine for coliform organisms	1	2
Urine for Acid fast bacilli	1	7
Throat swab for Hæmolytic streptococci	3	7
Throat swab for Diphtheria	—	8
Throat swab for Vincent's Angina organisms....	—	7
Nasal swab for H. Pertussis	1	12
Swab for coliform organisms	1	—
C.S. Fluid for meningococci	1	—
Mussels for organisms	2	3

FOOD POISONING RETURN, 1954.

There was one case of food poisoning notified in 1954.

Outbreaks due to identified agents :

Total outbreaks Nil	Total cases.... Nil
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Outbreaks due to :

(a) Chemical poisons	Nil
(b) Salmonella organisms	Nil
(c) Staphylococci (including toxin)	Nil
(d) Cl. botulinum	Nil
(e) Other bacteria	Nil

Outbreaks of undiscovered cause :

Total outbreaks Nil	Total cases.... Nil
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Single cases :

AGENT IDENTIFIED	UNKNOWN CAUSE	TOTAL
Salmonella Typhi-murium	Nil	1

DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE AND DEATHS AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

YEAR	Number of Cases of Diphtheria	Number of Deaths	Number of Children Immunised (given for years 1936-43). Later years expressed as per- centage immunised of total child population
1936	22	4	182
1937	20	....	209
1938	56	7	414
1939	5	....	422
1940	6	....	439
1941	43	3	1148
1942	49	2	2554
1943	104	3	3035
1944	118	6	65 per cent.
1945	21	2	80 per cent.
1946	11	....	82 per cent.
1947	9	....	83 per cent.
1948	2	....	83 per cent.
1949 ....	....	....	84 per cent.
1950 ....	....	....	84 per cent.
1951 ....	....	....	83 per cent.
1952 ....	....	....	86 per cent.
1953 ....	....	....	90 per cent.
1954 ....	....	....	90 per cent.

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES NOTIFIED				INWARD TRANSFERS				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
1-5 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5-15 years	1	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15-25 years	5	2	1	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....
25-35 years	2	1	....	....	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
35-45 years	2	1	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
45-55 years	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
55-65 years	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
65 years and over	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Age unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	11	9	1	2	13	15	....	1	2	2	....	....
	20		3		28		1		4		4	
	23				29				4			

TABLE OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

YEAR	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	TOTAL
1940....	11	5	16
1941....	13	4	17
1942....	12	2	14
1943....	14	3	17
1944....	12	1	13
1945....	7	4	11
1946....	12	4	16
1947....	15	2	17
1948....	12	2	14
1949....	9	1	10
1950....	9	1	10
1951....	5	1	6
1952....	6	2	8
1953....	1	....	1
1954....	4	....	4

TABLE OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

YEAR	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		TOTAL
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1940....	13	10	6	5	34
1941....	8	3	5	4	20
1942....	12	10	5	1	28
1943....	22	13	5	5	45
1944....	8	11	4	2	25
1945....	12	7	2	3	24
1946....	16	12	7	2	37
1947....	18	12	8	3	41
1948....	15	13	1	4	33
1949....	17	13	7	3	40
1950....	21	16	1	3	41
1951....	21	14	3	7	45
1952....	22	16	2	1	41
1953....	15	9	3	3	30
1954....	11	9	1	2	23

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1954

QUARTER ENDED	Number of Cases on Register at Commencement of Quarter		Number of Cases Notified for the First Time		Number of Cases Removed from Register in a Preceding Quarter which have been restored to the Register during the Quarter		Number of Cases Removed from Register		Number of Cases Remaining on Register at end of Quarter	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
March 31st, 1954—										
Males	102	12	11	....	....	....	4	1	109	11
Females	80	13	6	....	....	....	4	1	82	12
June 30th, 1954—										
Males	109	11	4	....	1	....	....	....	114	11
Females	82	12	8	1	....	....	1	....	89	13
September 30th, 1954—										
Males	114	11	6	....	....	....	9	....	111	11
Females	89	13	7	2	....	....	2	....	94	15
December 31st, 1954—										
Males	111	11	8	1	1	....	7	2	113	10
Females	94	15	5	....	....	....	1	1	98	14

NOTE.—Included under Column 2 are inward transfers from other districts as follows : First Quarter, 7 Male Pulmonary and 2 Female Pulmonary ; Second Quarter, 1 Male Pulmonary and 1 Female Pulmonary ; Third Quarter, 4 Male Pulmonary, 5 Female Pulmonary and 1 Female Non-Pulmonary ; Fourth Quarter, 4 Male Pulmonary and 3 Female Pulmonary.

