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Borough of Brighouse



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Public Health Services

of the Borough of Brighouse

For the Year

1970

SAMUEL H. BROCK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

HEALTH, CLEANING AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1970)

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

of the

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

Chairman: E. Williams.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor G.H. Wood.

For the Year

1970

Ald. R. Edwards.

Coun. W. Holdsworth.

Ald. F.H. Giddens, D.F.C.

Coun. G.J. James.

Coun. A.B. Robinson.

Coun. Miss M.B. Meguire.

Coun. D.A. Gill.

Coun. Mrs. M.B. Mitchell, C.B.E.

Coun. J.B. Smith.

Coun. J.B. Smith.

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

Medical Officer of Health

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

HEALTH, CLEANSING AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1970)

Her Worship the Mayor:

Councillor Mrs. Emma Hions.

Chairman:

Alderman S. Williams.

Vice Chairman:

Councillor G.M. Wood.

Ald. H. Edwards

Coun. W. Holdsworth

Ald. T.H. Gooder, D.F.C.

Coun. C.J. James

Coun. A.D. Bottomley

Coun. Miss M.E. Maguire

Coun. D.A. Gill

Coun. Mrs. M.R. Mitchell, O.B.E.

Coun. A.D. Humphreys

Coun. W. Waite

Coun. D. Whiteley-Bolton

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:

S.H.BROCK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Also Divisional Medical Officer, Division 18, West Riding County Council, Health Department, Lawson Road, Brighouse. (Telephone Brighouse 2515.) (Commenced August 1970.)

N.E.GORDON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Also Divisional Medical Officer, Division 18, West Riding County Council. (Terminated April 1970.)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer:

Miss M.P.MILLIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.(Dublin), D.P.H.(Hons.) B.Sc.

Assistant County Medical Officer for Division 18, West Riding County Council:

Dr. J.P.BRADNOCK, M.B., Ch.B. (Terminated May 1970.)

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

**K.S.DAVIES, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.(Edin.).

Ophthalmic Surgeons:

**S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

**S.B.DAVIES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.O.

Dental Staff:

G.A.THOMPSON, D.Orth., B.Ch.D., L.D.S., County Orthodontist.

M.R.HOLLINGS, F.D.S., B.Ch.D., Specialist in Advance Conservative Dentistry.

W.A.ALLEN, B.D.S., L.D.S., Senior Clinical Dental Officer.

H.G.THORP, L.D.S., Area Dental Officer.

E.THORNTON, L.D.S., Dental Officer.

Mrs. J.A.NUNN, Dental Auxiliary.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer:

W.JENNINGS, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.

Meat and Food Inspector's Cert. Royal Society of Health.

Testamur Institute of Public Cleansing.

Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.

Diploma, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

G.E.BOTTOMLEY, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.

Meat and Food Inspector's Cert. Royal Society of Health.

Testamur Institute of Public Cleansing.

Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.

Section II(Food Inspections) of Sanitary Inspectors Association's

Diploma in Sanitary Science and Administration.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

A.R.PRYKE, M.A.P.H.I.

Diploma in Meat and Other Foods, Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland.

Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.

S.L.RATHMELL, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Meat and Food Inspector's Diploma, Royal Society of Health.

Technical Assistants, Smoke Control Areas:

R.DRAKE (Commenced March 1970, Terminated December 1970.)

E.HEPTINSTALL (Up to March 1970.)

Technical Assistants, General Duties:

W.O.BURTON.

E.HEPTINSTALL (Transferred from Smoke Control, March onwards).

Divisional Nursing Officer:

Miss C.J.BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health Visitor's Certificate.

Queen's Nurse.

Health Visitors:

Miss H. BEAULAH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health Visitor's Certificate. (Commenced June 1970.)

Mrs. D.M.DACK, S.R.N.

1st Part Midwifery.

Health Visitor's Certificate.

Mrs. N. FOSSARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N. (Retired September 1970.)

*Mrs. E. GILLIES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health Visitor's Certificate. (Recommenced April 1970.)

Miss D.M.ORMESHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health Visitor's Certificate.

Miss E.E.TIDSWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health Visitor's Certificate. (Terminated September 1970.)

Miss J.B.PRESTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health Visitor's Certificate. (Commenced July 1970.)

Assistant Health Visitors:

*Mrs. M. ARMITAGE, S.R.N.

*Mrs. E. CRAWSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Mrs. J. PICKARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Midwives:

Miss S. BOLTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss B. KELLY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Terminated November 1970.)

Miss W. LISTER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Terminated March 1970.)

Home Nurses:

Mrs. E. BRIGGS, S.R.N., S.C.M., District Training Certificate.

Mrs. P. EASTWOOD, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. S. FRANCE, S.R.N., District Training Certificate.

Mrs. A.M.RUSHWORTH, S.R.N.

Queen's Nurse (Area Relief).

Mrs. M.B.WALTER, S.R.N.

Queen's Nurse.

Mental Welfare Officers:

S. PARKINSON, Senior M.W.O.
A.B.BURTON, S.R.N., R.M.N.
E.K.DARLINGTON (Terminated February 1970).
A.B.SMELT (Commenced April 1970).

Staff at Wellholme Park Day Nursery:

Miss J. WALSHAW, N.S.C.N., Matron. (Terminated February 1970.)
Mrs. B. BERRY, S.R.N., Deputy Matron, Appointed Matron February 1970.
Miss J.WARNER, N.N.E.B., Deputy Matron. (Commenced June 1970.)

These personnel were assisted by a staff of Certified
Nursery Nurses and Nursery Assistants.

Senior Clerk:

G.O.RICHARDSON.

Clerks:

*Miss J.R.BLEZARD.
Mrs. D. CHEETHAM.
*Mrs. M. ECKERSALL.
Mrs. E. FILEY.
Mrs. G. HAMMOND.
Miss J.M.HAMMOND.
*Mrs. E. HIRST (Terminated June 1970.)
Miss I. HOLMES.
*Mrs. D.E.THWAITE (Commenced February 1970.)

Clerks - Cleansing and Sanitary Section:

M.AKROYD.
Mrs. B.L.HANSORD.
Miss K.E.MOODY (Commenced July 1970).
Mrs. M. OATES (Terminated July 1970).
Mrs. C.A.SWALLOW

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

P.J.ROULSTONE (4th Year Student).

Divisional Depot Superintendent, County Ambulance Service:

W.ANDERSON (Retired July 1970).
A.ARMITAGE (Commenced September 1970).

*Part time.

**Part time by arrangement with the
Regional Hospital Board.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for 1970.

I took up my appointment as Medical Officer of Health for the Borough on the 1st August, Dr. Gordon having returned in April to a similar post in his home area of Northern Ireland, whilst Dr. Milligan covered the intervening period as Acting Medical Officer of Health.

As I write this report we are aware, once again, of proposals for reorganisation which will result in considerable change in respect of the future pattern of Health Services and, in addition, for Local Government as a whole. During the years the Council has already experienced changing patterns in the Local Authority Health Services leading to the present position whereby your Medical Officer of Health effects the necessary close link, locally, between the environmental services and the day to day divisional administration of the County Health Services. To a certain extent therefore my comments on the 1970 report are made against the backcloth of change - past as well as proposed.

It is interesting to note in this context the comment made in the 1960 report by Dr. Appleton that "public health is indivisible; the environmental and personal health services cannot be separated with advantage" and "the inevitable duplication of visiting could be reduced if welfare, children's services and health services were united." The Local Authority Social Services Act, 1970, laid the basis for the future unification of two of these important services, Welfare and Children's, which together with other essential services such as Mental Health and Home Helps, would form the basis of a new Local Authority department of Social Services. The line between ill health and social problems in certain cases is difficult to determine and it is to be hoped that the administrative changes will still enable the family to be regarded as a whole, whilst reducing duplication of supervision. During the past ten years immense progress has been made in the field of mental health and September 1970 saw a fitting climax, locally, with the completion of the new Comprehensive Training Centre at Lower Edge, Rastrick. This magnificent Centre, which must be one of the finest in the country, was officially opened by Sir Keith Joseph on the 6th November and provides every up-to-date facility in the care of adult and junior trainees as well as incorporating a special care unit for those with severe physical and mental handicaps. The Centre takes trainees from the immediate locality and as far afield as Queensbury and Mytholmroyd, special transport being provided for this purpose. A few have been admitted from adjacent divisions and when full there will be 66 adult trainees, 36 juniors and 18 in the special care unit.

In the past few years there has been considerable progress, generally, in the provision of premises, with new buildings for County Health Services and clinics in Brighouse and Hipperholme. The sharing of these premises by the local health department and general practitioner services has been instrumental in bringing together our own staff and the family doctors. This move towards co-operation was taken a stage further towards the end of 1970 with the attachment of Home Nurses to specific practices on a "community health team" basis. This separation of the Health Service into General Practitioners, Hospital and Local Authority Services has been regarded by many people for some time as being administratively clumsy and undesirable, and an attempt to close the gap between the Local Authority Services and family doctors not only promotes the spirit of team work but benefits the patient.

The population of the Borough, which has shown a slight but steadily increasing trend in recent years, decreased a little from the 1969 figure. As there were slightly more births and fewer deaths, this would seem to be due to people having moved out of the Borough. The birth rate, at 19.8 per thousand population, is appreciably higher than the figure for the West Riding, whilst the death rate is the same as the County. The actual number of deaths in the Borough was less but the number of fatalities due to Coronary Disease showed an increase. It is particularly pleasing to note the dramatic reduction in the stillbirth rate from 18.5 to 3.3 and the infant mortality rate, a useful health indication, from 18.8 to 8.3. This latter figure compares with a rate of 19.8 for the County as a whole and 18.2 for England and Wales, in both instances a slight increase over the 1969 figures. It is also worthy of comment that the percentage of illegitimate births for the Borough dropped from 9.4 to 8.5, but to what extent this apparent decrease is due to the effects of the Abortion Act is uncertain. Suffice it to say that, nationally, there were nearly twice as many abortions carried out in 1970 as in 1969 and that the fastest rise in the incidence of abortion is stated to have been in teenage girls. Although too much emphasis can be laid on statistics, when we compare these figures with a birth rate of 14.9 in 1960, a stillbirth rate of 15.2 and infant mortality rate of 17.6, the trends in the fields of maternity and child welfare are certainly encouraging.

In October, 1970, arrangements were made to carry out the Guthrie test on all newborn infants with the kind co-operation of the Pathology Department of the Royal Halifax Infirmary. This is a test used to identify a condition known as Phenylketonuria, the effects of which may be offset if recognised early. The Guthrie test replaces the Phenistix test, which is less accurate and carried out later.

The returns of notifiable disease reveal a total of 510 Measles notifications during the year. This reversal was anticipated to a certain extent when adverse side effects to one particular brand of vaccine led to its withdrawal in 1969 and a resulting shortage of vaccine which carried over to the beginning of 1970. These problems have now been overcome and the effectiveness of Measles vaccine is

beyond doubt. It is understandable that adverse publicity at the time should make the public wary. However, now that these difficulties have been solved it is important that Measles vaccination is accepted not only for its value in minimising the incidence of the disease itself, but also the all too frequent complications affecting, for example, vision and hearing which can be so important in the long term.

Towards the end of the year routine immunisation procedures were extended by the introduction of German Measles vaccination for schoolgirls aged between 11 and 14 years who are at risk, priority being given to the older groups initially. This procedure, it is hoped, will help to prevent the serious congenital malformations which may occur if women develop the disease in the early months of pregnancy. These preventive procedures were not in operation ten years ago and must represent an important technological advance. Equally important is the early identification of disease of which the cervical cytology screening clinic is an example. Although the attendance figures were less in 1970 than in the previous year, this service is also provided, of course, by other means, e.g. family doctors, and a method of recalling women for further checks a few years after initial screening is receiving attention at present. As new techniques in the prevention of illness are developed, the importance of health education increases and this, once more, took an essential place in the daily work of the staff in the School Health field, infant welfare clinics and in the home situation by the health visitors. Preparation for motherhood is routine in the ante-natal supervision provided by the Midwifery Services. The value of health education in orientating people's attitudes towards the prevention of illness and the pursuit of positive health cannot be over emphasised. Too often there is the impression that the basic principles of health tend to be lost sight of in this dramatic age of wonder drugs and organ transplants.

Facilities for the care and wellbeing of the elderly in Brighouse continued to show a satisfactory trend in 1970. Brighouse always seems to have taken its responsibilities for the support of the elderly very seriously and as far back as 1960 a large section of the report was devoted to outlining the excellent work of the Old People's Welfare Committee and the various groups which contributed so much to the lives of the elderly as well as providing essential services, such as chiropody. This good work continued with valuable additions, such as 'meals on wheels,' which began in the early 1960's, and the development of warden schemes of the purpose-built and visiting types. With the proportion of elderly in the community steadily increasing, this service will not only reduce the tragedies of old people dying in solitude but ensure that the medical and social needs are recognised as soon as possible in an effort to provide the elderly with a full and purposeful life in their remaining years. Towards the end of 1970 the health visitors prepared further lists of elderly requiring warden supervision as the basis of additional schemes to be introduced later.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector covers in detail the environmental aspects of the work carried out during the year. That the health of the community is dependent to a considerable degree on the environmental standards is an historical fact which is no less true today. In particular the housing statistics indicate continuing progress in the clearance of unfit houses in the Borough, 130 being demolished in confirmed areas during the year, plus 7 the subject of demolition orders and 3 where justified certificates of unfitness were granted.

