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Borough of Whitley Bay



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**
AND THE
**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR**

FOR THE YEAR 1968

BOROUGH OF WHITLEY BAY

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1968

MAYOR: COUNCILLOR O. W. RAWES

DEPUTY MAYOR: COUNCILLOR J. B. BROWN

CHAIRMAN

Councillor E. Gordon

VICE CHAIRMAN

Councillor J. V. Gaunt

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

ALDERMEN

* Baglee, J. H.	Waggott, Mrs. G. F.
* Charlton, R. M.	Walton, A. E.
* Nicholson, G. S.	Weir, M. G.
Toft, J. C.	Woolford, N.

COUNCILLORS

Aisthorpe, D. W.	* Howe, Mrs. M. M.
Bamber, A.	* Laws, Mrs. F. M.
Barker, G. S.	McBride, A.
Botham, H. S.	* McGillan, B.
Brown, J. B.	* Page, J.
Clark, D.	Patterson, A.
Drysdale, P.	* Perks, H. L.
Earnshaw, T. S.	* Prior, Mrs. M. R.
Finlay, Miss J. M.	Rawes, O. W.
Foster, B.	Rawes, R. W.
* Gaunt, J. V.	* Tait, J. M.
* Gordon, E.	* Whitley, Mrs. M.

* Members of the Social Services Committee

(In April, the Health and Housing Committee functions were merged to form the Social Services Committee.)

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF 1968

Medical Officer of Health
(Telephone Whitley Bay 23211)

A. W. HAY
M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

A. E. WHITE
M.B., B.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector

W. W. VALENTINE
M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Add. Public Health Inspector

N. HUNTER
M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

N. W. CROSBY
M.A.P.H.I.

J. D. STEWART
M.A.P.H.I.

Technical Assistant (Smoke Control)

G.A.J. HUNTER

Clerk

A. D. SMITH

Shorthand Typist

MRS. K. LEWIS

Pupil Public Health Inspector

D. DIXON (Commenced 30.12.1968)

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Whitley Bay Borough Council.

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the public health and sanitary conditions of the Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1968.

For the first time for many years the population figures show a decline. The birth rate at 13.1 live births per thousand of the population is the lowest for many years. Only ten years ago the birth rate was about 17 per thousand of the population. It is interesting that the population jumped from 32,000 to over 38,000 between the years 1958 and 1964, but that since 1964 the figure has been almost stationary. During the last ten years although the birth rate has dropped, the proportion of illegitimate births has more than doubled. In 1958, 3% of the births were illegitimate and this year the figure is 8%. The death rate of 11.48 remains about the same as the national average, but 77% of deaths are in persons 65 years of age or over. The number of persons over retirement age in the town continues to increase and the proportion of the population falling into this category is now 15%. This brings with it problems of medical and welfare care as well as the need for special housing. I am pleased to report that during the year the Council began to build a special block of flats at "The Fold" for aged persons. This block has a resident warden and a bell communication system between the rooms and the warden's flat. The accommodation will be reserved for old people with disabilities which precludes them from living in normal Council accommodation, the idea being to prevent old people being taken into Welfare Homes if they wish to lead their own life in their own accommodation. For this reason the County Council contributes towards the scheme.

The main cause of death was cardio-vascular disease. This caused 55.5% of the total deaths in the Borough. Coronary heart disease was the largest single cause. Cancer was the next most important cause of death and accounted for more than 20% of the total. More than three-quarters of all the deaths were caused by heart disease and cancer.

Infectious diseases were about the same as last year. 242 cases being reported, and most of these (216) were measles. The campaign to immunise children against this disease began during the year and it is hoped that in a few years there will be a substantial reduction in the numbers.

The Public Health Inspectors spent a considerable amount of time in the inspection of meat at the slaughterhouse where the number of animals dealt with totalled over 83,000 which is a record number and is double the numbers dealt with ten years ago.

The Council proceeded with their smoke control plans and the graphs of sulphur dioxide and atmospheric smoke which are recorded in the Health Department show a reduction in pollution since the first smoke control area was put into operation three years ago. The extension of smoke control areas to cover the whole of the Borough will be a very valuable measure in reducing respiratory disease.

Pollution of Brierdene Stream

During the summer, complaints began to be made about offensive smell and sewage in the Brierdene Stream and these arose particularly from the occupants of a farm and premises in the vicinity of the golf club through whose grounds the stream runs.

After receiving reports from the Public Health Inspector I visited the area and found that pollution by sewage was taking place from overflows from the Seaton Valley joint sewer which runs parallel to the stream. Methods of dealing with this were complicated by the fact that one of the overflows was outside the Whitley Bay boundary and this was the main source of the pollution. Discussions, therefore, took place with Seaton Valley Council, whose Engineer took immediate action to remove an obstruction in the main sewer. After removing a manhole cover which had obviously been placed there by vandals, the overflow still discharged sewage into the Brierdene Stream. The Seaton Valley Engineer then opened up part of the sewer and found it blocked by a large boulder which was also removed. In spite of all this work the nuisance still occurred and I found it necessary to draw the attention of the Public Health Committee to the danger which existed as this stream flows through the landscaped gardens on Whitley Bay sea front and then discharges on the beach.

It was arranged that a joint discussion would take place between the Town Clerk, Engineer, Chief Public Health Inspector and myself, together with the corresponding Officers of Seaton Valley Council. This was made somewhat easier on my part by being Medical Officer of Health to both Authorities. Following this meeting engineering investigations were made and bacteriological examination of the water was carried out by Seaton Valley Health Department, and at the end of these enquiries a very detailed and comprehensive report was presented by the Seaton Valley Engineer to his Council, pointing out defects in the sewer and recommending the relaying of a complete section at an estimated cost of £24,000. This the Council agreed to and the work will be carried out by the Seaton Valley Joint Sewerage Board.