Annual Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector

For the Year ended December 31st, 1954

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Twelfth Annual Report on matters relating to environmental hygiene for the year ended December 31st, 1954.

Mr. Hatton resigned in March to take up an appointment outside local government, and Mr. Davies was appointed in August as clerk in the department with facilities to enable him to gain practical experience before taking the examination to qualify as a sanitary inspector. He was successful in March, 1955, and was appointed as additional sanitary inspector immediately.

The shortage of sanitary inspectors was emphasised by the fact that Mr. Davies, then unqualified, was the only applicant for the vacant position, and I respectfully suggest that more attractive conditions will have to be provided to encourage entrants to the service, which increasingly demands young men of ability and energy.

Because of staffing difficulties, the number of inspections as shown in the statistical section of the report is not as high as when two inspectors are employed all the year, but by concentrating on the more important matters the general standard of environmental hygiene remained reasonably satisfactory throughout the year.

An indication of the amount and variety of work carried out is given in the tables set out in the following pages, and I will refer only briefly to one or two items of particular interest.

HOUSING.

The operation of the Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, did not occasion as much work as had been anticipated, only two applicants from a landlord for increased rents being received.

Certificates of disrepair were issued and subsequently revoked after the necessary defects had been remedied.

Five houses were closed as unfit for occupation and 167 "made fit" after informal action. Twelve Statutory Notices were issued, but in no case was legal proceedings instituted.

Again it was not found possible to commence Clearance Area Procedure, but a programme has been agreed which it is hoped will be started during 1955. A table showing properties to be included in Clearance Areas is set out in the report.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is supplied to the district by Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company and, as in previous years, has been satisfactory as regards quality and quantity.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year one privy closet was replaced by a water-closet at a farmhouse, part of the cost being defrayed by the Council.

There now remain in the district 11 pail-closets and 29 privies.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION.

Routine inspections of food-handling premises revealed a generally satisfactory standard of hygiene. Structural improvements were effected in a fried-fish shop and a mussel-preparing factory. In connection with the reintroduction of slaughtering in private slaughterhouses, the lairage was improved in one instance, and in another the slaughterhouse was completely modernised.

ICE-CREAM REGULATIONS.

As in previous years the two ice-cream factories in the district were maintained in a thoroughly hygienic manner. Of the five samples of ice-cream taken for examination, three fell in Grade 1, one in Grade 2, and one in Grade 4 of the Provisional Grades.

UNSOUND FOOD.

A list of unsound food, condemned or surrendered, is given on page 32. Condemned carcase meat, after staining, is sent to a firm of glue manufacturers for disposal. Canned goods &c., are disposed of by burying on the refuse tip, under the supervision of the general foreman.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE.

The oldest Karrier Bantam freighter was taken off the road after a new S. and D. fore and aft tipping freighter had been purchased in February. The new vehicle is giving satisfactory service and has proved most useful in dealing with bulky refuse. Salvage collected increased slightly over previous years, but was still much below the amount available in a district of this size.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The number of visits in connection with cases of infectious disease again showed a decrease from 350 in 1953 to 243.

The number of rooms disinfected also decreased from 86 in the previous year to 62.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

For the first time the Council was represented at the Annual Conference of the National Smoke Abatement Society, and was found to be most instructive.

Readings from deposit gauges erected by the Central Electricity Board at various sites in the district were again kindly supplied by their Steam Testing Engineer.

These readings will enable a comparison to be made between dust deposits before and after operation of Stella Power stations, where the most modern means of dust extractions have been incorporated in the steam-raising plant.

A certain amount of nuisance was caused by fumes from a burning pit heap, and the manager of the colliery was interviewed with a view to the nuisance being reduced to a minimum.

CONCLUSION.

I wish to record my appreciation of the assistance afforded by other officers of the Council and of the co-operation of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. CORNEY,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT.

Nature of Inspections :

	VISITS
Disinfestations	36
Factories Act	84
Food and Drugs Act	187
Housing and Drainage (including revisits)	1,062
Housing Repairs and Rents Act	3
Health Education	1
Infectious Disease	243
Keeping of Animals	6
Meat Inspection	91
Milk Samples	8
Miscellaneous	35
Moveable Dwellings	2
National Assistance Act	2
Nuisance	19
Offensive Accumulation	9
Privy Conversion	3
Rodent Control	395
Rooms Disinfected	62
Sewage Disposal Plant	2
Shops Act	20
Smoke Abatement	4
Verminous Premises	4
	2,288
Refuse Disposal and Collection	96
	2,384

Defects Remedied :