Representations were made in respect of 79 houses in 9 clearance areas and also 7 individual unfit houses. At the end of the year, there remained an estimated 1650 unfit houses to be dealt with and it is expected that the increase in house building will enable the clearance programme to be stepped up in the following year. In 82 cases approval was given to applications under Standard Grants compared with 78 last year, and 10 applications approved under the improvement grant scheme re-introduced by the Council in the early part of the year. The standard of environment has, without doubt, a great deal owing to the active pursuit of a clean air policy in the Borough and it is to the credit of Brighouse that 87% of its houses are now included in smokeless zones or confirmed smoke control areas.

The staff of the Chief Public Health Inspector has continued to sample and inspect in order to safeguard supplies of food and drink. In the routine milk sampling carried out by the staff, *Brucella Abortus* was identified in 10 instances and once in Brighouse-produced milk by other Sampling Officers; in addition, the achievement of 100 per cent meat inspection is most pleasing to record.

In conclusion, the advent of change is already present and will, no doubt, entail a fresh outlook for everyone engaged in the promotion of health in the community. Let us not lose sight of the fact that public health is indivisible and, whatever the future reorganisations may bring about, that the role of the community services is maintained.

Finally, may I express, on behalf of the department, gratitude for the understanding and courtesy of the Members of the Council and also thank Mr. Jennings, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for his kind assistance and co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SAMUEL H. BROCK

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1971.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1970.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	7,873
Population: Census 1961: 30,804	...	...	...	...	1970(est.)	32,990
Average number of persons per acre	...	...	...	...	...	4.19
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	13,008
Number of inhabited houses per acre	...	...	...	...	...	1.65
Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	...	...	2.54
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£996,633
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£3,935

I am indebted to the Manager of the local Employment Exchange for the following information:-

"In December, 1970, there were 177 men, 10 boys, 20 women and 9 girls unemployed, the percentage of the working population in Brighouse unemployed being 1.8%.

"There was a fair amount of short-time working towards the end of the year, and jobs were a little more difficult to obtain."

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births -

	M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	284	269	553
Illegitimate	28	19	47
Total	312	288	600

Live Birth Rate: 18.2 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

Adjusted Birth Rate: 19.8 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births: 8.5

Still Births -

	M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	2	-	2

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births: 3.3

Total Live and Still Births -

M.	F.	Total.
314	288	602

Deaths -

M.	F.	Total.
209	217	426

Crude Death Rate: 12.9 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Adjusted Death Rate: 12.7 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Infant Deaths -

	M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Total	3	2	5

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - total: 8.3

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate: 7.2

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate: 21.3

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks): 5.0

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (Under one week): 5.0

Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births (Still births and deaths under one week combined): 8.3

Maternal Deaths (including Abortion):

No.	Rate per 1,000 live and still births.
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Nil.	Nil.
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TABLE 1.

BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1970 FOR THE WEST RIDING
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Aggre- gate of U.D's.	Aggre- gate of R.D's.	Admin- istra- tive County.	England and Wales.	Brig- house.
Crude Birth	17.2	17.5	17.3	16.0	18.2
Adjusted Birth	17.6	17.0	17.5	-	19.8
Crude Death	12.5	9.7	11.7	11.7	12.9
Adjusted Death	13.0	11.7	12.7	-	12.7
Tuberculosis -					
Respiratory	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-
Other	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
All Forms	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-
Cancer	2.29	1.80	2.14	2.39	2.27
Cerebro-Vascular Disease	1.89	1.42	1.75	*	2.12
Circulatory Diseases exc. Cerebro-Vascular Disease	4.76	3.66	4.44	*	5.49
Respiratory Diseases	1.82	1.36	1.69	*	1.45
Maternal Mortality	0.36	0.11	0.29	0.18	-
Infant Mortality	19.5	20.6	19.8	18.2	8.3
Neo-Natal Mortality	13.2	13.2	13.2	12.3	5.0
Stillbirth	13.3	14.3	13.6	13.0	3.3

* Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-Natal Mortality Rates are per
1,000 live births.The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000
live and still births.The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home
population.

TABLE 2.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN BRIGHOUSE RESIDENTS IN 1970.

	1970 All Ages		
	M.	F.	Total
Whooping Cough	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Buccal Cavity, etc.	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	2	2	4
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	4	2	6
Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	5	7	12
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	12	1	13
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	7	7
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate	2	-	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	13	13	26
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	3	-	3
Diabetes Mellitus	3	5	8
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	1	1	2
Anaemias	1	1	2
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	1	1	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	3	4
Hypertensive Disease	2	5	7
Ischaemic Heart Disease	75	47	122
Other Forms of Heart Disease	14	13	27
Cerebrovascular Disease	20	50	70
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	9	12	21
Influenza	4	2	6
Pneumonia	10	12	22
Bronchitis and Emphysema	11	5	16
Asthma	2	1	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	-	3	3
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	2	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	2	2
Diseases of Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	1	1	2
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	1	2
Congenital Anomalies	1	1	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	-	1	1
Other Causes of Peri-Natal Mortality	1	-	1
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	1	1	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	1	6
All Other Accidents	1	3	4
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	3	5
TOTALS	209	217	426

VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimate of the population of Brighouse is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 32,990, as compared with 33,130 in 1969. He considers, therefore, that our population has decreased by 140. There were 600 live births, and 426 deaths, so that there was a natural increase in the population of 174.

Birth Rate.

The birth rate for the year is 18.2 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with the birth rate of 17.6 for 1969. To compare the birth rate with any degree of accuracy with that of the country as a whole, it is necessary to adjust the crude birth rate by multiplying it by the area comparability factor. Every district varies as to the distribution of population among the sexes and in age ranges. The area comparability factor is an attempt to standardize our sex and age range with that of the country as a whole. Our area comparability factor is 1.09, which means that with our present sex and age range, the crude birth rate has to be adjusted upwards to bring it into line with the country as a whole, and our corrected birth rate is 19.8. This is 3.8 above the rate for England and Wales and 2.3 above the rate for the West Riding Administrative County.

There were 47 illegitimate live births, representing 8.5% of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 1.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year there were two stillbirths. This gives a stillbirth rate of 3.3 per 1,000 (live and still) births, as compared with 13.6 for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 13.0 for England and Wales, and 18.5 for this town last year.

Death Rate.

The death rate for the Borough is 12.9 per 1,000 of the population. The comparability factor for obtaining the adjusted death rate is 0.98 this year, and using this factor we have an adjusted death rate of 12.7. Our death rate compares with the rate of 11.7 for England and Wales, and 12.7 for the Administrative County.

The chief causes of death this year were - in order of frequency:-

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation - 181 (compared with 160 in 1969).
2. Cancer - 75 (compared with 78 in 1969).
3. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System - 70 (compared with 84 in 1969).
4. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases - 48 (compared with 46 in 1969).

Infant Deaths.

Five children (three males and two females) under one year of age died during the year. There was one death among illegitimate children.

The death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births is 8.3. This rate compares with that for the West Riding Administrative County of 19.8, and with that of the country as a whole, which is 18.2.

Particulars of the deaths of children under one year of age are appended below, and last year's figures are given in brackets:-

3(8) under one week.
- (1) between one week and one month.
2(2) between one month and one year.

Three of the five deaths occurred within the first week of life, and our neo-natal death rate is 5.0, as compared with 13.2 for the Administrative County and 12.3 for the country as a whole.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, continues to receive clinical material and milk and water samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis is carried out by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder.

Facilities are also provided by the Regional Blood Transfusion Service at Leeds, and General Practitioners have open access to the services of the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

Ambulance Service.

The County Ambulance Station at Brighouse provides cover for the Brighouse Borough and neighbouring areas of the County. This service is administered from the Group Control at Birkenshaw, telephone number Bradford 682211, and all requests for the ambulance service should be made to the Centre.

Appended hereto are particulars of the cases transported during the year. The figures are given monthly, and the total for last year is appended in brackets after the total in each line. This table applies to the whole Division. It has not been possible to split the Divisional figures to give the figures for Brighouse alone.

Home Nurses.

Five full-time Home Nurses are employed in Brighouse Borough, three of them being qualified Queen's Nurses and the remaining two having been successful in passing the examination after undertaking a special course recently inaugurated by the Ministry of Health and the West Riding County Council which now replaces the examination of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

TABLE 3.

BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION.

STATISTICAL RETURN FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1970.

Patients	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Jun.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
(a) Outpatients	1,333	1,371	1,444	1,422	1,291	1,460	1,374	1,182	1,368	1,564	1,506	1,422	16,737(17,755)
(b) Admissions	241	174	225	175	173	167	199	191	160	188	179	194	2,266(2,337)
(c) Discharges	69	89	83	104	75	74	93	72	79	79	86	84	987(933)
(d) Transfers	21	6	16	8	13	8	12	18	14	14	17	7	154(185)
(e) Accident Patients	74	54	80	80	85	93	85	89	84	81	64	71	940(871)
	1,738	1,694	1,848	1,789	1,637	1,802	1,763	1,552	1,705	1,926	1,852	1,778	21,084(22,081)
Emergency Patients	171	117	157	131	117	128	132	128	181	120	118	128	1,628(1,579)
Sitting Patients	1,491	1,496	1,619	1,568	1,415	1,588	1,550	1,342	1,528	1,693	1,646	1,566	18,502(19,411)
Miles	13,542	12,567	13,051	12,858	13,183	12,807	12,919	12,201	13,040	13,369	12,464	13,433	155,434(155,687)

TABLE 4 - CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	When Open.
Child Welfare Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m., Fridays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	Ogden Lane, Rastrick.	Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	Roylands Street, Hipperholme.	Mondays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	The Mini-Clinic, Southowram.	Tuesdays, 1.45-3.45 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Thursdays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly.
do.	Roylands Street, Hipperholme.	Fridays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly.
do.	The Mini-Clinic, Southowram.	Tuesdays, 1.30-2 p.m.
do.	Ogden Lane, Rastrick.	Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly.
Dental Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	By appointment.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Tuesday afternoons, by appointment.
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Exercises Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Tuesday afternoons.
Consultant Clinics, Ophthalmic and Orthopaedic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	By appointment.
Chiroprody Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Daily, by appointment.
do.	The Mini-Clinic, Southowram.	Alternate Fridays, by appointment.
do.	Ogden Lane, Rastrick.	Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, by appointment.
do.	Roylands Street, Hipperholme.	Thursday, Friday and Saturday, by appointment.
Chest Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary.	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Venerereal Diseases Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary.	Tuesday, 2-4.30 p.m.; 5-7 p.m. (Females & Children); Thursday, 2-4.30 p.m.; 5-7 p.m. (Males).
do.	Ward 25, Royal Infirmary, Huddersfield.	Males: Mon. 2-4 p.m. Wed. 10-11 a.m.; 2-4 p.m.; Fri. 10-11 a.m. and 3-4 p.m.
		Females: Mon. 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Wed. 11-12 noon, Friday 2-3 p.m.
Cervical Cytology Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Alternate Mondays, 2-4 p.m., by appointment.

Altogether, 678 cases were visited and 12,128 visits were made by the Home Nurses.

At the end of the year, the attachment of Home Nurses to specific General Practitioners was commenced.

Home Helps.

At the beginning of the year, 249 domestic cases were being attended, 219 of these being old people. During 1970, there were 81 new domestic cases, of which 70 were old people. This compares with the figures of 70 domestic cases, of which 59 were old people, for the previous year. Seven new maternity cases were attended as compared with 18 last year.

At the end of the year, 253 domestic cases were being attended. Two hundred and twenty-six of these were old people. At the end of 1970, 41 Home Helps were working part-time in Brighthouse and the total number of hours worked during 1970 was 27,969½. This figure compares with 28,896 for 1969.

Chiropody.

The County Council's Chiropody Service makes provision for treatment of persons of pensionable age, for the physically handicapped, and for expectant mothers upon the recommendation of their Family Doctor or a Nurse. The Scheme continues to be very much appreciated, and, altogether, 1,487 Brighthouse patients, almost all old people, received 8,438 treatments. The Scheme is administered directly by the County Council, and sessions were held in the Brighthouse, Rastrick, Hipperholme and Southowram Clinics. Arrangements were made for domiciliary treatment for old people who were unable to attend the clinics.

Old People's Welfare Committee.

This committee meets at bi-monthly intervals. It is a large, widely representative committee and the attendance of members indicates a sincere interest in the work.

Meals on Wheels.

This service, which is now well into its ninth year of operation, continues to function smoothly and efficiently under the aegis of the Women's Voluntary Services.

The meals are distributed on three days a week, and 60 elderly people received this nourishing meal at the subsidised cost of 1s.0d.

Luncheon Club.

This club was opened five years ago and is being run most successfully by a Sub-Committee of the Old People's Welfare Committee and co-opted voluntary helpers. It has proved a great boon to those elderly people who are encouraged, when able, to go out. At present, it is possible to serve this truly excellent meal only on one day a week to 24 people.

However, the Centre is open every day of the week, except Sunday, and has become a very popular rendezvous. Here the old people can have a rest, a chat, and a cheap cup of tea. Tea and biscuits are served morning and afternoon.

Warden Schemes.

At the end of the year, there were four resident warden schemes providing supervision for elderly people in the following areas:-

Highmoor Estate, Clifton.
Lightcliffe area.
Laburnum Grove, Lightcliffe.
Sandholme Crescent, Hipperholme.

In addition, six visiting schemes were operational where the warden calls daily upon old people in their own homes in the following areas:-

Waring Green.
Bailiff Bridge.
Longroyde.
Upper Rastrick.
Hipperholme.
Central.

Health Education.

Health Education forms an integral part of the work of the Health Visitor both when visiting the mother in her own home, and when conducting a clinic. Posters, leaflets, films and other visual aids are available, and several subjects were dealt with during the year.

Cervical Cytology.

This examination for the early detection of Cancer of the Cervix is now available in the Brighouse Clinic and may also be carried out by Family Doctors. Eighteen sessions were held in Brighouse, at which 255 patients attended. Four positive smears were reported and the patients were referred for further investigation.

Family Planning.