Mussel Poisoning

At the end of May a woman was admitted to the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, with symptoms of poisoning affecting the nervous system. It was discovered that she had eaten mussels from the North Northumbrian coast and was diagnosed as a case of mussel poisoning. In the next few days 71 cases of this unusual disease were diagnosed in the area.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, in co-operation with the Public Health Laboratory Service at Newcastle, immediately investigated mussel beds along the coast and found them all to be infected. It was necessary to prevent the sale of local mussels and cockles, and shops and sea food stalls in the town were visited to have their stocks checked and cleared. Warning notices were put up along the Whitley Bay coast to prevent the gathering of mussels and a letter was sent to every school in the area asking the teachers to inform children of the danger. Warnings were also printed in the local newspaper. The Medical Officers of Health of the coastal towns had meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food and the bacteriologists at the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle General Hospital, to discuss the public health measures to be taken.

Tests on mussels were carried out throughout the summer and it was not until the end of August that the toxicity was found to have fallen to a safe level and the restrictions were lifted. The poison found in the mussels came from a form of plankton on which they feed and which is concentrated in the tissue of the shellfish. The plankton (dinoflagellates) only multiply sufficiently to infect mussels in conditions of warmth and sunshine and although they cannot be seen with the naked eye, become visible as red or brown bands on the surface of sea water. This unusual appearance was noted by a worker in the Dove Laboratory at Cullercoats a few days before the outbreak began. Local fishermen noticed considerable number of dead sea birds and fish about the same time. This form of mussel poisoning could occur each summer with suitable weather conditions and in future the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food will carry out routine testing of mussel beds to give advance warning when the level of toxicity begins to rise. Perhaps it would be as well for the general public to apply an old rule and be very cautious of eating local mussels and cockles when there is no "R" in the month.

The investigations associated with this outbreak were instructive in one further way which I had not anticipated. I always imagined that cockles and mussels sold at the sea food stalls along the main beach approach road were gathered along local beaches in the early dawn of summer mornings. The Public Health Inspectors, however, found that none of them were gathered in the vicinity, but in fact came from Denmark in tins, and conformed to strict standards. From the public health point of view this was re-assuring as there was no need to restrict sales from the sea front stalls, but one sometimes wishes that modern life need not remove so completely the illusions of yesterday.

In conclusion I would like to express my thanks to the Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of the Health Department for their continued loyal assistance during the year, and also to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and interest in all measures designed to improve the health of the public in the Borough.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR WILLIAM HAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION "A"

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

The Borough comprises an area of 3,612 acres, including the foreshore which is 510 acres. It continues in popularity as a holiday resort and has excellent rail and bus connections to and from all parts of the country. It has a wide variety of interests and entertainments with the picturesque St. Mary's Island and Lighthouse at the North end of the Bay. Fine golden sands stretch for nearly two miles.

The Borough is divided electorally into eight wards which are represented by twenty-four councillors and eight aldermen. The rateable value now stands at £1,517,592, the product of the penny rate being £6,000. The population at mid-year 1968 was 38,350 a decrease of 30. There are 13,083 houses in the area of which 1,668 are owned by the Borough Council.

VITAL STATISTICS

Following are the vital statistics in accordance with Ministry requirements and in the order requested.

Live Births

Number	477
Rate per 1,000 population	12.4
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)	8

Stillbirths

Number	8
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	485
Total live and still births	10
Infant deaths. (deaths under 1 year)	

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	21
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	17
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	4

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)

Nil

Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)

1.5

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)

3.15

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

Births

The number of live births for the year was 477 giving a birth rate of 12.4 per 1,000 population. 220 of these were males and 257 females. The Registrar General's comparability factor is 1.06 which alters the birth rate for the area to 13.14 per 1,000. There were 18 male and 20 female illegitimate births, representing 8 per cent of the total births, and the number of still births was 8 representing 1.65 per cent of the total births. 4 of these were males and 4 female.

Deaths

578 deaths were recorded by the Registrar General, consisting of 275 males and 303 females. The crude death rate for the area was 15.1 per 1,000 of the population, but adjustment by the Registrar General's comparability figures of .76 reduces this figure to 11.48.

The cause of all deaths are shown in the table on the following page.

Longevity

Of the 578 deaths in the area, 447 of them occurred at the age of 65 years or over. This represents 77.24 per cent. Details are given in the following table.

Ages at death	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	6	4	10
1 to 4 year	2	2	4
5 to 14 years	2	1	3
15 to 24 years	3	-	3
25 to 34 years	-	-	-
35 to 44 years	5	6	11
45 to 54 years	14	12	26
55 to 64 years	51	23	74
65 to 74 years	81	69	150
75 years and over	111	186	297
TOTAL	275	303	578

CAUSES OF DEATH	M.	F.
All Causes	275	303
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm - stomach	13	7
Malignant Neoplasm - lung, bronchus	22	3
Malignant Neoplasm - breast	-	9
Malignant Neoplasm - uterus	-	6
Leukaemia	3	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	26	33
Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	1	1
Diabetes mellitus	-	4
Avitaminoses, etc.	1	-
Other diseases of nervous system etc.	2	6
Active rheumatic fever	-	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	1
Hypertensive disease	6	8
Ischaemic heart disease	87	76
Other forms of heart disease	14	21
Cerebrovascular disease	28	45
Other diseases of circulatory system	12	22
Influenza	2	-
Pneumonia	13	18
Bronchitis and Emphysema	17	6
Asthma	-	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	4
Peptic ulcer	1	-
Appendicitis	1	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	-	2
Cirrhosis of liver	2	1
Other diseases of digestive system	2	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	-	1
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	1	-
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	1
Congenital anomalies	1	3
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	2	1
Other causes of perinatal mortality	3	-
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	-	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-
All other accidents	4	10
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	2
All other external causes	-	1
TOTAL		578

SECTION "B"

HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Infectious Diseases

The Newcastle Regional Hospital Board administers the clinics, hospitals and sanatoria dealing with treatment necessary for Tuberculosis cases under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Other infectious diseases which require hospitalisation are treated at Walkergate Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne.

2. Medical and Surgical Cases

These are mostly treated in hospitals and infirmaries under the jurisdiction of the Newcastle Group Hospital Board and the South East Northumberland Hospital Management Committee.

3. Child and Maternity Welfare

These services and the clinics connected with them are administered by the Northumberland County Council.

4. Home Nursing

This service is also controlled by the County Council.

5. Ambulance Service

This is a radio controlled service administered by the County Council. The Ambulance Depot is at Hillheads and gives a 24 hour daily service.