Brickwork re-pointed	34
Burst pipes repairs	15
Choked drains cleared	19
Dampness remedied	12
Doors repaired or renewed	24
Dustbins provided	32
Eaves gutters repaired	16
Flooring repaired or renewed	28
Food store renewed or provided	2
Fireplaces repaired	12
Gas boiler provided	1
Hand-rail secured	4
Plasterwork repaired	47
Rain water pipes repaired	7
Roofs repaired	29
Scullery sinks replaced	21
Sink benches renewed	7
Set-pots repaired	5
Steps secured	5
Sink grating provided	1
Skirting boards refixed	1
Smoke nuisance abated	1
Tap renewed	1
Wall repaired	6
Waste pipes repaired	17
W.C. cistern repaired	8
W.C. basin renewed	19
W.C. structures repaired	10
Window cords renewed	28
Window frames repaired	8
Yard surface repaired	2

HOUSING.

TABULAR STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1954.

NEW HOUSES COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR	With State Assistance	Unaided	TOTAL
(a) By Local Authority	102	....	102
(b) By any other Housing Authority	343	....	343
(c) By Private Persons ....	....	14	14

Total number of Inhabited Houses in District, 7,485

1. CLOSING AND DEMOLITION OF HOUSES.

A. Formal Action—

- (1) Number of houses demolished during 1954 as a result of Clearance Schemes or other formal action Nil

Number of houses included in above which were from pre-war confirmed Clearance Areas Nil

- (2) Number of houses closed but not demolished as a result of formal action Nil

B. Informal Action—

- (1) Number of houses permanently discontinued as dwellings as a result of informal action and not included above Closed 5

2. RECONDITIONING AND REPAIR.

Number of houses made fit during 1954 by procedure under either Housing or Public Health Acts—

- (a) As a result of informal action 167
 (b) By owners as a result of statutory action 10
 (c) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

3. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS HOUSING ACT, 1949.

	Number of Separate Houses
(a) Applications submitted to Local Authority during year....	28
(b) Applications rejected by Local Authority	3
(c) Applications forwarded to Ministry	1
(d) Applications rejected by Ministry	Nil
(e) Applications approved	20
(f) Applications not determined at end of year	5
(g) Total number of applications approved in area since inception of scheme	48

In addition, the Council has carried out improvements to 33 Council houses under Sections 15 and 20 of Housing Act, 1949.

HOUSING (CONSOLIDATED) REGULATIONS, 1925 and 1932.

TABULAR STATEMENT AS REQUIRED BY ARTICLE 31 FOR YEAR 1954.

1. The number of houses which, on inspection, were considered to be unfit for human habitation (in any respect unfit) 178
2. The number of houses, the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 167
3. The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to—
 - (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works.... 12
 - (b) the making of demolition or closing orders Nil
4. The number of notices served requiring the execution of works 241
5. The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices 10
6. The number of demolition or closing orders made Nil
7. The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-section 2 of Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930 Nil
8. The number of houses demolished Nil

PROPOSED CLEARANCE AREA PROGRAMME.

First Five Years—

	Location	Number of Houses to be Demolished	Remarks
1st year	Bank Top, Throckley	 44	Confirmed Clearance Area, 1938—33 houses occupied
2nd year	Firemans Row, Newburn	 13	Confirmed Clearance Area, 1939
	Laurel Street, Throckley	 20	
3rd year	Maple Street, Throckley	 26	
4th year	Sycamore Street, Throckley	26	
	Beech Street, Throckley	 19	
5th year	Ash Street East, Throckley	 5	
	Elm Street, Throckley	 26	

Second Five Years—

6th year	Coronation and Chapel Rows, North Walbottle	 42	10 unoccupied
7th year	The Green, Low Square, School Bank, Queen's Road Walbottle	 23	3 unoccupied
8th year	Northumberland Terrace, Newburn	 11	
	Pit Bank and Paper Mill Cottages, Scotswood	 12	
9th year	Albert Terrace, Newburn	 19	
	Victoria Terrace, Newburn	17	
10th year	Ash Street, Throckley	 15	
	Pit Cottages, Throckley	 26	

Third Five Years—

11th and 12th years	Mount Pleasant, Throckley	68	
13th year	North View, North Walbottle	18	
	Dene View, Scotswood	 9	
14th year	Union Street, Lemington	 43	
15th year	Stanley Street, Lemington	 41	

Fourth Five Years—

16th year	Lloyd Street, Lemington	 21	
	Denton Grove, Westerhope	18	
17th year	Thomas Street, Westerhope	16	
	James Street, Westerhope	8	
	West Avenue, Westerhope	 8	
18th year	Dene View, Walbottle	 31	

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health.—

PREMISES	Number on Register.	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by L.A. ..	6	21	..	..
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A. ..	36	50	..	..
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	13	..	..
TOTAL	50	84	..	..