Since March, 1969, the Family Planning Association have held weekly sessions in the Lawson Road Clinic, taking cases from the Elland and Queensbury and Shelf areas as well as from Brighouse.

Health Visitors.

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act, the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of children and persons (including adults) suffering from illness and/or expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitors also give advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

In Brighouse, the Health Visitors are attached to General Practitioners and serve the families on their medical lists, rather

than working in fixed districts. This attachment has led to a closer integration of the two services and is very much appreciated.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

The attendances at ante-natal clinics are set out in Table 5. The figures show a decline in attendances in recent years but give a very incomplete record of the total amount of ante-natal care received by mothers as in most cases the patients are also seen by their own Doctors, or attend the Hospital Out-Patient Clinic.

TABLE 5.
ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

	1966.	1967.	1968.	1969.	1970.
Number of sessions	101	97	99	99	101
Total number of individual expectant mothers	198	156	166	167	160
Total number of attendances	1122	970	898	837	797
Average number of patients per session	11.1	10.0	9.1	8.5	7.9

Relaxation Clinics.

A table showing particulars of the work of the clinic is given below.

TABLE 6.
ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION CLINICS.

Total Individual Mothers	...	...	...	...	117
Total Attendances	...	...	...	...	729

Domiciliary Midwifery.

In 1970, there was a slight decrease in the number of domiciliary confinements, only 15% of babies being born at home. The Midwives are trained in the administration of trilene and gas and air analgesia, and provided with all the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination. The Midwives have also received special training in the care of premature infants, and a new type of incubator is now in service. This can be ready for immediate use at the Brighthouse Ambulance Station and it is available for moving premature babies to special care units in hospital.

The work done by the Midwives is set out in Table 7 below:-

TABLE 7.
WORK DONE BY MIDWIVES DURING 1970.

Labours conducted: (a) as Midwives	...	...	...	93
(b) as Maternity Nurses	...	...	...	-

Maternity outfits are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

Dental Scheme.

During the year, 76 expectant mothers were referred to W.R.C.C. clinics, and treatment was carried out in 65 cases.

Infant Welfare Centres.

The work of the respective Centres is set out in Table 8 which follows:-

TABLE 8.

	Brig- house	Ras- trick	Hipper -holme	South- owram	Totals.
Number of sessions	101	49	48	50	248
Individual children attending	691	382	370	181	1624
Medical consultations	970	905	710	453	3038
Attendances of children born in 1970	1733	1228	778	646	4385
Attendances of other children	1692	1485	1257	784	5218
Total attendances	3425	2713	2035	1430	9603
Average attendances per session	33.9	55.4	42.4	28.6	38.7

Voluntary Helpers.

Once again, considerable thanks are due to all the ladies who gave generously of their time to serve as voluntary helpers at the various clinics. They continue to provide a most welcome service.

Welfare Foods.

National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice, etc., are distributed at the Centres and a variety of brands of dried milk and other infant foods are sold at the Child Welfare Centres for the convenience of mothers.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

During the year, 112 children under school age were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, and particulars of these cases are given below:-

Talipes	...	...	...	2
Genu Varum	...	...	...	6
Genu Valgum	...	...	...	29
Eversion of Foot	...	...	...	4
Inversion of Foot	...	...	...	25
Curly Toes	...	...	...	11
Torticollis	...	...	...	2
Congenital Deformity of Hip (?)	...	...	...	15
Flat Feet	...	...	...	12
Other conditions	...	...	...	6

Ophthalmic Scheme.

During 1970, 90 Brighthouse pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinics, and spectacles were prescribed in 12 cases.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Number of Schools in Division	41
Number of children in attendance at school at end of 1970	9,918
Number of children examined at school during 1970 (this figure made up as follows): ...	1,487
Routine examinations ...	1,142
Re-examinations ...	345
Number of children referred for treatment ...	103

Minor Ailments Clinic.

366 children attended at the minor ailments clinic during the year.

Ophthalmic Clinics.

660 children were seen at these clinics during the year, and glasses were prescribed in 417 cases.

Dental Clinic.

The following table gives a record of work done in the Division during the year:-

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT				
Number of children inspected				8,196
Number of children offered treatment				4,565
Number of children treated				3,274
Number of attendances				9,717
NUMBER OF EXTRACTIONS				
Temporary Teeth				2,946
Permanent Teeth				1,129
NUMBER OF FILLINGS				
Temporary Teeth				950
Permanent Teeth				4,184
NUMBER OF GENERAL ANAESTHETICS				1,547

Special Schools.

Provision is made for children requiring special educational facilities to be admitted to schools catering for their needs and, altogether, 82 children from the Division attended special schools in 1970. Particulars are given below:-

Deaf	4
Partially Deaf	3
Blind	1
Partially Sighted	4
Physically Handicapped	18
Maladjusted	4
Educationally Subnormal	46
In Epileptic Colonies	2

Remedial Exercises.

84 children attended for remedial exercises, making 232 attendances.

Speech Therapy.

48 children were seen at this clinic during the year. Mrs. Parker, the Speech Therapist, terminated her appointment in November, 1970. A successor has not yet been appointed.

Child Guidance.

143 children were seen at the Child Guidance Clinic during the year.

WELLHOLME PARK DAY NURSERY.

The West Riding County Council maintains a 40-place Day Nursery at Wellholme Park, Brighouse. This is staffed by a Matron, Deputy Matron, a Warden, a Nursery Nurse and two Assistants. Admissions to the Nursery are restricted to young children within the approved priority categories, including the young child whose mother is ill or having a baby, the illegitimate child whose mother is required to work, the young child of the widow who must educate and support her family unassisted, and the young child of the mother whose husband is ill.

In 1970, the number on the roll varied between twenty-nine and thirty-eight, and the average number of daily attendances was twenty-six.

MENTAL HEALTH.

The Mental Health Service is administered on a Divisional basis and two Mental Welfare Officers are based on Brighouse to serve this area. In addition, we share the services of Mr. Parkinson, the Senior Mental Welfare Officer, who has responsibilities throughout the much larger catchment area of Storthes Hall Hospital. The holiday and off-duty relief arrangements with the Officers based on Todmorden have worked very well. Quarterly rotas have been prepared and distributed to all General Practitioners and Hospitals, and also to the Police and Ambulance Staffs.

In-Service Training.

All newly-appointed Welfare Officers attend an induction course at Leeds and subsequently arrangements are made for them to attend County courses at Grantley Hall once a year; in addition, fortnightly seminars are held at Brighouse. Suitably qualified Officers are encouraged to apply for vacancies on the two-year Younghusband Course for Social Workers.

Residential Hostels.

There is an increasing demand for places in residential hostels for both mentally ill and mentally subnormal patients. The County Council now has two hostels at West Ardsley and we have occasionally been able to find places in hostels situated in neighbouring County Boroughs. With the increasing turnover of patients in mental hospitals, and the emphasis on community care, it seems likely that very many more hostels will have to be provided in the future.

Divisional Training Centre.

The new Comprehensive Training Centre at Lower Edge, Rastrick, opened on the 2nd September, the official ceremony being carried out by Sir Keith Joseph on November 6th. This Centre, which takes Trainees from Brighouse, Elland, Queensbury and Shelf, and the Calder Valley as far as Mytholmroyd, will ultimately provide places for 66 adult Trainees, 36 juniors, and 18 in the Special Care Unit.

Mental Subnormality.

Regular visits were made by the Mental Welfare Officers to all subnormals in the area who are under their care.

No. of subnormal patients receiving care and guidance	121
No. awaiting admission to hospital	-
No. of admissions to hospital for short-stay care ...	16

HOUSING PROGRAMME.

The Borough Engineer informs me that the following houses were completed by the Council in 1970:-

Ash Grove, Clifton Common:		
One-bedroomed flats		20
Sunnybank Road:		
One-bedroomed flats	8	
Two-bedroomed flats	5	
Three-bedroomed flats	<u>7</u>	20
Field Lane, Stage 3A:		
One-bedroomed bungalows	8	
One-bedroomed flats	48	
Two-bedroomed flats	<u>4</u>	<u>60</u>
		<u>100</u>

The programme envisaged for 1971 is as follows:-

Field Lane, Stage 3B:		
One-bedroomed bungalows	5	
Two-bedroomed bungalows	6	
Two-bedroomed houses	14	
Three-bedroomed houses	9	
Four-bedroomed houses	2	
One-bedroomed flats	62	
Two-bedroomed flats	<u>2</u>	100
Whinney Hill:		
One-bedroomed bungalows	50	
Two-bedroomed bungalows	9	
Two-bedroomed houses	38	
One-bedroomed flats	100	
Two-bedroomed flats	<u>55</u>	252

Work on the following is due to start in the Autumn of 1971 for completion in 1972:-

St. Martin's View:	12 one-bedroomed flats.
Waterloo Road:	24 one-bedroomed flats.
Bradford Road:	8 one-bedroomed flats.
Southowram:	19 one-bedroomed bungalows and 28 one-bedroomed flats.

In addition to the 100 houses built by the Council, 76 were built by private enterprise.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Although many factors, such as better housing, improved diets and increased social education, have played their part in reducing the number of cases and deaths from certain notifiable diseases, there is no doubt that the major part has been that of active immunisation.

This has been demonstrated most vividly in the case of Diphtheria. In the early 1940's, there was a dramatic fall, both in the number of cases and the percentage of deaths, immediately following upon the first major immunisation campaign against the disease.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in Brighouse since 1950.

New immunisation schedules were introduced in April, 1968, and primary courses against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus are now completed at fourteen months of age instead of six months. These appointments are made under the County Computer Scheme on a divisional basis and will result in an increased number of children receiving full protection against the diseases.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Routine vaccination against Smallpox is now included in the County Computer Scheme and is carried out in infancy at the age of eighteen months. These appointments are arranged on a divisional basis and figures for individual areas are no longer available.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 608 twelve-year-old and thirteen-year-old schoolchildren in the Division. Parents of 446, or 73%, consented to this valuable measure, as compared with the County average

for 1969 of 82.1%. All these children were tested. Nineteen of them, or 4%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and 427 with negative reactions were given B.C.G.vaccination.

Heaf testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out.

Forty-four child contacts received skin tests. None of these were positive. Fifty-one children received B.C.G.vaccination, including eleven babies not previously given a skin test.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

In the course of the year, records were received in respect of 106 persons in the Division who had received three doses of oral vaccine, and, in addition, a further 511 children were given booster doses.

Vaccination against Measles.

Routine vaccination against Measles continued during the year, although following the withdrawal of one make of vaccine during 1969 there was a shortage of supplies available during the latter period of 1969 and early part of 1970.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Measles.

Measles was the infectious disease most prevalent during 1970, and, altogether, 510 cases were notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

There were seventeen cases of Scarlet Fever during 1970.

Infective Jaundice.

This disease became notifiable during 1968, and twenty-three cases were notified during 1970.

Whooping Cough.

Twenty-four cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year. Whooping Cough vaccination does not give full protection but it has the effect of delaying the incidence of Whooping Cough until later in childhood, when complications are much less likely to occur, and, in addition, has caused a dramatic reduction in the number of cases.

Sonne Dysentery.

Six cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis.

The statistics relating to Tuberculosis are presented in tabular form in Table 11.

No action has been found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

During 1970, notifications were received in respect of seven cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis, four males and three females, the same number of cases as in 1969. In addition, one respiratory case was transferred into the district, two respiratory cases were transferred out, and eleven respiratory cases recovered during the year and were removed from the register. Two cases died during the year. The number on the register was reduced by seven to eighty-seven.

There were three cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis notified during the year.

The Divisional Care Committee continued to do good work and distribute clothing, coal and food parcels to needy people. Christmas parcels were also distributed as usual and an annual day trip to the seaside, for patients and their families who are unlikely to have a holiday any other way, took place.

TABLE 2.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1970.

Month	Infective Jaundice.	Diphtheria.	Smallpox.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Poliomyelitis	Food Poisoning	Paratyphoid	Tuberculosis Lungs. Other.	Totals
January	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
March	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
April	3	-	-	-	3	1	34	-	-	-	-	-	41
May	-	-	-	-	1	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	142
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	-	-	128
July	-	-	-	-	2	-	184	3	-	-	-	-	189
August	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	4	-	-	-	-	23
September	1	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	8
October	3	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	9
November	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	16
December	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	14	-	-	-	1	26
Totals	23	-	-	-	17	6	510	24	-	-	-	7	590

TABLE 10.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) AND HOSPITAL
ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Disease	Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Measles	510	3	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	17	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Dysentery	6	3	-
Whooping Cough	24	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	23	1	-

TABLE 11.
TUBERCULOSIS -- NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1970.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Resp.		Respiratory.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
55	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	3	1	2	-	-	-	-

TABLE 12.

ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN
BRIGHOUSE FOR THE PAST 25 YEARS.

Year.	Scarl. Fever.	Diph- theria.	Ent'c. Fever.	Tuberculosis			Mea- sles.	Whoop Cough.
				Lungs	Other	Total		
1946	30	4	2	11	2	13	9	60
1947	51	6	-	23	4	27	460	37
1948	42	2	-	25	8	33	117	111
1949	37	1	-	33	2	35	520	46
1950	46	1	-	17	6	23	153	99
1951	68	-	-	26	4	30	622	134
1952	40	-	-	44	6	50	469	98
1953	117	-	-	57	3	60	177	94
1954	26	-	-	24	3	27	64	33
1955	38	-	-	21	2	23	695	71
1956	23	-	-	26	3	29	4	84
1957	10	-	-	13	2	15	714	19
1958	73	-	-	14	1	15	47	44
1959	59	-	-	11	1	12	423	1
1960	37	-	-	11	-	11	166	50
1961	13	-	-	24	-	24	481	76
1962	2	-	-	14	1	15	166	1
1963	15	-	-	9	3	12	571	8
1964	43	-	-	12	3	15	454	16
1965	38	-	-	18	3	21	390	5
1966	60	-	-	7	-	7	347	8
1967	46	-	-	5	2	7	356	44
1968	45	-	-	7	-	7	324	20
1969	26	-	-	7	2	9	13	2
1970	17	-	-	7	3	10	510	24
<hr/>								
Totals	1002	14	2	466	64	530	8252	1185
<hr/>								
Aver'g	40.8	0.56	0.08	18.64	2.56	21.2	330.1	47.4

TABLE 13.