6. First Aid

A fully equipped station, manned by qualified personnel, is operated by the Borough on the Central Lower Promenade and it is of great service to visitors and residents during the busy season. The personnel consists of one full-time nurse and volunteer members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. 523 cases were dealt with during the season, including 288 cases of injury from cuts and grazes, many of these from broken glass. 50 of these cases were sent to hospital for treatment.

7. Lost Children

This station is provided by the Borough and is also situated on the Lower Promenade. A full time attendant cares for the children when brought in, until recovered by the parents. The number of children passing through during the season was 216.

8. Public Health Laboratories

These laboratories are attached to the Newcastle General Hospital and are of great service to this Department and also the medical practitioners in the area.

RAINFALL

During the year 27.04 inches fell in the area. Comparisons with the previous years are shown in the table below.

	INCHES				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
January	.37	1.97	1.46	.99	1.11
February	.65	.41	1.62	1.46	1.521
March	2.98	1.805	.26	.61	1.449
April	1.65	1.72	3.07	.92	1.16
May	.76	2.18	1.61	3.53	1.823
June	2.76	1.16	2.85	1.06	2.077
July	.96	2.56	2.31	2.045	5.298
August	2.40	2.52	5.02	3.18	2.21
September	1.27	4.49	1.21	1.097	2.968
October	.27	1.11	3.72	2.26	2.65
November	.74	5.95	1.99	3.306	2.30
December	1.50	2.32	1.73	1.085	2.475
TOTALS	16.31	28.195	26.85	21.543	27.041

SECTION "C"

1. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(i) The water supply during the year proved of good quality and was plentiful. The water is supplied by Tynemouth Corporation.

(ii) 26 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and 26 were satisfactory.

(iii) 2 water samples for chemical analysis were taken, the results of which were satisfactory.

(iv) There are no houses in the Borough of Whitley Bay which are not provided with an internal water supply.

(v) Sewerage and drainage - three farms have septic tanks in use. With these exceptions the area is fully served with water carriage system.

2. RIVER POLLUTION

River pollution in the area is the concern of the Northumberland and Tyneside River Board and we are grateful to them for their efforts.

3. SANITARY SERVICES

See Public Health Inspector's Report.

4. SHOPS AND OFFICES

See Public Health Inspector's Report (page 30)

5. CAMPING SITES

See Public Health Inspector's Report (page 25)

6. SPOILBANKS

These are situated outside the area and are under the administration of the Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Effluvia through burning has been negligible throughout the year and no complaint has been necessary.

7. BATHING POOLS

Table Rocks Pool

The Table Rocks Pool is a natural amenity being filled by the sea at high tide. The bottom is cleansed periodically.

Paddling Pool

The Paddling Pool on the Southern Promenade is very popular with children. It is kept clean and the water is constantly chlorinated.

8. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Full details are given in the Public Health Inspector's Report.

9. SCHOOLS

These are administered by the Northumberland County Council.

SECTION "D"

HOUSING

This is fully dealt with in the Report of the Public Health Inspector, on pages 25, 26 and 27.

SECTION "E"

MEAT, MILK AND OTHER FOODS

Further details of Meat and Food Inspection will be found in the Public Health Inspector's Report. The following table gives the number of animals passing through the Private Abattoir at Hillheads.

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or part.

	Cattle Exclud- -ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	9241	348	129	55988	17395	-
Number not inspected	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	8	2	3	58	19	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6134	212	5	3664	3419	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	66.48	64.37	6.20	6.64	19.76	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	153	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.88	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	38	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION "F"

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

242 cases of notifiable diseases occurred during the year. Details of cases notified, hospital cases, monthly incidence, age groups, incidence per 1,000 population, and deaths are all given in the following tables.

	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital
Erysipelas	2	-
Infectious Jaundice	3	-
Measles	216	-
Salmonella	1	1
Scarlet Fever	4	-
Tuberculosis	9	-
Whooping Cough	7	-
TOTALS	242	1

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES 1968

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Infectious Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
Measles	-	-	6	7	6	43	46	22	12	34	34	6	216
Salmonella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Tuberculosis	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	9
Whooping Cough	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
TOTALS	6	1	7	7	9	46	50	23	13	36	35	9	242

ANALYSIS OF CASES UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 64	65 and over
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Infectious Jaundice	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Measles	6	123	81	5	1	-	-	-	-
Salmonella	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	3	1
Whooping Cough	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	8	129	87	5	5	1	2	3	2

INCIDENCE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

Erysipelas	.053	Salmonella	.023
Infectious Jaundice	.079	Scarlet Fever	.105
Measles	5.684	Tuberculosis	.237
		Whooping Cough	.184

Smallpox

No cases during 1968

Anthrax

No cases during 1968

Typhoid

No cases during 1968

Para-Typhoid

No cases during 1968

Typhus Fever

No cases during 1968

Malaria

No cases during 1968

Meningococcal Infection

No cases during 1968

Poliomyelitis

No cases during 1968

Puerperal Pyrexia

No cases during 1968

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases during 1968

Diphtheria

As in previous years there were no cases. Immunisation against this disease continues in the schools and clinics, the triple vaccine in use safeguarding children at the same time against whooping cough and tetanus.

WHOOPIING COUGH

Return for year ended 31st December, 1968

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A PRIMARY COURSE (NORMALLY 3 INJECTIONS) OF PERTUSSIS VACCINE (Singly or in combination) IN THE WHITLEY BAY AREA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1968

CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS																										
Triple Antigen							Diphtheria & Pertussis							Pertussis Only						Total						
1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	Others	Total	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	Others	Total	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	Others	Total						
57	269	5	1	3	-	335	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	270	5	1	3	-	336
						Total							Total							Total						

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Number Vaccinated during Period								Number Re-vaccinated during Period							
Age at Date of Vaccination															
0-3 Mths.	3-6 Mths.	6-9 Mths.	9-12 Mths.	1 Year	2-4 Yrs.	5-15 Yrs.	TOTAL	0-3 Mths.	3-6 Mths.	6-9 Mths.	9-12 Mths.	1 Year	2-4 Yrs.	5-15 Yrs.	TOTAL
1	13	2	4	98	117	24	259	-	-	-	-	1	3	21	25

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 9 new cases during the year. Mass radiography is carried out by mobile units and public response is fairly good. At the end of the year there were still 181 cases on our register consisting of 105 males and 76 females. 160 of these were pulmonary and 21 non-pulmonary.