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.—

PARTICULARS	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	..	..	..
Overcrowding (S.2.)	..	..	..
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	1	1	..
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	..	..	..
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6.)	1	1	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)—			
(a) Insufficient	1	1	..
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	3	3	..
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	..	..	..
Other Offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork)	..	..	..
TOTAL	6	6	..

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK	No. of outworks in August list required by Sect. 110(L) (c)
Nets, other than Wire Nets	1
Textile Weaving	1
TOTAL	2

FOOD INSPECTIONS.

UNSOUND FOOD	SURRENDERED
Pork....	4 lb.
Sausage	34 lb.
Cod	54 lb.
Tongue	18 lb.
Butter	1 lb.
Canned Food	350 tins
Semolina	12 packets
Ground Rice	31 packets

MILK REGULATIONS, 1949.

Number of Registered Dairies	4
Number of Registered Distributors	48

ICE-CREAM PREMISES.

Number on Register at commencement of year....	39
Number on Register at end of year	44

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Number re-registered during year	4
---------------------------------------	---

FOOD PREMISES.

Number of shops where food is handled	103
Number of premises registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938—	
Butcher	13
Fried Fish	13
Ice-cream	44
Mussels	1
	71
Number of visits to registered premises	94

RODENT CONTROL.

Expenditure for the year ended March 31st, 1955 :

	£	s.	d.
Wages	166	19	8
Materials	9	4	4
Total	176	4	0
Less Income	57	5	0
	£118	19	0

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following return was forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries relating to action taken during the year ended March 31st, 1955.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agriculture				(5) Agri- culture
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling- houses including Council Houses	(3) All Other including Business Premises	(4) Total Columns (1) (2) and (3)	
1. Number of properties in Local Authorities district	13	6,917	216	7,145	16
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of—					
(a) Notification	2	41	7	50	2
(b) Survey under the Act	7	25	5	37	1
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	5	267	162	234	4
3. Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections	146	1,007	542	1,695	16
4. Number of properties inspected in Section 2 which were found to be infested by					
(a) Rats	2	42	2	4	1
Major	11	42	10	63	2
Minor			1	1	
(b) Mice		8	3	11	
Major	13	50	16	79	3
Minor	146	114	147	407	16
5. Number of infested properties in Section 4 treated by the Local Authority					
6. Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments					
7. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act—					
(a) Treatment					
(b) Structural Work, i.e. Proofing					
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act					
9. Legal Proceedings					
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	1	8	1	10	1

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURN, 1954-55.

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals
GROSS EXPENDITURE—	£	£	£
Labour	6,187	1,706	7,893
Transport	2,422	787	3,209
Plant, Equipment, Land and Buildings	125	84	209
Other Items	—	—	—
Total Gross Expenditure	8,734	2,577	11,311
GROSS INCOME (including £86 received from other Local Authorities)	279	1,184	1,463
NET COST	8,455	1,393	9,848
Capital Expenditure met from Revenue	—	—	—
UNIT COSTS—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross Cost per Ton, Labour only	13 0	3 7	16 7
Gross Cost per Ton, Transport only	5 1	1 8	6 9
Net Cost (all Expenditure) per Ton	17 10	2 11	20 9
	£	£	£
Net Cost per 1,000 Population	356	59	415
Net Cost per 1,000 Premises	1,129	186	1,315

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS.

Area (statute acres)—land and inland water	4,648 acres
Population at June 30th, 1954	23,740 persons
Total Refuse Collected (estimated)	9,500 tons
Weight (cwt.) per 1,000 Population per Day....	22 cwt.
Number of Premises from which Refuse is Collected....	7,751 premises
Premises from which Daily Collection is made	Nil
Average Haul (miles) by Collection Vehicle to Disposal Point (single journey)	2 miles
Kerbside Collection (if practised)	Nil
Total Refuse Disposed of	9,500 tons

Methods of Disposal :

(a) Crude Tipping	—
(b) Controlled Tipping	100 per cent.
(c) Direct Incineration	—
(d) Separation and Incineration	—
(e) Other Methods (state nature)	—

Salvage and Trade Refuse :

Salvage—	Analysis of Income and Tonnage	
	Income	Tonnage Collected
	£	Tons Cwt.
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	215	36 0
(b) Scrap Metal	26	13 0
(c) Waste Paper	1,089	133 0
(d) Other Salvage	8	0 6
Totals	£1,338	182 6

Remarks :

Twice weekly collection is practised from 1,045 colliery houses.