BIRTH RATE, STILL BIRTH RATE and INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR 10 YEAR PERIODS FROM 1896.

Decade	Live Births Rate per 1,000 of the population		Still Births Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	Infantile Mortality Rate.		Total Deaths of Infants from Still Birth and Failure to survive 1st year of life Rate per 1000 total births
	Brighouse (Adjusted)	England and Wales		Brighouse	England and Wales	
1896-1905	23.7	28.8	Not known	139	147	Not known.
1906-1915	18.4	24.8	49.6	94	123	133.8
1916-1925	15.6	20.1	47.8	81	83	117.9
1926-1935	12.3	15.8	54.7	63	65	114
1936-1945	14.4	15.4	30.5	54	53	82.68
1946-1955	15.1	16.6	21.9	28.1	31	49.31
1956-1965	16.4	17.2	16.6	21.0	21.6	37.2
1966	20.0	17.7	13.3	23.6	19.0	36.6
1967	21.4	17.2	15.4	21.8	18.3	36.9
1968	19.8	16.9	13.2	23.4	18.3	36.2
1969	19.2	16.3	18.5	18.8	18.1	37.0
1970	19.8	16.0	3.3	8.3	18.2	11.6

TABLE NO. 14.

ANNUAL BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BRIGHOUSE FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Population.	Total Births.	Still Births.		Live Births.		Birth Rate for England and Wales.	Deaths of Infants under One Year.	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 live births.		Total Deaths of Infants from Stillbirth or Failure to survive 1st year.	
			No.	Rate per 1000 total births.	No.	Rate per 1000 of Population.			Brig- house	England and Wales.	Stillbirths & Deaths under 1 yr. combined.	Rate per 1000 total births.
1946	29,810	516	13	25.19	503	16.87	19.1	17	33.79	43	30	57.95
1947	30,350	572	22	38.46	550	18.12	20.5	22	40.00	41	44	76.92
1948	30,810	524	14	26.72	510	16.55	17.9	20	39.22	34	34	64.88
1949	30,760	514	9	17.51	505	16.45	16.7	12	23.76	32	21	40.86
1950	30,710	461	6	13.02	455	14.81	15.8	11	24.22	30	17	36.88
1951	30,500	463	13	28.0	450	14.75	15.5	11	24.44	30	24	51.84
1952	30,420	413	9	21.8	404	13.3	15.3	9	22.3	28	18	43.58
1953	30,370	414	6	14.5	408	13.4	15.5	10	24.5	27	16	38.65
1954	30,400	421	8	19.0	413	13.6	15.2	11	26.6	26	19	45.11
1955	30,360	412	6	14.6	406	13.4	15.0	9	22.2	25	15	36.41
1956	30,490	445	7	15.7	438	14.4	15.7	14	32.0	24	21	47.19
1957	30,500	458	4	8.7	454	14.9	16.1	9	19.8	23	13	28.38
1958	30,490	445	8	18.0	437	14.3	16.4	7	16.0	22.5	15	33.71
1959	30,460	488	6	12.3	482	15.8	16.5	12	24.9	22.0	18	36.89
1960	30,570	462	7	15.2	455	14.9	17.1	8	17.6	21.7	15	32.47
1961	30,980	507	5	9.9	502	16.2	17.4	12	23.9	21.4	17	33.53
1962	31,260	543	14	25.8	529	16.9	18.0	10	18.9	21.4	24	44.2
1963	31,540	562	9	16.0	553	17.5	18.2	10	18.1	20.9	19	33.8
1964	31,830	644	15	23.3	629	21.5	18.4	9	14.3	20.0	24	37.3
1965	32,180	631	13	20.6	618	20.9	18.0	15	24.3	19.0	28	44.4
1966	32,340	601	8	13.3	593	20.0	17.7	14	23.6	19.0	22	36.6
1967	32,710	651	10	15.0	641	21.4	17.2	14	21.8	18.3	24	36.9
1968	32,910	607	8	13.2	599	19.8	16.9	14	23.4	18.3	22	36.2
1969	33,130	595	11	18.5	584	19.2	16.3	11	18.8	18.1	22	37.0
1970	32,990	602	2	3.3	600	19.8	16.0	5	8.3	18.2	7	11.6

TABLE NO. 15.

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES IN BRIGHOUSE DURING THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Population.	Maternal Deaths		Number of Deaths from Various Causes and Rates per 1,000 of Population.													All Causes.	
		Puerperal Deaths.	Other Puerperal causes.	Total Death Rate per 1000 total births.	Whoop. Cough.	Influenza.	Cancer.	Pneumonia.	Diseases of Heart and Circulation.	Vascular Lesions of Nerv. System.	Tuberculosis			Total.				
											Lungs.	Other.	Total.					
1946	29,810	-	-	0.00	1	3	72	10	142	62	12	0.40	1	0.03	13	0.43	430	14.4
1947	30,350	-	1	1.75	-	1	55	10	166	58	13	0.43	1	0.03	14	0.46	422	13.9
1948	30,810	-	-	-	1	-	63	12	170	58	13	0.42	2	0.06	15	0.48	437	14.2
1949	30,760	-	-	-	-	13	65	7	167	57	15	0.49	2	0.06	17	0.55	433	14.1
1950	30,710	-	-	-	1	2	79	6	188	59	1	0.03	2	0.06	3	0.09	430	14.0
1951	30,500	-	1	2.16	-	13	56	17	189	64	7	0.23	1	0.03	8	0.26	453	14.9
1952	30,420	-	-	-	-	-	74	8	152	62	4	0.13	-	0.00	4	0.13	388	12.8
1953	30,370	-	-	-	-	3	59	15	146	65	8	0.26	-	0.00	8	0.26	394	13.0
1954	30,400	-	-	-	-	1	54	7	156	47	2	0.07	-	0.00	2	0.07	370	12.2
1955	30,360	-	-	-	-	1	61	10	156	74	1	0.03	-	0.00	1	0.03	396	13.0
1956	30,490	-	-	-	-	2	47	15	174	59	5	0.16	-	0.00	5	0.16	395	13.0
1957	30,500	-	-	-	-	2	57	14	156	62	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	376	12.3
1958	30,490	-	-	-	-	-	76	14	187	84	1	0.03	-	0.00	1	0.03	454	14.9
1959	30,460	-	-	-	-	5	61	21	165	62	4	0.13	-	0.00	4	0.13	394	12.9
1960	30,570	-	-	-	-	-	63	7	178	58	1	0.03	1	0.03	2	0.07	382	12.5
1961	30,980	-	-	-	-	11	58	14	164	55	5	0.16	1	0.03	6	0.20	383	12.4
1962	31,260	-	-	-	-	2	75	24	166	61	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	425	13.6
1963	31,540	-	-	-	-	1	58	24	182	73	4	0.13	1	0.03	5	0.16	453	14.4
1964	31,830	-	-	-	-	-	69	15	159	55	2	0.06	-	0.00	2	0.06	390	12.3
1965	32,180	-	-	-	-	-	83	15	180	72	2	0.06	-	0.00	2	0.06	432	13.4
1966	32,340	-	-	-	-	-	50	27	165	68	3	0.09	-	0.00	3	0.09	406	12.3
1967	32,710	-	-	-	-	1	77	13	154	58	1	0.03	-	0.00	1	0.03	383	11.1
1968	32,910	-	-	-	-	1	69	24	170	51	2	0.06	-	0.00	2	0.06	403	12.0
1969	33,130	-	-	-	-	-	78	19	160	84	2	0.06	-	0.00	2	0.06	437	12.9
1970	32,990	-	-	-	-	6	75	22	181	70	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	426	12.7

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1970

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of
Brighouse,

I have pleasure in submitting my fifteenth Annual Report on the Environmental Health and Public Cleansing Services - for 1970. As is customary, the portion of the report dealing with the former service is in respect of the calendar year, while that for the Cleansing Service is in respect of the financial year ending 31st March, 1971.

Effects and implementation of new legislation, added duties, and ever increasing calls on the Department's Services, together for the first time ever with a strike of employees engaged on public cleansing kept the Department fully occupied throughout the year. I wish, therefore, to pay special tribute to the loyalty and devotion to duty of both the technical and administrative members of my staff who I know have each constantly given service to the Department of a high calibre so that the results reported in the following pages could be achieved.

I also wish, once again, to thank the Chairman, Vice Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued confidence, interest and support during the year. To the other Chief Officers of the Council and members of their Departments to whom on many occasions I, and members of my staff, have turned for information or advice or assistance, I say thank you.

Finally, I wish to particularly record my sincere appreciation to Dr. Brock for his advice and encouragement.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. JENNINGS,

Chief Public Health Inspector,
Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

(A) - Inspections

Total Number of Inspections ... 18,748

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Nuisances - Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	...	461
Other Premises etc.	...	...	...	...	...	142
Re-inspections - Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	...	1,335
Others	...	...	...	...	...	334
Drainage - obstructed drains/sewers	...	...	...	...	...	953
Inspections - existing drainage	...	...	...	...	...	851
new drainage	...	...	...	...	...	44
Smoke Tests	...	...	...	...	...	63
Colour Tests	...	...	...	...	...	860
Olefactory Tests	...	...	...	...	...	17
Cesspools and unsewered premises	...	...	...	...	...	68
Cleanliness of houses	...	...	...	...	...	40
Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	8
Disinfections, re	...	...	...	...	...	9
Disinfestations, re	...	...	...	...	...	67
Hairdressers and Barbers	...	...	...	...	...	31
Hotels and Places of Entertainment - Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	6
Infectious Disease (other than food poisoning) Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	93
Infestations (except rodents)	...	...	...	...	...	112
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	21
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	57
Betting Shops	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	715
Rivers, Streams, etc. - pollution	...	...	...	...	...	103
Water Supply - visits, re	...	...	...	...	...	170
Water Samples - Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	56
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	2
Swimming Bath Samples - Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	26
Paddling Pool Samples - Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	6
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous Bacteriological Samples	...	...	...	...	...	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	1,118
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	783

HOUSING ACTS

Qualification Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	75
Standard Grants - Survey	...	...	...	...	...	287
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	130
Improvement Grants - Survey	...	...	...	...	...	4
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1
Housing Consol. Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	108
Re Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	19
Re Rehousing	...	...	...	...	...	4
Survey	...	...	...	...	...	318
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	209
Houses let in lodgings - visits	...	...	...	...	...	7
Improvement Areas	...	...	...	...	...	3
Improvement - Individual houses	...	...	...	...	...	134

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Domestic Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Local Authority Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Agricultural Premises	1
Industrial Premises	266

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Waste food plants	4
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OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

	General	Re-visits	Total
Offices	9	14	23
Retail Shops	74	125	199
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	5	6
Catering Establs., Canteens	6	12	18
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Closing hours and employment	63
Sunday Opening	27

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Visits	360
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CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

(a) Industrial - Smoke Observations	40
Plant Visits and Interviews	29
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Grit Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(b) Domestic - Preliminary Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	630
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	222
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Work of Adaptation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,199
Smoke Observations	12
Miscellaneous Visits	360

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 - Power	13
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PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Visits	7
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HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) REGULATIONS, 1953

Visits	2
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CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

Re Dumping	58
Abandoned Vehicles	277

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

Visits	2
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

Bakehouses	26
Butchers	61
Confectioners and Sweet Shops	48
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Grocery and General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Hotel, Cafe and Canteen Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Licensed Premises and Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Other Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ice Cream - Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Selling Points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Wholesale Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Retail Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Market Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Food Hawkers - Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unsound Food, re	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Slaughterhouse - Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787
Re Hygiene and Cruelty Regs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Sampling - Milk: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Brucella Abortus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Ice Cream: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Ice Lollies: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Visits to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Imported Food Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Food Poisoning Investigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29

MISCELLANEOUS

Court Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Talks to Outside Bodies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Feral Pigeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Meetings and Interviews re Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	923
Other Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,935

(B) - SUMMARY OF REPAIRS AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED 1970

INTERIOR OF HOUSES

Discoloured water supply remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes provided/reinstated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Leaking taps repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burst water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Walls replastered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Steps taken to combat dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Defective doors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water gaining access to house abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ceilings replastered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fireplaces renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. soil and vent pipe repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Overflow to cistern repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sinks renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Windows repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective floors repaired/relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective flues repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leaking water cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

EXTERIOR OF HOUSES

Eavesgutters renewed/repaired	...	...	...	...	...	24
Leaking roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Window woodwork renewed/repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insanitary condition of yard remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1

DRAINAGE

Nuisance caused by sunken ground after excavation of sewer abated						1
Drains and sewers cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	174
Inspection chambers cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	14
Inspection chamber covers and frames renewed/provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Drains and sewers renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sink waste pipes cleansed/renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	15
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gullies cleansed/renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	17
Choked sink waste gullies cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	38
Ventilation pipes renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drain	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Septic tank and filter renewed	...	...	...	...	...	2

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Flushing cisterns and/or water supply pipes renewed/repared						36
W.C. seats refixed/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. walls repaired/renewed/rebuilt/replastered	...	...	...	...	...	3
W.C. doors repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	8
W.C. pedestals cleansed from obstructions	...	...	...	...	...	10
W.C. pedestals renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	3
W.C.s cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. roof renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. demolished/sealed off	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective joint between flush/drain and W.C. pedestal repaired						6
W.C. drain renewed/repared/cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	5
W.C. provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Improper use of W.C. remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1

HOUSE REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

Dilapidated dustbins renewed/dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	156
Accumulations of rubbish removed	...	...	...	...	...	16

MISCELLANEOUS

Nuisance caused by dust abated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances from insects abated	...	...	...	...	...	18
Offensive odours abated	...	...	...	...	...	22
Nuisance from keeping animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisance caused by tipping abated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pollution of streams abated	...	...	...	...	...	1

WATER:

PUBLIC SUPPLY:

The Borough of Brighouse is supplied with water from the Calderdale Water Board Reservoirs and during the year under review a number of routine samples for Bacteriological Examination were taken from the various Wards in the Borough, with the following satisfactory results:-

Ward	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Central	-	-	-
Clifton	1	1	-
Hipperholme ...	6	6	-
Hove Edge	1	1	-
Lightcliffe	2	2	-
Longroyde	-	-	-
Southowram	2	2	-
Woodhouse	3	3	-
Totals	15	15	-

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES:

During the year 43 samples were taken from the private water supplies serving 12 houses, 1 food premise and 4 other factories:-

Number of Samples	Coliform Count per 100 ml	B. Coli Count per 100 ml
24	0	0
5	1	1
1	3	3
1	5	3
1	8	8
1	13	13
1	17	17
1	25	25
2	90	90
1	160	1
1	160+	160+
1	180+	160
3	180+	180+

Based on the classification suggested by the Ministry of Health for non-Chlorinated piped supplies the 24 results included in the first line would be considered satisfactory ones. However, these results are from sources which over the years have given unsatisfactory results and there can, therefore, be no complacency.