The age groups of the 9 new cases are as follows:-

Years	PULMONARY		NON - PULMONARY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 - 4	-	1	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-
10 - 19	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	1	1	-	-
25 - 34	1	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	1	-	-
45 - 54	1	1	-	-
55 - 64	-	1	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	5	-	-

CANCER

There were 119 deaths recorded - an incidence of 3.1 per 1,000 of the population.

The deaths in age groups are given in the following table with the various organs affected.

CANCER continued

	Age in Years						TOTAL
	1-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	Over 75	
Stomach	-	2	2	4	5	7	20
Lungs and Bronchus	-	-	2	11	5	7	25
Breast	-	-	2	1	2	4	9
Cervix Uteri	-	-	-	2	3	1	6
Other Forms	2	2	5	8	19	23	59

Disinfection of Premises

Houses are disinfected where necessary, and also Library books. Schools are treated on the request of headmasters where infectious disease has occurred amongst the scholars.

1	20	
-	-	
1	1	
1	1	
1	4	
-	1	
-	1	
-	1	
1	1	
1	4	
-	1	
-	2	
-	1	
6	75	TOTAL

SECTION "G"

The Factories Act, 1961

The sections of the above Act, which are the concern of the Department, are carried out regularly and all relevant details are shown in the tables on pages 46 and 47. A list is given also of all mechanical and non-mechanical factories in the Borough.

Factories	Mechanical	Non-Mechanical
Bakehouses	8	-
Boot Repairers	2	-
Carpet Fitting	-	1
Dental Mechanics	1	-
Drug Packer	1	-
Dry Cleaners	2	-
Electricians	1	-
Engineering	3	-
Glass Cutters	1	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers	2	-
Joiners and Builders	12	1
Laundries	2	-
Milk Pasteurising	1	-
Motor Repairs	20	-
Photographers	-	1
Plumbers	1	1
Printers	4	-
Slaughtering	1	-
Spectacle Makers	1	-
Sugar Boilers	1	-
Tailors, Dressmakers and Milliners	4	1
Tinsmith	1	-
Upholsters	2	-
Wholesale Shirt Makers	1	-
TOTAL	72	6

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Removal of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

I am pleased to record that no compulsory action was necessary during 1968.

Burial of the Dead (Section 50)

Funeral arrangements were made on three occasions for the burial of persons.

This service was carried out by the Council's contractor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of the Social Services Committee
of the Borough of Whitley Bay.

It is my pleasure and privilege to submit my thirteenth
Annual Report on the activities of the Public Health Inspectors'
Department.

Environmental health is a local service performed by officers
with an intimate knowledge of their district and a concern for the
protection of people from adverse effects which may arise in their
home or at their place of work or even from the food they eat or the
air they breathe. Our work can be inhibited or extended by the
policies of the local authority in whose service we are employed and
I am delighted to refer to a year of encouragement received from the
Borough Council. Staff was increased from three to four public health
inspectors; introduction of further smoke control areas was never in
doubt; attendance at several technical courses on specialist subjects
was encouraged; support in formal proceedings was always forthcoming
and reconstruction of the internal layout of the Department not only
increased efficiency but reduced strain on staff.

I sincerely hope that the satisfaction I am expressing in this
introduction is reciprocated by the Council for the services and
protection to the community which we, as a team, have endeavoured to
provide.

I am personally indebted to Dr. Hay, members of other departments
and my own staff for their help and willing co-operation in so many ways
during 1968.

Your obedient Servant,

Wm. W. Valentine,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Progress in any form requires a "first step" and the Government White Paper "Old Houses Into New Homes" presented to Parliament in 1968, suggests a new attitude to housing, combining what was previously a fragmented approach. The proposals require legislation of course, the sooner the better, as a planned scheme for housing repair, clearance, improvement with revitalisation, and new building would be of great value for any town. Of particular interest to Public Health Inspectors is the reference to the criteria by which a house is judged to be either fit or unfit for human habitation, the combining of repair with improvement, and power to require repair of a house in order to prevent deterioration to the point of unfitness. The first step has been taken in 1968 and thus makes 1969 a promising year for a fresh approach to Housing.

Houses completed during the year

(a)	by Local Authority	24
(b)	by other Bodies or Persons	45

Rent Act - 1957

For the sixth year in succession no use was made of the provisions of this Act involving the issue of Certificates of Disrepair etc. relative to rent increases.

The annual return submitted to the Ministry of Housing & Local Government was NIL in all respects.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The use of single unit dwellings for multi-occupation is fortunately controlled within Planning Acts, such a conversion being classed as a "change of use" requiring permission. By close liaison with planning officials undesirable conversions were prevented on several occasions. Consideration by the Council in 1969 of the overall housing position in the town will necessitate the inclusion of this type of house which can exist either providing a useful type of accommodation or presenting a picture of congested families being exploited as a result of their dire need for housing. The latter category is fortunately in the minority in our town.

Houses known to be in multi-occupation	13
Scheme of Registration adopted	No
Management Orders made	Nil
Notices served regarding neglect of management	1
Notices served requiring additional facilities	4

Moveable Dwellings

The site at Old Hartley is restricted to use by members of the Caravan Club of Great Britain and operated for a further year in a satisfactory manner.

There are no licensed camping sites in the Borough for the use of tents.