The following are the localities of the private water supplies:-

Brighthouse town centre - 1 factory. Water used for auxiliary purposes only. Public supply available for general needs.

Ashgrove, Elland Road - 5 industrial premises (public supply now used for some purposes in one factory), 12 houses and 2 farms.

Southowram - 5 houses.

Clifton - 2 houses, (one house not occupied at year end).

Rastrick - 1 house (not occupied for many years).

The provision of a mains supply of water to houses, farms and industrial premises in the Ashgrove area is most desirable, particularly as a main supply was laid from Elland as far as the Rawsons Arms Inn some years ago. It is not so much the number of houses in this area that one must have regard to as the combined number of houses, farms and industrial premises. A comprehensive report on this matter was submitted to the Committee during this year and while on the financial figures available at that time the Council first decided to proceed with a scheme, a decision was eventually deferred for twelve months when further likely costs of the scheme were submitted by the Calderdale Water Board. In view of the small number of properties concerned these were much higher than expected.

EXAMINATION FOR PLUMBO-SOLVENCY:

3 samples of water from the public supply were submitted for special examination for plumbo-solvency and details of the same are as follows:-

Supply	Date Sample Collected	Address at which collected	Approx. length of lead service pipe	Result of Examination	
				Lead contents (Grains) per Gal.	pH Value
After standing in pipe all night	8.5.70	59 Crowtrees Lane, Rastrick	30 ft.	0.03	6.8
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	8.5.70	59 Crowtrees Lane, Rastrick	30 ft.	0.03	6.6
After standing in pipe all night	27.9.70	190 Towngate Clifton	50 ft.	0.24	6.5
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	27.9.70	190 Towngate Clifton	50 ft.	0.08	6.5
After standing in pipe all night	8.11.70	190 Towngate Clifton	50 ft.	Nil	6.8
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	8.11.70	190 Towngate Clifton	50 ft.	Nil	6.5

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION:

MILK SUPPLY:

REGISTRATION:

There are 95 names on the Register of Distributors of Milk.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK:

During the year 154 samples of "Untreated" milk were taken in the Borough by Officers of this Department for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield. These samples were submitted for examination by the prescribed Methylene Blue Test. Thirteen samples could not be tested due to the temperature having exceeded that allowed. Of the 141 tested, 130 were satisfactory and 11 failed to pass the test. In the latter case a further sample was taken as soon as possible. Where this was also unsatisfactory the results were notified to the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food with a request for a visit to the farm premises to check on production methods.

As the West Riding County Council sample milk retailed by dealers licensed by them it is exceptional for samples of heat treated milk to be taken by Officers of this Council. However, 60 samples were taken of milk from a local firm's tea machines. The milk used in the machines was "Pasteurised" but as the samples were taken from the actual tea machines for purposes of assessing hygiene standards, the milk could not be so classed.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS:

During 1970 Brucella Abortus organisms were detected 10 times in raw milk supplied as a result of routine milk sampling, and once in milk, Brighouse produced, by other Sampling Officers. Regarding the above 10 occasions on which Brucella organisms were found in milk being sold by retail in Brighouse Borough, two of the samples taken on one day in various parts of the Borough in January originated from the same producer and four taken on one day in October also originated from one producer so really milk supplies can be said to have been found contaminated with the organism on seven occasions in total. On three of the occasions the milk was produced by farmers outside Brighouse and the Local Authorities concerned were asked to deal with the necessary investigations. Immediately positive results indicated Brighouse producers involved they were visited and steps taken to ensure whether the co-operation of the farmer in eradicating the condition could be expected. In every case co-operation was forthcoming and thereafter there was no delay in testing every milk cow in the herd and finding the offending cows. In all, 10 cows were found to be secreting Brucella organisms. It is usual to find that when a Brighouse producer-retailer's herd is affected, it is only from the odd cow - regular monthly sampling of the milk in the district ensures locally produced and retailed milk generally has a good record.

In all, 498 samples were tested by the "Ring Test" of which 385 were negative, 27 doubtful and 86 positive. Of the samples subsequently submitted to the Culture Test, 87 were negative and 20 were positive, 6 were overgrown.

T.T.C. TEST:

The laboratory apply this new test to routine raw milk samples with a view to finding if anti-biotics are present in the milk. One sample of the 142 tested was positive to the test. This was an improvement on last year when seven samples were positive. Immediate advice was given to the milk producer of the result of the sample, the reason for the test, and the fact that sale of milk containing anti-biotics could offend Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK:

The work in connection with the sampling of milk continues to be administered by the West Riding County Council's Inspectors and myself, the County Council bearing the cost of sampling and also providing any legal assistance necessary.

35 samples were submitted for analysis, 34 of which were informal samples and one formal sample. The following is a summary of the results compared with the statutory standard:-

	Total Solids	Solids not fat	Milk fat
Formal Standard	11.50	8.50	3.00
Average of 35 samples ...	12.4	8.64	3.77

All informal samples, except one, were classed as genuine. One formal sample was subsequently taken at the request of the County Council as a result of the above adverse report, but although the sample was classed as not genuine no proceedings were taken as the normal freezing point indicated that the deficiency was due to natural causes.

MEAT INSPECTION:

During the year 787 visits were made to the slaughterhouse to inspect meat, compared with 782 visits the previous year.

The Council have generally adopted the maximum meat inspection charges (i.e. Beasts 2/6d; Sheep 6d; Pigs and Calves 9d) but so far as the Slaughterhouse at the Lees is concerned, a special charge per animal was made as follows:- Beasts 2/-; Sheep 4d; Pigs and Calves 6d. After decimalisation these latter charges were Beasts 10p; Sheep and Goats 2p; Pigs and Calves 3p.

Inspection of every animal slaughtered has been maintained for many years in the Borough and this, together, now, with stamping of carcasses afterwards, has continued.

The following tables give details of the animals slaughtered, of inspections and causes of condemnation:-

1. Monthly Summary of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected:

Month	Goats	Cows	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
January	-	154	152	605	142	10	1,063
February	-	149	123	465	136	6	879
March	-	86	123	422	123	4	758
April	-	137	142	356	136	8	779
May	1	70	137	350	97	2	657
June	-	80	128	418	102	8	736
July	-	95	130	375	109	-	709
August	-	84	124	449	114	2	773
September	-	177	130	436	128	4	875
October	1	167	153	492	147	8	968
November	-	190	138	468	188	9	993
December	-	105	137	504	239	9	994
Totals	2	1,494	1,617	5,340	1,661	70	10,184

2. Carcasses found unfit in whole or in part surrendered:

	Cattle Excl'dg Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed	1,617	1,494	70	5,340	1,661	2
Number inspected	1,617	1,494	70	5,340	1,661	2
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcasses condemned	1	3	1	15	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	700	649	-	678	210	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	43.51	53.65	1.42	12.99	12.64	-
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	8	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.05	-
Cysticercosis: Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	0.006	-	-	-	-	-

3. List of Unsound Meat Surrendered at the Slaughterhouse, giving weights and causes of Condemnation.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total (lbs.)</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total (lbs.)</u>
Abscesses	1,865	Emphysema	6
Actinobacillosis	1,311	Fever	24
Adhesions	42	Hepatitis	12
Angioma	2,059	Hydronephrosis	1
Arthritis	2	Immaturity	24
Broken Shoulder	53	Johnes Disease	277
Bronchitis	17	Leukemia	47
Brucellosis	156	Mastitis	2,324
Bruising	87	Melanosis	24
Cancer	36	Necrosis	18
Cirrhosis	12	Nephritis	38
Cloudy Swelling	24	Oedema	870
Congestion	10	Parasitic Conditions	325
Contamination	9	Pericarditis	32
Cysticercus Bovis	4	Pleurisy	149
Decomposition	26	Pneumonia	107
Discolouration	20	Pyæmia	48
Distomatosis	8,072	Pyelonephritis	29
Dropsy	154	Tumours	5
Emaciation	172	Tuberculosis	95
		TOTAL	<u>18,586</u>

4. Details of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected since return to private slaughtering (July, 1954):

Year	Cows	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Goats	Calves	Total
1955	44	2,383	6,395	1,934	-	-	10,756
1956	34	2,557	8,445	1,549	-	28	12,613
1957	50	3,012	10,691	1,561	-	19	15,333
1958	148	2,573	7,974	1,969	-	71	12,735
1959	220	2,274	8,779	1,789	1	49	13,112
1960	162	2,485	8,340	1,719	1	46	12,753
1961	133	2,390	10,212	1,700	-	19	14,454
1962*	140	1,853	7,238	1,505	-	8	10,744
1963	491	2,563	10,268	1,865	-	8	15,195
1964	563	2,260	9,446	3,519	-	28	15,816
1965	118	2,340	11,891	2,948	-	49	17,346
1966	334	2,256	14,357	2,716	4	47	19,714
1967	482	1,896	7,836	1,700	-	40	11,954
1968	583	1,383	5,370	1,310	2	39	8,687
1969	996	1,467	5,196	1,682	-	68	9,409
1970	1,494	1,617	5,340	1,661	2	70	10,184

*Slaughterhouse closed for 3 months for extensive alterations.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958:

Eight persons are licensed to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958. None of these licences extend to the slaughter of horses.

POULTRY INSPECTION:

Arising from the increasing amount of poultry slaughtered in many parts of the Country, more attention is being paid to premises used for this purpose, and to inspection of poultry meat.

There are, however, no poultry slaughterhouses in the Borough.

FOOD HYGIENE:

The following tabulated list gives the number of the various types of food premises in the Borough, together with the information called for in Circular 1/66 of the Ministry of Health:

Description of Premises	Total Number of Premises (i)	Number of Premises which comply with Regulation 16 (ii)	Number of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies (iii)	Number of Premises which comply with Regulation 19 (iv)
Grocers and General Mixed Stores	89	89	89	89
Confectioners	47	47	47	47
Greengrocers	19	19	19	19
Butchers	37	37	37	37
Bakehouses	14	14	14	14
Cafes and Canteens	71	71	71	71
Fish Fryers	28	28	28	28
Licensed Premises	52	52	52	52
Licensed Clubs	24	24	24	24
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1	1	1	1
Chicken Barbecue	1	1	1	1
Wholesale or Retail Fishmongers	1	1	1	1
Food Hawkers' Premises	3	3	2	2
Flour Miller	1	1	1	1
Boarding Houses	2	2	2	2
Slaughterhouse	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	391	391	390	390

In addition, there are an average of fourteen stallholders selling food in the local Market.

During the year, 26 visits were paid to bakehouses, 61 to butchers' shops, 51 to fried fish shops, 125 to grocery shops and general stores, 30 to greengrocers' and fishmongers' shops, 92 to cafe, hotel and canteen kitchens, 48 to confectionery and sweet shops, 23 to licensed premises and clubs, and 14 to other food preparing premises, and these, together with the visits paid to the ice cream premises, food hawkers and the market made a total of 611 visits to food premises during the year.

A list of some of the improvements in such premises, and to food handling, secured during the year follows, but the list only gives the improvements effected following written or verbal notification of offences, and many more improvements resulted from suggestions of the Public Health Inspectors and from their discussions with the occupiers:-

List of improvements and unsatisfactory conditions remedied in Food Premises in 1970:

Walls and ceilings repaired	11
Hot and/or cold water provided to sinks	7
Sinks renewed/repaired	3
Hand washing facilities provided /renewed/improved/cleansed	5
Food exposed to contamination remedied	2
Warning given re smoking in food room	3
Walls and/or ceilings of food room cleansed/redecorated ...	22
Floors cleansed and/or recovered	14
No name and address on market stall remedied	2
Accumulation of rubbish removed	4
Equipment cleansed/renewed/repaired	12
First Aid facilities provided	3
Warning re sale of unsound food	8
Sanitary accommodation cleansed/redecorated	9
Food not of quality demanded	6
"Wash Your Hands" notice provided in W.C.	8
Window repaired	2
Swill bin provided	1
Domestic animal removed from food premises	1
Proper facilities provided for outdoor clothing	1
Rainwater pipe repaired	1
Ventilation of food premises improved/provided	1
Warning given re unsatisfactory handling of food	1

611 were paid to food premises. This figure is again less than what it should be, and once more this was the sphere of the Department's work that has suffered as a result of ever increasing duties falling to the inspectorate.

There were, of course, occasions when visits to food premises took first call over all other work. Complaints of alleged unsound food or food containing foreign bodies always receive immediate attention in any year. Meat Inspection is a Statutory duty and, of course, incidents of alleged food poisoning take first priority of Inspectors' time.

MARKET:

Ninety-eight visits were made to the twice-weekly open-air market. There was an average of 13 food traders, including one butcher, one fishmonger, one cheese stall, one egg stall, one cooked meat stall, three confectionery stalls, one grocery stall and five greengrocery stalls.

The market was moved during the year from Back Bonegate to a site in Ship Street which is again of a temporary nature.

FOOD HAWKING:

Section 76, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 is in force in the Borough and 37 persons or firms are registered to hawk food.

11 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of greengrocery and fish.

5 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of meat and meat products.

9 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of confectionery.

2 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of grocery.

10 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of ice cream.

During the year 12 visits were made to food hawkers while they were selling food in the Brighthouse area.

UNSOUND FOOD:

The following unsound food, additional to that at the slaughterhouse was found unfit and surrendered by food traders:-

217 tins and packets of vegetables	63 packets of ice cream
1,499 lbs. of meat	15 tins of fruit
205 packets of fish and fish products	162 tins and packets of meat and meat products
38 items of confectionery (i.e. cakes, pastries etc.)	

Unsound meat condemned at the slaughterhouse remains the property of the owners but is disposed of satisfactorily under the supervision of your Inspectors and in accordance with the Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations, 1969 as follows:-

- (a) livers affected with distomatosis only - to a local mink breeder
- (b) all other condemned meat - to an approved firm dealing in inedible meat for digestion

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES - Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

(a) PREPARED FOODS:

Thirty premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

The number of visits to these premises was 75.

(b) ICE CREAM:

106 premises are registered under the above Act, one for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream, and 105 for the storage and sale of ice cream.

Nine inspections of the one ice cream manufacturer's premises, where the heat treatment process of manufacture is carried out, revealed that conditions were satisfactory. Fourteen visits were made to ice cream retailers who for the most part now deal with the pre-packed products.

A total of 15 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test, and particulars are given below:-

Produced	No. of Samples	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
In the Borough	9	9	-	-	-
Outside the Borough	6	6	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	15	-	-	-

Once again these results indicate that both locally produced and other samples of ice cream were bacteriologically satisfactory when sampled.

Nine samples of iced lollies were also submitted for bacteriological examination and all were reported satisfactory.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963:

There are no liquid egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

THE IMPORTED FOOD REGULATIONS, 1968:

During the year these Regulations affected Brighthouse as containers with imported food from Denmark were being consigned, twice weekly, to a local Depot, but not necessarily inspected at the port of import. Only Bacon was concerned and six visits were made to inspect imported food.

EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODS:

A number of complaints regarding food were received during the year. Reputable manufacturers and retailers go to great lengths to produce a satisfactory product but a perusal of the complaints made to this Health Department and the conditions detailed in the following list show there is still the occasional slip.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Brown Loaf	Foreign object embedded in loaf before baking	No action in absence of name and address of complainant other than acquainting baker alleged to be concerned.
Irish Stew	Alleged smell from opened can	Sample wholesome - satisfactory.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Three slices of brown bread	Area of light coloured substance towards centre of slices.	Unsatisfactory but not unfit. Warning given by C.P.H.I. to bakers.
Tea Cake	Splinter of wood in bottom side of tea cake.	Warning given by C.P.H.I. to baker.
Fish Cake	Foreign body (limestone) in fish cake.	Letter sent by C.P.H.I. to manufacturers.
Pork Pie	Alleged foreign body in pork pie.	Meat extracts darkened by heating - satisfactory.
Sausages	In sour condition (outdated).	Warning given by Health Committee to producer and retailer.
Milk	Dirty milk bottle.	Warning given by C.P.H.I.
Milk	Mouse droppings in milk (complainant requested informal action only).	Warning given by C.P.H.I.
Minced Beef	Discolouration in tin.	Warning given by C.P.H.I.
Flan Case	Mould on flan case.	Informal warning given by Town Clerk.
Meat Pie	Mould growth on pie (outdated).	Prosecuted Section 2 Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Fined £15.
Stewed Steak	Discolouration on seams of can.	Notified Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food - asked to notify producing country.
Brandy	Alleged discolouration.	Producers consulted - caused by foreign metallic body dropped into flask - after opening - no action.
Black Pudding	White spots evident on surface and inner surface of skin.	Spots due to separation of fat occurring due to extremely hot weather conditions.
Loaf	Mouldy sliced and wrapped loaf.	No formal action in view of time between sale and complaint. Discussed with shopkeeper.
Prepacked Cheese	Mould growth on surface.	Warning given by Health Committee to manufacturer and retailer.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Prepacked Apple Pie	Mould growth on surface (outdated).	Warning given by Health Committee to manufacturer and retailer.
Bread	Mouldy (outdated).	Warning given by Health Committee.
Baby Food	Mouldy (outdated).	Warning given by Health Committee to retailer.
Prepacked Cheese	Mouldy.	Warning given by Health Committee to retailer.
Bread	Mouldy.	No formal action. Business discontinued.
Liver	Unsound due to commencing decomposition.	Complainant wished no action but firm notified of complaint.
Butter	Rancid.	Letter sent to manufacturers.
Salmon Spread	Offensive odour and taste.	Warning by C.P.H.I. to manufacturers.
Chicken	Egg bound and decomposing.	Details passed to Health Department of Local Authority where sold.
Chips	Grub allegedly found in chips.	Information to retailer given by C.P.H.I.
Crumpets	Mouldy (outdated).	Letter sent to dealer by C.P.H.I.
Milk	Toy animal in milk.	Letter sent to dealer.
Crumpets	Mouldy.	Warning given by C.P.H.I.
Bread	Mouldy.	Warning letter sent by Town Clerk.
Bread	Mouldy.	Warning letter sent by Town Clerk.
Morello Cherry Jam	Mouldy.	Warning letter sent by Town Clerk.

In 3 of the above instances the foods were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. In one instance successful legal proceedings were taken compared with four cases the previous year.

Arising out of an increased incidence of complaints of unsatisfactory prepacked food where the article was exposed for sale well beyond the time recommended by the manufacturers in their codes, secret or otherwise, a letter was sent in October to all retailers in the Borough who sold prepacked food, drawing their attention to the necessity for proper stock rotation and the advisability of the ability of food handlers to interpret the manufacturer's code or of a local code being used. It is interesting to note that the national press and other communications media gave considerable publicity to the same problem a few months later. While it is not proposed to discuss the merits or otherwise of open date stamping all perishable prepacked foods, it is contended that all such foods should at least be clearly code marked and that the code should be standardised and easily understandable by food retailers and food handlers as is already the case with some bakery products and at least one retailer of national repute who religiously removes all perishable food from sale as a strict discipline immediately the final date for sale, as shown on the code, is reached.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

1. MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

Whereas the Council formerly operated five Deposit and five Lead Peroxide Gauges, and later two gauges of each type - both adjacent to Smoke Control Areas - all gauges have now been discontinued for some years as so much development has taken place in the immediate vicinity of the gauges that no longer were the areas comparable with when the gauges were installed.

2. INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION:

(a) Chimneys:

Forty observations of smoke were taken in 1970. The following is a summary of 5 of which records were kept:

Number of chimneys at which observations have been taken ...	1
Total number of observations of which records were kept ...	5
(a) Observations of half-hour period	-
(b) Observations of less than half-hour period	5
(c) Observations of eight-hour period	-
Number of contraventions:	
(a) Black smoke (Ringelmann Shade 4 or darker) exceeding two minutes per half-hour	-
(b) Continuous Dark smoke (Ringelmann Shade 2 or darker) for more than four minutes	5
(c) Dark smoke (Ringelmann Shade 2 or darker) for more than permitted period in eight hours	-
Number of notifications of offence served	5
Number of prosecutions	-

During the year 29 visits were made to boiler plants in addition, or subsequent, to the smoke observations taken.

No "black" smoke offences were detected; only 10 years ago, 12 were found. Five "dark" smoke emissions in excess of that allowed were observed - ten years ago the figure was 36.

The 1963 report gave figures to show the considerable progress that had been made in the 7 year period of grace allowed under the Act. Now, every year, more industrial premises are included in Smoke Control Areas and industrial smoke is no longer any major problem as it was a decade or so ago when the Clean Air Act came into force.

(b) Smoke other than from Chimneys:

For some years the Council have had powers to control smoke other than from chimneys under Section 27, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1964. This has proved very useful legislation in practice, and a number of observations were taken during the year. In four cases "dark" smoke was emitted and warnings given to the firms concerned.

Section 1, Clean Air Act, 1968 also relates to smoke other than from chimneys but does not supersede our powers under the more useful Local Act.

(c) Notification of New Furnaces:

Nine notifications of new furnaces were received under Section 3(1) of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

These notifications embraced:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>
Oil fired boilers	6
Gas fired boilers	1
Coal fired boilers with mechanical stokers ...	2

The above notifications only included one really large boiler plant.

(d) Prior Approval of New Furnaces:

No applications were received for prior approval of new furnaces in 1970.

(e) Height of Chimneys:

Four plans involving new chimneys were received for approval of chimney height during the year 1970. All were approved, one subject to a slight increase in chimney height.

(f) Processes exempt from the Clean Air Act, 1956:

Three works in the Borough continue to be exempted from the provisions of the Act and, therefore, come within the scope of the Alkali Inspectorate in so far as these processes are concerned.

The exemptions comprise:-

- (1) 2 premises dealing with ceramics
- (2) 1 premise dealing with chemicals

One of the premises included in (1) above gave rise to a number of complaints of odour during the year. This odour affected a large area of the town dependent on which direction the prevailing wind was blowing. The complaints and our own observations were passed to H. M. Alkali Inspector for the District as the processes concerned came under his control. It is understood that remedial measures were being investigated at the year end. The chemical process (2) was of no significance at all so far as smoke production is concerned.

3. SMOKE CONTROL AREAS:

No. 14 Smoke Control Order, which covers Hipperholme and those areas of Lightcliffe not already covered and embraces some 1,385 houses, became operative on the 1st of June, 1970. No. 15 Smoke Control Order which covers Broad Oak area, No. 16 Smoke Control Order which covers Bonegate and No. 18 Smoke Control Order which covers Clifton and Bailiff Bridge areas were all confirmed during the year and the first two became operative on 1st June, 1971, while No. 18 Order becomes operative on the 1st June, 1972.

The table on page 57 gives progress to date and shows that well over 4/5ths of the houses in the Borough are now covered by Smoke Control Orders.

When one looks at the map of the Borough on which Smoke Control Areas are marked, it is easy to see we are on the last straight to home. Clean Air zones have affected so far over 90% of the householders in the Borough, and our work in this field has been made so much easier by the co-operation of householders.

4. GENERAL:

The Borough Council still has a seat on both the Executive Committee of the West Riding Advisory Council for Clean Air and Noise Control and the Council of the Yorkshire Division of the National Society for Clean Air, the Chief Public Health Inspector being the appointed representative in each case. In the case of the former Council, he is currently Chairman.

For the last fifteen years such firms as banks have occasionally cleaned their buildings. 1970, however, will stand out as the year when householders and groups of householders started to clean up their houses with stone cleaning or painting. The fact that people are prepared to spend money on such stone cleaning shows that people appreciate the air is cleaner and that the Clean Air Act, 1956 has been a most impressively successful piece of Public Health legislation so far as smoke emission has been concerned.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS - PROGRESS:

Area No.	Locality Covered	Acres	No. of Houses		Date of Operation of Order
			Houses	Premises	
1	Rastrick - Dewsbury Road and Clough Lane.	160	73	79	Operative from 1.6.60.
2	Field Lane and Lower Edge.	314	923	947	Operative from 1.10.61.
3	Lightcliffe - Wakefield Road and Stoney Lane.	97	892	904	Operative from 1.7.62.
4	Clough Lane and Toothill.	159	170	175	Operative from 1.7.62.
5	Hartshead Moor.	511	102	103	Operative from 1.7.62.
6	Knowle Top and Mayfield.	399	588	610	Operative from 1.10.62.
7	New Hey Road and Crowtrees.	103	578	625	Operative from 1.7.63.
8	Huddersfield Road and Woodhouse.	324	990	999	Operative from 1.11.63.
9	Bailiff Bridge and Smith House.	235	725	756	Operative from 1.11.65.
10	Rastrick Common and Thornhill Road.	215	735	755	Operative from 1.6.66.
11	Hove Edge and Slead Syke.	208	791	826	Operative from 1.7.67.
12	Bridge End	85	781	860	Operative from 1.6.68.
13	Lane Head	138	1,318	1,374	Operative from 1.6.69.
14	Hipperholme	584	1,385	1,481	Operative 1.6.70.
15	Broad Oak	315	190	207	Confirmed - operative 1.6.71.
16	Bonegate	88	602	644	Confirmed - operative 1.6.71.
18	Clifton	1,416	448	461	Confirmed becomes operative 1.6.72.
TOTAL at 31.12.70 - 17 areas:		5,351	11,291	11,806	
Percentage of whole Borough		68%	87%	75%	

HOUSING:

SLUM CLEARANCE:

(a) Progress during the year 1970:

Nine areas involving 79 houses were inspected and subsequently represented during the year. In each case Orders were made by the Council:-

<u>Locality</u>	<u>Houses in Area</u>	<u>Type of Order</u>	<u>Houses in Order</u>
Bridge End No. 2	4	Compulsory Purchase	4
Bank Street	12	Compulsory Purchase	12
Barton Street	30	Compulsory Purchase	30
Bank Top and Common Lane	7	Compulsory Purchase	7
Rastrick Common No. 3	3	Compulsory Purchase	3
Rastrick Common No. 4	5	Compulsory Purchase	5
Delph Hill	4	Compulsory Purchase	4
Bryan Street and Bryan Place	12	Compulsory Purchase	12
Ryecroft Lane	<u>2</u> <u>79</u>	Clearance	<u>2</u> <u>79</u>

130 houses in confirmed areas were demolished and 82 families with 228 persons were displaced.