The large holiday caravan site at the North end of The Links required detailed consideration regarding technical contraventions of the Site Licence. To correct the position an application was submitted by the licensee for variations to the original Site Licence Conditions and I trust this situation will be rectified prior to the 1969 Season, thus making possible the enforcement of the Site Licence Conditions. Fortunately the general standard of operation of the Site is satisfactory.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Clearance Areas and Individual Houses

Period 1st January 1968 to 31st December 1968

HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In clearance areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation.	Nil	3	1
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act 1957.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in clearance areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957.	3	Nil	Nil
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in unfitness orders.	Nil	Nil	Nil

UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act 1957.	3	14	4
(9) Under Section 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act 1957.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957.	Nil	Nil	Nil

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES
IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority.	53	Nil
(12) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957.	Nil 3	Nil 2
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957.	Nil	Nil

UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE
(Housing Act, 1957)

	No. of Houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
Position at end of year		
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation (a) Under Section 48 (b) Under Section 17 (2) (c) Under Section 46	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 and 53	Nil	Nil

PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	No. of Houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in column(1) (2)
(16) Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed clearance orders or compulsory orders, purchased in the year	Nil	Nil

AIR POLLUTION - CONTROL AND REDUCTION

The formation of Smoke Control Areas is a satisfactory and rewarding task. Although a great amount of administration is involved I find that residents are generally co-operative and in most cases appreciative of the advice and help we endeavour to provide during the replacement of coal fires. The elimination of domestic smoke from our town is a project with which we can all be proud to be associated, members of the Council, Officials and townsfolk alike.

Progress has been maintained as planned and the close of 1968 saw the inclusion of 3,425 houses in operative smoke control areas, with a further 925 houses included in a confirmed area, scheduled for operation in 1969.

Programme and Progress

<u>Target</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Final</u> <u>Acreage</u>	<u>Acreage</u> <u>(In Operation)</u> <u>31.12.1968</u>	<u>Final</u> <u>Houses</u>	<u>Houses</u> <u>(In operation)</u> <u>31.12.1968</u>
1975	3,612	1,521	13,083	3,425

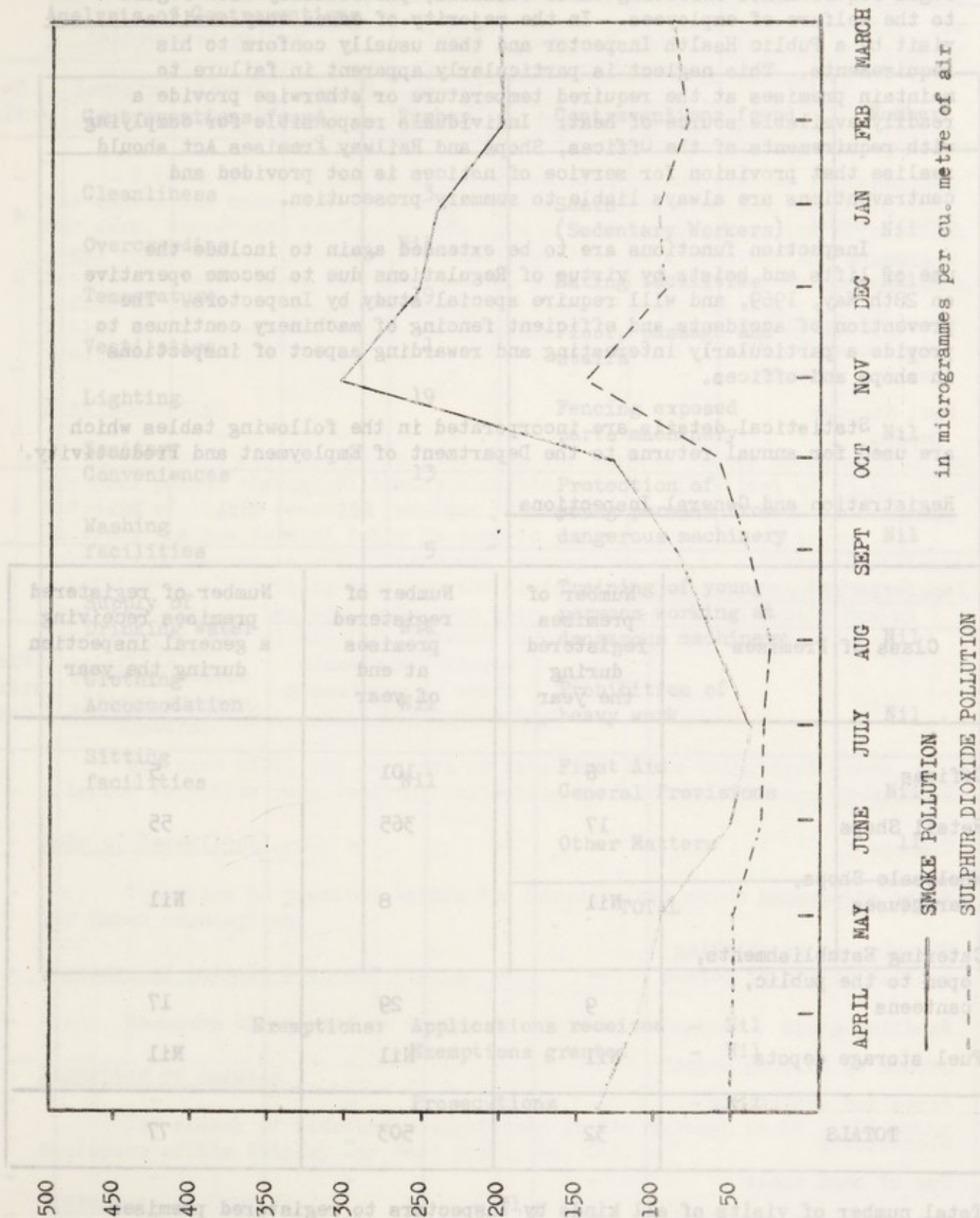
Measurement of "Smoke" in the Air (expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre of air)

Six Winter Months	Monthly Average
October 1964 to March 1965	247
October 1965 to March 1966	212
October 1966 to March 1967	188
October 1967 to March 1968	218

Industrial

Dark Smoke	- number of contraventions recorded	..	Nil
Furnaces (Section 3)	- notifications received		1
	- application for prior approval	..	Nil
	- prior approval granted		Nil
Grit and Dust Emissions	- number of contraventions		Nil
Height of chimneys	- number of new chimneys		1
	- increased height required		Nil

ANNUAL GRAPH - 1967/68



OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

It is an unfortunate aspect of administration that occupiers of offices and shops rarely make the effort to become familiar with the legal requirements affecting their business, particularly with regard to the welfare of employees. In the majority of cases they await a visit by a Public Health Inspector and then usually conform to his requirements. This neglect is particularly apparent in failure to maintain premises at the required temperature or otherwise provide a readily available source of heat. Individuals responsible for complying with requirements of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act should realise that provision for service of notices is not provided and contraventions are always liable to summary prosecution.