Seven houses were represented under Section 16. Seven houses which were the subject of Demolition Orders and three which had justified certificates of unfitness being granted, were demolished. Eight were closed. In addition, 13 local authority owned houses, all recently purchased, were certified as unfit and closed pending subsequent demolition. Twenty-four persons from ten families were displaced from houses to be closed and two families embracing two persons were displaced from individual houses to be demolished.

In all, 92 families of 252 persons were displaced from houses in Clearance or Compulsory Purchase areas, or houses the subject of Demolition or Closing Orders, or Certificates of Unfitness. Seventy-two of the families were rehoused by the Corporation.

(b) General Position:

The position at the end of 1970 was as follows:-

(a) Houses scheduled for action 1971-75	...	...	...	673
(b) Houses scheduled for action 1975-80	...	...	...	392
(c) Houses recommended for eventual action to complete Slum Clearance Programme	...	...	...	585
Total houses remaining to be dealt with at 31st December, 1970 to complete the programme	...	...	...	<u>1,650</u>

With the aid of Improvement Grants and Standard Grants it is possible for a fair number of houses in Section (c) to be removed from the list, if they are improved, and Grants under Section 9(7) enable action on some others to be deferred, possibly for many years, for the reason given later. The above figures should be interpreted with these possibilities in mind. Improvements will certainly be encouraged in suitable cases.

Since 1956, 92 Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders involving 1,051 houses have been made, while in addition, 233 unfit houses have been dealt with by individual action under Sections 16, 17 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 or Certificates of Unfitness where the houses were Local Authority owned - a grand total of 1,284 houses, or an average of 84 per year.

STANDARD GRANTS:

During 1970, 105 applications for standard grants were received. 59 grants were approved under Section 9(1) Housing Act, 1969 for the provision of all missing amenities while a further 23 were made under Section 9(7), 17 being in respect of all missing amenities and 6 in respect of the reduced standard amenities. In all, therefore, 82 approvals were given this year compared with 78 last year and 99 and 84 in the immediate previous years. As reported later, in 1970 there were 10 improvement grant approvals also.

80 improvements by means of these grants were actually completed, compared with 59 last year. Since the inception of the standard grant scheme in June 1959, some 1,375 applications have been received and 1,100 houses have been provided with standard grant facilities. When one looks at this latter figure, it will be appreciated that 1 in 10 of all the pre-war houses in the Borough have been improved with the aid of standard grants.

Brighthouse has just over 1,000 back-to-back houses without a separate proper kitchen and having only one livingroom and one or two bedrooms. Tenants over the years have often ensured two bedrooms by elementary partitioning of the sole bedrooms, and in many cases have attempted to get rid of cooking, and sometimes washing up, from the livingroom by installing cookers at unventilated cellar heads, in an amateurishly constructed entrance to the livingroom at the foot of the bedroom stairs, or in the cellar.

Many of these houses are of the older type in poor repair and environmentally poorly situated and must be eradicated. Some, however, are well constructed of good quality local sandstone and have generally been kept in good repair and are so stable that the structures could well outlast some modern houses now being constructed. If these houses are environmentally well situated it is considered that while they can never be "in all respects fit", they can provide useful units of accommodation for some years if given those amenities most of us now accept as essential. Moreover, being situated near to shops, places of worship and other amenities, and in a locality well known to occupiers and being cheaply maintained, these houses are very popular with older people, for whom they are particularly suited.

As referred to in the 1967 report, the Council made representations to the Minister of Housing and Local Government on two occasions for powers to enable them to provide at least the more important modern amenities to these houses in view of their expected life. In the Housing Act, 1969 the Minister did just this in Section 9(7) and followed up the sub-section by making a "general direction" to enable Local Authorities to give grants for the three "reduced standard" amenities in appropriate cases. Immediately the power became available not only did the Council resolve to use it, but the Chief Public Health Inspector made a further case for the full amenities being made available under Section 9(7) in our case and the Council made a formal application for a "special direction" to give grants for all seven amenities in suitable cases under Section 9(7). The Minister made a "special direction" to enable the Council to make such grants in March, 1970.

In 1970 as reported above 23 such grants were made in the case of suitable houses.

The Health Department now have the responsibility for receiving and checking accounts for standard grants, once the work has been carried out.

DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

In 1969, when they considered the new Housing Act, 1969, the Council decided to commence making improvement grants again as from the 1st April, 1970, but to limit them to £750 and to make them subject to other conditions, in particular one relative to those repairs and replacements which are needed for the purpose of making improvements in private houses fully effective which in Brighthouse would have to be carried out but would not rank for grant. 19 applications were received in 1970 and 10 were approved. In only two cases had the work been satisfactorily completed at the year end.

COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS AND IMPROVEMENT AREAS:

Consideration has been given in past years to declaring an Improvement Area but the Council then felt that the administration and technical difficulties of this procedure, together with the fact that there is an absence of suitable areas where such action would be worthwhile and the heavy Slum Clearance Programme, did not justify the declaration of such an area. The Housing Act, 1969 has now replaced these powers with new ones, which in spite of the bait of the environmental grant, it is felt may not be completely successful as they lack enforcement powers.

The owners of the one house, the tenants of which requested the Council last year to enforce the provision of standard amenities, eventually provided the same, voluntarily, during 1970.

Similar representations were received from another occupier in late 1970 and the owner was approached with a view to the provision of the missing amenities. A voluntary application from the owner resulted.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION:

In Brighouse still only about ten houses in multiple occupation are known about. Rooms are usually occupied by single persons or couples. No doubt there are other cases of multiple occupation in the Borough, but in the absence of registration they are not known; were young children involved I am sure the Department would have heard about them. The problem remains, in total, not a particularly serious one, though there is an obvious need to improve the living standard in the individual case, and prevent overcrowding while this sub-standard living accommodation remains.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

OVERCROWDING:

There has again been no serious problem. From time to time individual cases of gross overcrowding have arisen but these have mostly occurred amongst families who have been evicted from, or left, other more suitable or larger accommodation.

Where statutory or serious moral overcrowding has arisen amongst local families with current application for rehousing, as a result of normal family increases, the Housing Committee have invariably been most helpful and five cases of statutory overcrowding were relieved by rehousing in Council houses in 1970.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR:

Once again it must be reported that occupiers of controlled houses have not made use of these provisions as the figures given below show, and this is not surprising when one considers the complicated procedure involved, particularly for old people, in making and following through an application.

Application for Certificates of Disrepair:-

1. Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	-
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	-
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates				
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	-
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	-
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	-
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	-
6. Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	-

Application for Cancellation of Certificates:

7. Application by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	-
8. Objection by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	-
9. Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	...	...	...	-
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	-

QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES - HOUSING ACT, 1969:

If procedure for obtaining certificates of disrepair has been complicated and, therefore, probably the reason for the figures similar to those above year after year in not only our Annual Report, but in many others, the procedure for getting a "fair rent" fixed is equally complicated.

The following table gives the cases dealt with in 1970 in the form required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 66/69:-

Improvement cases:

Number of applications for qualification certificates	
under Section 44(2) under consideration at end of period	... 2
Number of certificates of provisional approval issued	... 4
Number of qualification certificates issued under Section 46(3)	... 2

Standard amenities already provided:

Number of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44(1) under consideration at end of period	... 16
Number of qualification certificates issued under Section 45(2) in respect of:-	
(i) dwellings with rateable value of £90 or more in Greater London or of £60 or more elsewhere	... -
(ii) dwellings with rateable value of £60 to less than £90 in Greater London or of £40 to less than £60 elsewhere	... 9
(iii) dwellings with rateable value of less than £60 in Greater London or less than £40 elsewhere	... -
Exemption for low-income tenants from Section 54:	
Number of certificates issued under Section 55	... -

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951:

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963:

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACTS, 1964-1970

These three Acts are administered by the Department.

Three persons were licensed to keep Pet Shops, two to keep Boarding Establishments and one to keep a Riding Establishment. The necessary inspections have been made, and Messrs. J. McKinna and Son, Veterinary Officers, Huddersfield carry out appropriate inspections of the latter two Acts on behalf of the Council as requested.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS:

Under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957 four persons are licensed to collect and boil swill. Four visits were made to premises used for boiling swill during the year.

AGRICULTURE, (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956:

There are no large farms, nor is there any influx of seasonal workers for agricultural purposes.

No specific complaints have been received of any insufficiency of sanitary accommodation on agricultural holdings.

NOISE:

The Council have powers to deal with noise nuisances under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960 and also under Byelaws relative to Good Rule and Government.

The following are details of the type of noise complaints dealt with:-

Noise from machinery	15
Noise from clubs and social events	2
Noise from animals	1
Noise from neighbours	2
Noise from source not apparent	-
Noise from amplifiers by Ice Cream salesmen	2
Noise from public amusements	1
Noise from garaging and repairing of vehicles	2

In all, 108 visits were made in investigating noise complaints.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:

The types of Sanitary Accommodation existing in the Borough other than fresh water closets are as follows:-

Waste water closets	1
Pail closets (including 18 chemical closets) ...	81

57 houses still have pail or chemical closets and the others in use are at factories, firms and building sites.

The one waste closet is capable of conversion.

The large number of pail closets still existing must not be neglected and every encouragement is given to owners to convert them to water borne sanitation where, as is sometimes the case, they are not for houses likely to be the subject of Slum Clearance action.

DRAINAGE:

953 inspections were paid during the year in connection with obstructed and defective drains and sewers, while 895 inspections were made of existing and new drainage.

In 63 instances use was made of the Smoke Test, colour was resorted to in 860 instances, and Olefactory Test was used 17 times.

Drainage work rose once again to a large degree as the result of complaints or calls for assistance from owners or occupiers with smells, water in their buildings, flooded yards, or unusable conveniences. Investigation may be simple and the trouble solved in a few minutes, or it may take hours or even days or weeks - on and off - of painstaking investigation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION:

It was necessary to make 93 visits for the purpose of investigating Infectious Disease, other than food poisoning. The vast majority were of a routine nature.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) REGULATIONS, 1953

The Department administers these Regulations as the places where appliances contravening the Regulations are most likely to be met are in shops selling second hand goods. Such traders have been informed of the requirements of the legislation in previous years.

Unfortunately, such fires are sold cheaply and must be an attractive proposition for use where they are most likely to be a danger.

Watch has been kept throughout the year to ensure heaters that contravene the law are not displayed for sale, or sold, and once again none were seen this year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961:

1. PART 1 OF THE ACT:

The following are details of the inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:-

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	6	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	249	13	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	-	-	-
	259	13	1	-

It will be noticed that only 6 factories now fall into the category where Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities. Would it not be better for uniformity if these particular provisions were to be enforced by the same Authority in respect of all factories?

The only Section of the Act enforced by Local Authorities in all factories is that relative to sanitary conveniences. It is considered this power could well be reviewed.

Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Found	No. of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
		Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	1	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	2	-	1	1	-

2. OUTWORK - (Sections 133 and 134):

Particulars	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc.	5	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Weaving	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	-	-	-	-	-

The following is a list of classified trades carried out in the Borough in 1970:-

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boot and Shoe repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brick Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Carpet Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Carpet Packing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cattle Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cellulose spraying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clock Making and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Concrete blocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cycle Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diecasting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmaking and Alterations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dry Cleaners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drying Cylinder repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dyers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Electric Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Electro Plating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Engraving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fabrication Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fabrications from Steelplate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Firelighters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fireplace Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flour Milling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food Preparation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Gasholders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Generation and Transformation of Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Glazed Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gramophone Parts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gut Scraping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Handling and Distribution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insulated Wires	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Iron Foundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Joinery and Cabinet Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Leather Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Laundering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Machine Tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Maltsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Metal Spinning and Stamping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Metal Spraying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Metal Windows and Glazed Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mortar Grinding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Motor Body Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Motor Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Non-Ferrous Foundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Oil Refining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paint Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paper Cutting and Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pattern Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Photography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Plastic Moulding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plastic Coating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Portable Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rag Grinding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Ready Mixed Concrete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Road Machinery Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse Sorting and Tin Baling			...	...	...	...	...	1
Radiograms (hi-fi)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Radio and Television Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Radio and Television (Assembly and Wiring only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rug Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Safety Belt Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scrap Metal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sheet Metal Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Soap Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stone Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stove Enamelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Textiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Tiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Valve Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Washing Machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wholesale Fishmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Cutting and Coiling			...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Wire M/C Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Winding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

This Act provides a similar charter for office and shop workers to that the Factories Acts have provided for factory workers for far more years.

Table A gives the varying classes of premises registered in the Borough at the end of 1970 with the number of detailed or general inspections made, while Table B gives the total number of visits, and Table C gives the numbers employed in the varying classes of workplace. Table D shows that no applications for exemption from the requirements of the Act were applied for or granted, and Table E gives details of prosecutions. Table F shows the accidents reported. Only three accidents were notified and one must presume not all of them are coming to our notice. Where necessary, accidents are investigated and have to be coded in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Ministry of Labour, summarised and reported quarterly to the Ministry of Labour.

In Table G the contraventions detected and remedied during the year are detailed.