Inspection functions are to be extended again to include the use of lifts and hoists by virtue of Regulations due to become operative on 28th May, 1969, and will require special study by Inspectors. The prevention of accidents and efficient fencing of machinery continues to provide a particularly interesting and rewarding aspect of inspections in shops and offices.

Statistical details are incorporated in the following tables which are used for annual returns to the Department of Employment and Productivity.

Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	6	101	5
Retail Shops	17	365	55
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	Nil	8	Nil
Catering Establishments, open to the public, canteens	9	29	17
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS	32	503	77

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act - 467

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act continued:

Analysis of Contraventions

Contraventions found	Number	Contraventions found	Number
Cleanliness	3	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Eating facilities	Nil
Temperature	19	Floor, passage and stairs	1
Ventilation	1	Fencing exposed parts machinery	Nil
Lighting	19	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences	13	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	Nil
Washing facilities	5	Prohibition of heavy work	Nil
Supply of Drinking Water	Nil	First Aid General Provisions	Nil
Clothing Accommodation	Nil	Other Matters	11
Sitting facilities	Nil		
		TOTAL	72

Exemptions: Applications received - Nil

Exemptions granted - Nil

Prosecutions - Nil

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act continued:

Reported Accidents

Workplace	Number Reported		Total Number Investigated	Action Recommended			
	Fatal	Non-Fatal		Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Action
Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Shops	-	9	4	-	-	-	4
Wholesale Warehouses	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	Nil	10	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	4

Analysis of reported accidents

	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale warehouses	Catering establishments, open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	-	-
Falls of persons	-	4	-	-	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	-	-	-	-
Handling goods	-	3	1	-	-
Struck by falling object	-	-	-	-	-
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	1	-	-	-
Not otherwise specified	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD CONTROL AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

The work of your Inspectors in this section requires to be considered under various sub-headings. It is work involving several areas of expertise, in addition to practical ability with a knife in dissection of animals. The considerable task of maintaining one hundred percent detailed examination of all carcasses slaughtered at Hillheads was achieved. The efficiency of this work in premises lacking in space and facilities confirms the ability of thorough investigation and experienced judgement of the Inspectors involved.

I think it is significant to record that during 1968 no recourse to the courts was necessary involving offences on food premises, vehicles etc. Our work, therefore, emerges in the form of education and advice rather than legal enforcement. Although relevant legislation is absolute and persons involved in any aspect of food handling should be aware of their obligations, I find in practice that the majority of traders await the visit of the Public Health Inspector before undertaking improvements to premises and practices.

Meat Inspection

A record was reached in 1968 when the largest number of animals in any one year passed through Hillheads Slaughterhouse. The total of 83,101 is an increase of 11,676 over the previous year and represents a 100% increase in 10 years. A new form of table is used to indicate details of organs and carcasses condemned as unfit for human consumption and is similar to statistics submitted on a quarterly basis to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. A total of ten meat specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratories, General Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, for bacteriological examination.

Disposal of Meat etc. Unfit for Consumption

All such offal and carcasses is detained, after being dyed green, in a locked detention room awaiting collection by Tyneside Butchers By Products Ltd.

Sale of Horseflesh

There are no premises within the Borough from which horseflesh is sold for human consumption.

Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders

No cases of infectious disease in animals occurred.

Slaughter of Animals

The number of licensed slaughtermen in the Borough is 14, all being employees of the Whitley Bay Meat Supply Co. Ltd.

Prevention of Cruelty

Slaughtering practices were observed to be in accordance with Regulations and no contraventions were recorded.

FOOD CONTROL AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises within the Borough.

ANIMALS INSPECTED

Month	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
January	742	36	12	3757	932	5479
February	649	47	8	4122	1276	6102
March	855	37	15	4031	1383	6321
April	634	23	19	3097	1221	4994
May	701	11	12	3316	1407	5447
June	842	27	2	4335	1494	6700
July	736	19	3	4140	1328	6226
August	896	22	12	6301	1601	8832
September	758	27	11	5446	1508	7750
October	744	24	10	5731	1428	7937
November	968	43	17	7442	1807	10277
December	716	32	8	4270	2010	7036
Totals	9241	348	129	55988	17395	83101

CONDEMNATIONS OF CARCASSES AND OFFAL

CARCASSES

OFFAL

CARCASSES			OFFAL	
TOTAL	PARTIAL		TOTAL	PARTIAL
<u>ADULT CATTLE</u>				
		Number slaughtered .. 9,589		
-	1	Actinobacillosis (-mycosis)	-	30
-	8	Bruising	-	2
		Cysticercosis (C.bovis)		
-	-	(a) Rejected	2	36
2	-	(b) Refrigerated	-	-
-	-	Echinococcosis	-	2
-	-	Emaciation	-	-
-	-	Fascioliasis (fluke)	-	4,981
-	-	Hepatic abscess	1	658
1	-	Johne's disease	1	1
-	-	Mastitis	-	-
-	-	Peritonitis	1	13
-	-	Pneumonia and/or pleurisy	-	247
5	-	Septicaemic conditions/fever	5	2
-	-	Telangiectasis	-	16
-	-	Tuberculosis	-	-
-	-	Tumours	-	-
2	7	Other conditions	2	156
<u>CALVES</u>				
		Number slaughtered .. 129		
-	1	Bruising	-	-
-	-	Emaciation	-	-
-	-	Immaturity	-	-
1	-	Joint-ill or navel-ill	1	-
2	-	Septicaemic conditions/fever	2	-
-	-	Tuberculosis	-	-
-	-	Other conditions	-	4

COORDINATIONS OF CANADIAN AND OTHER

OFFAL

Unsound Food Surrendered or Condemned

The number of certificates issued in respect of the following items was 1624.

	Tons	Cwts.	lbs.
1. Meat at slaughterhouses	47	4	108
2. Meat at wholesale premises	-	-	-
3. Meat at retail shops	-	3	14
4. Cooked meat and meat products	-	4	38
5. Canned meats	-	7	21
6. Other canned foods	-	6	8
7. Fish	-	-	-
8. Fruit and vegetables (fresh)	-	-	-
9. Other Foods	-	1	47
	48	7	12

Sale of Food Containing Foreign Matter

Incidents considered by Health Committee:-

Food	Foreign Substance	Action
Bread Bun	Metal	Prosecution (£15 fine)
Bread	String	Prosecution (£10 fine)
Tea cake	Cardboard	Prosecution (£15 fine)
Bread	Insect	Prosecution pending
Milk	Glass splinter	Prosecution pending
Bread	Elastic	Prosecution pending
Biscuit	Metal	No action

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Registration of Dairies and Distributors

The number of premises registered under the provisions of these Regulations was 56.

Milk Sampling

This work is undertaken by the Food and Drugs Authority and I am obliged to the Public Health Inspector of the Northumberland County Council for the following information.

A total of 117 samples of milk taken in the Borough were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory and results are set out in the following Table:-

Total number of samples taken	117
No. of samples submitted to Methylene Blue Test	87
No. satisfactory	83
Percentage satisfactory	95.4%
No. of samples submitted to Phosphatase Test	74
No. satisfactory	74
Percentage satisfactory	100%
No. of samples submitted Turbidity Test	28
No. satisfactory	28
Percentage satisfactory	100%

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Section 16)

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations, 1947-52

The number of new registrations for the sale of ice-cream was 2
The number of registered manufacturers is 7
The number of retail premises selling loose ice-cream is 15
Premises selling pre-wrapped ice-cream number 181

Bacteriological Sampling of Ice-cream

Provisional Grading No. 1	25	No. 111	2	Total	35
No. 2	8	No. 1V	Nil		

FOOD HYGIENE

A total of 567 visits of inspection were made to food premises incorporating 123 inspections of cafes and restaurants. This duty requires considerable powers of education and persuasion and our work in this sector can be very frustrating when one considers the constant changing of employees in food kitchens and the absence of any requirement of notification or registration prior to commencement of a food business. It is difficult to acquaint the compulsory pre-licensing of a shop to sell goldfish to the opening of a food shop or restaurant free of prior approvals. Consequently, many situations arise where structural and other alterations are required after commencement of the business instead of before. Similarly the use of vehicles for food sales and delivery without any form of local authority registration makes enforcement of the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, almost a game of chance - whether we "stumble across" the vehicle when motionless or not.

These Regulations are not being complied with and only a requirement on the person carrying on the business to bring vehicles to the Health Department for inspection and registration will realise their purpose.

Circular 1/69 from the Department of Health and Social Security requires the following table to be included in the Report.

	No. of premises	No. complying with Reg. 16	No. to which Reg.19 applies	No. complying with Reg.19
Bakehouses (manufacturers)	12	12	12	12
Bakers Shops	30	30	30	30
Butchers	28	28	28	28
Confectioners	16	16	Nil	8
Fish and Chip Friers	9	9	9	9
Wet Fish	7	7	7	7
Greengrocers	26	26	26	26
Grocers and Provisions	41	41	41	41
Licensed Hotels and Clubs	22	22	22	22
Public Houses	19	19	19	19
Restaurants and Cafes	42	42	42	42

Noise Control

How simple our duties would be if precise limits on noise production were ever possible but, in fact, such control is subject to so many varying factors in each case that dealing with possible noise nuisance is one of the most complex tasks falling to Public Health Inspectors. The fact of an increasing awareness by the public of the existence of the Noise Abatement Act brings a natural expectancy for quick and firm measures. The noise level meter used in the Public Health Department provides a general guide but the measurement only of noise volume fails to have regard to the pitch or frequency of a particular noise. In practice, the experience of Inspectors in judging environmental disturbance, having regard to all the circumstances, emerges as the basic factor influencing action taken.

Consideration of potential noise from proposed developments must receive more attention by planning authorities and so called sound-proofing measures in building practice should be named properly as sound insulation with each method having an identification of its effectiveness. Control of noise from a commercial operation which has been granted planning permission does not go beyond the use of the best practicable means which includes the inevitable consideration of cost.

A further situation involving noise disturbance as a secondary factor is the extension of the number of licensed clubs in the town. With the departure of club members from these establishments, very often in the small hours, there is the inevitable closing of car doors and starting of car engines and when these vehicles are positioned in either residential streets or in car parks adjacent to houses, the sleep of the occupants of such houses is disturbed. Each individual adding his or her contribution to this disturbance can hardly be considered to be "disturbing the peace" or contravening the Noise Abatement Act. The fact that local authorities have even considered using Road Traffic powers with an ulterior motive confirms that following the development of club premises there is no control, at present, over repercussions of this nature and there are doubts as to whether an original planning permission could be withheld on the ground of such an unpredictable effect.

Undisturbed sleep in his home is a basic human right and any uncontrollable interference with that right is a serious matter. Local Authorities are the watch-dogs and the public depend on us to protect them from their environment in all respects, including Noise!

Number of complaints received	..	..	..	..	12
Number of nuisances confirmed	..	..	..	..	9
Number of nuisances remedied	..	..	..	..	7

Pest Control

The close of 1968 enabled an assessment of our first contract with a private company executing the Council's obligations for pest control. I can offer no criticism of the work carried out and the liaison in administration was excellent.

A new aspect of pest elimination was applied in the form of pigeon trapping and the operation of eight traps resulted in the destroying of 310 pigeons. The residents in Links Avenue were advised to protect their houses by fitting wire netting between flat bay roofs and main eaves. Very few, if any, actually carried out this recommendation.

The incidence of rats in the Borough is carefully tabulated and sewer treatments are planned in relation to surface infestations.

The following statistics form a report to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	14,883	24
2. a) Total number of properties (Including nearby premises) inspected following notification	180	4
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	127	3
(ii) Mice	53	1
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	4	Nil
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	4	Nil
(ii) Mice	Nil	Nil

The number of disinfestation treatments carried out was 105 and the various insects dealt with are detailed below.

<u>Insect</u>	<u>No. of treatments</u>
Bees	6
Cockroaches	80
Clover Mite	2
Earwigs	1
Fleas	6
Silver Fish	2
Spider Beetle	1
Wasps	7

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

List of Public Conveniences in the Borough each with ladies and gents sections.

Black Horse	Memorial Park	Souter Park North *
Brier Dene	(Seaton Sluice)	Souter Park South *
Cemetery	Miniature Golf	Southern Promenade *
Central Promenade	Old Hartley *	Trinity Road
Churchill Playing Fields	Panama	Victoria Park
Crawford Park	Rockcliffe	Watts Road
Dukes Walk	St. Mary's Island *	West Park (Seaton Sluice)
		Whitley Road

Those conveniences indicated by an asterisk were hoped to be re-constructed during 1968 and although this was not achieved, the formal procedures were concluded and 1969 will see the erection of new conveniences on these sites. An additional public convenience will be constructed in Park Road near to the Library and the toilet will incorporate a special facility for use by disabled persons. A similar facility will be provided in the new convenience to be built in Souter Park North. The standard of sanitary facilities then offered in the town will be without exception a credit to the Local Authority and I am sure will be appreciated by both visitors and residents. All public conveniences will then be provided with free hand washing and drying facilities involving 44 wash-hand basins complete with soap dispensers and electric warm air driers.

At a cost of £355 a sanitary towel disposal machine was installed in the ladies section at Watts Road and the advantages of this unit in a very busy public convenience are obvious.

Coin locks are now retained in only 5 of the larger premises and with the advent of decimalisation these locks are not replaced when defective. All locks will be removed prior to 15th February, 1971, the operative date for our change in currency.

The loss in income from this source can be compared with income for 1968, which from coin locks was £1,153. There will, of course, be a saving in maintenance and renewal of locks and the cost of new decimal locks will be avoided.

Other income from sale of "personal washes" (available at Watts Road only), sale of aspirins etc. was £162.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

A water carriage drainage and sewer system serves all premises in the Borough with the exception of two cesspools, serving a farm and Trinity Public Conveniences. Final disposal is via outfall sewers to sea.

Drains Service

A total of 228 obstructed drains were cleared on the request of private householders. This is a valuable service to the occupiers involved and as this work is already heavily subsidised, removal of the 10/-d. charge would add to the service.

Offensive Trades

There are no "offensive trades" within the interpretation of the Public Health Act, 1936, in operation in the Borough.

Piggeries

Although the large establishment at Murton Village cannot be described as ideal, the operation of the premises during the year did not prompt complaints and no nuisance arose.

Places of Public Entertainment

<u>Cinemas</u>	<u>Theatre</u>	<u>Dance Halls</u>	<u>Others</u>
Coliseum	Priory	Empress Ballroom	Whitley Bay Football Club
Essoldo		Rotunda Ballroom	Ice Rink
		Rex Ballroom	Ten Pin Bowling
		Hotspur Hall	Regal (Bingo)
			Don's Bingo
			Spanish City

These premises were inspected periodically and apart from minor items were considered to be operated satisfactorily.

Animal Boarding Establishments

Only one premise is licensed in the Borough at Hillheads and was operated in a very satisfactory manner. This establishment provides a valuable service to the community not only by boarding of pets but in the caring for lost and stray animals and arranging disposal by cremation when necessary.

Riding Establishments

The Murton Riding School is the only licensed establishment in the area and the standard of operation, maintenance of premises and care of the horses and ponies was to the credit of the proprietors. Satisfactory reports were received on the two occasions requested from the veterinary surgeon appointed for the purpose.

Pet Animals

The number of licensed shops for the sale of pets is 5. Inspections of these premises ensured compliance with licence conditions regarding the welfare of the pets involved.

Scrap Metal Dealers

There are no registered dealers in the Borough following a retiral from business in 1968. The only entry in the formal register concerns the Local Authority.

APPENDIX i

ANALYSIS OF VISITS

Accumulations	82
Animals	27
Clean Air Act	2882
Closets (Water)	48
Cooked Meats Manufacture	-
Dairies, Milkshops and Milkstores	1
Drains and Sewers - Inspected	333
Factories (with mechanical power)	95
(without mechanical power)	18
(outworkers)	2
Farms	3
Food Hygiene - Butchers	66
- Fish Fryers	9
- Bakehouses	28
- Cafes and Restaurants	123
- Others	341
Hairdressers	21
Houses (repairs)	643
Houses (overcrowded)	19
Houses (cleanliness)	24
Houses (clearance etc. areas)	3
Houses in multi-occupation	61
Infectious Diseases	50
Ice Cream Manufacture	36
Licensed Premises	73
Meat and Food Inspections	629
Condemnations	436
Meetings	53

Total carried fwd. 6106

APPENDIX i continued

brought forward							6106
Meeting with Owner or Tradesmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Moveable Dwellings and Sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Noise Abatement	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Offensive Trade Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Office Duties	..	..	..	..	..	..	910
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act							
<u>(General Inspections)</u>	-	Offices	..	..	..	..	5
	-	Retail Shops	..	..	..	..	55
	-	Wholesale and Warehouses	..	..	..	..	-
	-	Catering Establishments	..	..	..	..	17
	-	and Canteens	..	..	..	..	17
	-	Fuel Storage Depots	..	..	..	..	-
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act							
<u>(Visits)</u>	-	Offices	..	..	..	..	61
	-	Retail Shops	..	..	..	..	276
	-	Wholesale and Warehouses	..	..	..	..	2
	-	Catering Establishments and Canteens	..	..	..	..	51
	-	Fuel Storage Depots	..	..	..	..	-
Pet Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Places of Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act							
	-	Rats	..	..	..	..	320
	-	Mice	..	..	..	..	4
Public Health Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Riding Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rent Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Samples - Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
- Rag Flock Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
- Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	508
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Verminous Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
							9014

APPENDIX 11

Inspection under Part I of the Factories Act, 1961

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health matters (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

PREMISES (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
i) in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	18	Nil	Nil
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	72	95	37	Nil
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	78	113	37	Nil

APPENDIX ii continued

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			by H.M. Inspector (4)	to H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	8	8	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature (S3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation (S4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Defective or Unsuitable	28	28	5	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	1	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act. (not including offences relating to outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	37	37	6	Nil	Nil

One Outworker is employed in the District