By Classes, Table A - Registration of Premises

Class of Premises	Registered during year	Total Registered at year end	Premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	5	62	9
Retail Shops	10	186	74
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-	6	1
Catering Establishments open to the public - Canteens	6	27	6
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	-
TOTAL	21	282	90

Table B - Visits

Number of visits of all kinds made by Inspectors to
Registered Premises 246

Table C

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace	Number Employed		
Offices	368		
Retail Shops	638		
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	45		
Catering Establishments open to the Public	120		
Canteens	2		
Fuel Storage Depots	5		
TOTALS	Male	Female	Total
	455	723	1,178

Table D - Exemptions

<u>Exemptions</u>	<u>Number</u>
Part 1 - Space (Sec. 5 (2)) 	Nil
Part 2 - Temperature (Sec. 6) 	Nil
Part 3 - Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9) 	Nil
Part 4 - Washing Facilities (Sec. 10) 	Nil

Table E - Prosecutions

Number of Prosecutions Nil

Table F - Accidents reported in 1969

Accidents Reported	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Type of Workplace	...	Retail Shop	2					
		Other Workplaces	1					
Fatal or Non-fatal	...	All non-fatal						
Cause of injury	...	Handling goods	(34)	(62)	(31)			3
Nature of injury	...	Sprains and strains	(11)					1
		Bruising	(15)					2
Site of injury	...	Trunk including neck (other injuries)	(41)	(63)				2
		Toes alone	(61)					1

Table G

Summary of contraventions found and remedied in 1970

<u>Contraventions in respect of:</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied in 1970</u>
Sec. 4 - Cleanliness ...	-	3
Sec. 5 - Overcrowding ...	-	-
Sec. 6 - Temperature ...	3	10
Sec. 7 - Ventilation ...	-	-
Sec. 8 - Lighting ...	-	4
Sec. 9 - Sanitary Conveniences ...	3	13
Sec. 10 - Washing Facilities ...	-	5
Sec. 11 - Supply of drinking water ...	-	-
Sec. 12 - Accommodation for clothing ...	-	-
Sec. 13 - Sitting facilities ...	-	1
Sec. 14 - Seats for sedentary workers ...	-	2
Sec. 15 - Eating facilities ...	-	-
Sec. 16 - Floors, passages, stairs ...	5	25
Sec. 17 - Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	-	6
Sec. 18 - Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery ...	-	-
Sec. 19 - Training of persons working at dangerous machinery ...	-	-
Sec. 22 - Dangerous conditions and practices	1	5
Sec. 23 - Prohibition of heavy work ...	-	-
Sec. 24 - First Aid - General Provisions	-	6
Sec. 48 - Accidents not reported "forthwith"	-	-
Sec. 49 - Notification of fact of employment of persons ...	-	-
Sec. 51 - Information for employees ...	5	11
	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>

SHOPS ACTS:

These Acts which, apart from the provisions relating to sanitary accommodation, were previously administered by a Shops Act Inspector from one or other of the Council Departments on a part-time basis were, in 1965, passed to the Health Department for enforcement and all Public Health Inspectors are appointed Shops Act Inspectors.

90 visits were made under the Act and advice was given and informal action was taken on a number of occasions relating to Sunday opening, Closing Hours, Sale of Fish and Chips on Sundays, and early closing days. While it was not necessary to take any formal action, this legislation becomes more difficult to enforce each year that passes as shopping trends and trading methods change; both are so very much different from what they were only a decade ago. Modernisation of Shops Act legislation is required if enforcement action is not to bring any further ill-feeling than it has in recent years in many instances in other areas.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS:

Section 120, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 is in force in the district and all persons carrying on the trade of Hairdressers and Barbers are required to register themselves and their premises with the Borough Council. Twelve Gentlemen's Hairdressers and 37 Ladies' Hairdressers are registered.

Thirty-one visits were paid to these premises with a view to ensuring compliance with your Council's Byelaws relative to hairdressing hygiene, and premises and methods were generally found quite satisfactory.

PEST CONTROL:

(a) INFESTATION AND DISINFESTATION:

Premises were disinfested during the year for the following reasons:

Earwigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Silverfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plaster Beetles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bed Bugs		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Crickets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

The pest which was most prevalent in 1970 was again the wasp, a type of pest the Department was not called in to deal with in the past but now the service is there, residents obviously use it. 1970 was a particularly bad year for this pest as the figures above indicate.

Large cities and town centres have, for some time, been plagued by starlings and feral pigeons in increasing numbers, and action has had to be taken to reduce their numbers. The position locally has been watched over the years and in 1969 it became necessary to acquaint the Health Committee of the fact that in one locality feral pigeons were homing and breeding to such an extent that they were becoming a nuisance and steps should be considered for reduction in their numbers.

Since then a trap has been kept in frequent use in selected roofs in the town centre and a steady catch of feral pigeons has been achieved.

(b) RODENT CONTROL:

The following table summarises the work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1970.

	TYPES OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agri- cultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses including Council Houses	All other including Business Premises	Totals of Columns (1), (2) and (3)	
1. Number of prop- erties inspec- ted as a result of:					
(a) Notification	30	337	120	487	7
(b) Survey under the Act	17	178	266	461	1
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when primarily visited for some other purpose)	24	2,161	1,638	3,823	1
2. Number of prop- erties inspec- which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats Reservoir	-	-	-	-	-
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	14	202	57	273	-
(b) Mice Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	15	155	62	232	-
3. Number of infes- ted properties treated by Local Authority	39	357	119	505	-

Warfarin has still formed the basis of treatment for rats, and no resistance to the poison has been recorded in this district, but narcotic poison was again used for the most part for mice.

(c) Your Council is a member of the West Riding Pests Control Committee and has been elected to the Executive Council - the Chief Public Health Inspector being its delegate.

SWIMMING BATHS:

There are now two swimming baths in the town - the Public Swimming Baths which have been in existence for many years and a learners' pool at a local school.

Twenty-six routine samples of water from these Bathing Pools were submitted during the year for Bacteriological Examination, and the results are given in the table below.

The recommended standard for swimming bath water is that no sample should contain any coliform organisms in 100 ml. of water and that in 75% of the samples examined from the bath the 24 hour count at 37°C per one ml. of water should not exceed 10 colonies, while in the remainder the count should not exceed 100 colonies. Sixteen of the 26 samples could, therefore, be classed as satisfactory.

Month	Point of Supply	Plate Count 24 hrs. 37°C Colonies per ml.	Coliforms in 100 ml.
January	Inlet	0	0
	Outlet	0	0
	Inlet	0	0
	Outlet	0	0
February	Inlet	Uncountable	0
	Outlet	0	0
May	Inlet	Uncountable	0
	Outlet	Uncountable	0
	Inlet	1	0
	Outlet	1	0
June	Inlet	Uncountable	0
	Outlet	Uncountable	0
July	Inlet	11	0
	Outlet	11	0
August	Inlet	0	0
	Outlet	0	0
September	Inlet	0	0
	Outlet	1	0
	Inlet	1	0
	Outlet	32	0
October	Inlet	Uncountable	0
	Outlet	50	2
November	Inlet	0	0
	Outlet	1	0
December	Inlet	0	0
	Outlet	3	0

PADDLING POOL:

There is now a Paddling Pool of the fill and empty type.

Samples were taken during the high summer with the following results:-

	Probable No. per 100 ml.	
	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli type 1
June	25	0
	160	0
July	250	25
	350	80
August	180+	17
	180+	25
September	20	5
	50	8

OFFENSIVE TRADES:

The following offensive trades are carried out in the Borough:

Soap Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The soap boilers have been carrying on their business for a great number of years, and once again have given no grounds for complaints during the year.

The gut scraper occupies one room at the local slaughterhouse.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS:

There are, in the Borough, two sites used for moveable dwellings of Showmen who are members of the Showmen's Guild. In each case licences were also in force in respect of other moveable dwellings stationed on the same sites, and used for permanent occupation under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The sites licensed at the year end were:

Site	Maximum Number of caravans	Remarks
Marshall's Site, Atlas Mill Road.	12	Subject to conditions. Site used by Showmen's Guild.
Brighthouse Cricket, Cycling & Bowling Club.	1	Subject to conditions. Forms small portion of larger site used by Members of Showmen's Guild.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

The Department is responsible for the cleaning and maintenance of all Public Conveniences, with which the town is well served.

The following is a list of such conveniences as at 31st December, 1970. These are cleansed by one man and two part-time lady cleaners. The male cleaner uses a small van for transport.

<u>Situation</u>					<u>Accommodation</u>	<u>Accommodation for</u>
					<u>for</u>	<u>Males</u>
					<u>Females</u>	
Back Bonegate	...	...	...	...	5 W.C.s	3 W.C.s & urinal
Bus Station	...	...	...	...	4 W.C.s	3 W.C.s & urinal
Mill Lane	...	...	...	...	Nil	Urinal
Birds Royd Lane	...	...	...	...	Nil	1 W.C. & urinal
Bramston Street	...	...	...	...	2 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Crowtrees Lane	...	...	...	...	1 W.C.	1 W.C. & urinal
Wellholme Park	...	...	...	...	4 W.C.s	2 W.C.s & urinal
Thornhill Briggs	...	...	...	...	2 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Rydings Park	...	...	...	...	2 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Lane Head Recreation Ground	...	...	...	...	2 W.C.s	2 W.C.s & urinal
Halifax Road, Hove Edge	...	...	...	...	3 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Hipperholme	...	...	...	...	3 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Stray, Lightcliffe	...	...	...	...	2 W.C.s	2 W.C.s & urinal
King George V Memorial Park	...	...	...	...	1 W.C.	1 W.C. & urinal
Bailiff Bridge	...	...	...	...	2 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Clifton Road	...	...	...	...	Nil	Urinal
Towngate, Clifton	...	...	...	...	1 W.C.	1 W.C. & urinal
Towngate, Southowram	...	...	...	...	1 W.C.	1 W.C. & urinal

During the year the replacement of Wellholme Park Conveniences was completed. It is regretted that it was the immediate target for considerable and frequent vandalism.

Once again it must be reported that vandalism was also rife in most other conveniences and considerable time was spent and expense incurred in coping with this senseless damage. Apart from George Corner conveniences our public lavatories are mostly of quite modern construction, and while now designed so that gross vandalism is not so easy, yet the modern fittings are a target for it. Our policy is one of prompt attention to damage, poetry or artistry and our conveniences have never deteriorated to the shocking state of those of many Local Authorities.

Had the vandalism been neglected in Brighouse virtually every convenience in town would have been by now in a derelict state. As it is most public conveniences show the considerable effect of the senseless damage that has been occurring in the last fifteen years.

In round figures the cost of providing and keeping all the public conveniences in the Borough open for 24 hours a day and cleansed daily 7 days per week was £5,857 in the year 1970/71. Wages accounted for £2,122; water, fuel, cleansing materials and lighting £513; and repairs £907. Much of this latter figure was involved as the result of vandalism referred to above.

P U B L I C C L E A N S I N G S E R V I C E

The Health and Cleansing Committee is responsible for the cleansing of dustbins, cesspools and pail closets and for the collection and subsequent disposal of salvage, and the removal and disposal of abandoned vehicles; also for the maintenance and control of the Departmental transport.

(i) STORAGE OF REFUSE:

The following are the types of receptacles in use at the 31st March, 1971:

Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,918
Pail Closets (including 18 chemical closets)	...	...							81

In addition to the pails used at the permanent buildings a number are in temporary use at building sites, and the emptying of these by the Department reduces the dangers of other less sanitary methods being used.

(ii) REFUSE COLLECTION:

The following table gives the number of types of receptacles cleansed and the tonnage collected with previous years' figures:-

	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1967/68</u>
Dustbins ...	718,942	710,238	723,251	690,211
Pail Closets ...	4,070	4,832	5,188	5,961
Weight in Tons ...	9,621	9,673	9,658	9,290

The 1970/71 figures are affected because of a strike in the Cleansing Department for three weeks in October 1970 during which time no refuse was collected.

The Borough is divided into five areas for refuse collection and on the four main rounds each truck carries a normal complement of a driver and three loaders. The fifth round is served by a driver and two men.

For several years the Council have operated a successful bin bonus scheme and the drivers and loaders of the above trucks participate therein.

Another small truck, with a driver and one loader only, is engaged on the pail collection and emptying of refuse bins remote from the normal round collections.

The frequency of collection was generally 7-8 days, a seven day collection being achieved for much of the year.

The normal dustbin collection service from trade premises is supplemented by a waste paper service, together with a limited number of additional refuse collections from certain food premises, on payment.

740 special visits were also made for the collection of such articles as surplus furniture. A rate-borne collection service has been offered for small amounts of surplus bulky items of household furniture for some years now and a charge (at £1.25 per hour) is made where whole houses have to be cleared for agents etc., if this is for the purpose of selling or reletting the house. The system of only removing this type of refuse after full details have been given on a form simplifies the procedure and makes arrangements for collection easier. This scheme works extremely well and the town has not been unduly troubled by dumping of household furniture over the more rural parts and any spare ground.

The Council are to adopt the plastic sack system of refuse collection in the new Whinney Hill Development of over 300 houses using them as bin liners. This scheme should commence in mid-1971.

The following table gives particulars of collection by the various vehicles:-

<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Capacity</u> <u>(cu. yards)</u>	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>
S.D. Fore & Aft 28*	Rear loader	Refuse Collection	16	425	5	3
S.D. Fore & Aft 31	Rear loader	Refuse Collection	18/25	1,434	4	0
S.D. Fore & Aft 34	Rear loader	Refuse Collection	18/25	1,653	15	1
S.D. Fore & Aft 39	Rear loader	Refuse Collection	15/20	1,342	14	1
S.D. Pakamatic 42	Rear loader	Refuse Collection	35	1,999	5	0
S.D. Fore & Aft 44	Rear loader	Refuse Collection	15/20	1,824	13	0
S.D. Freighter 35*	Side loader	Refuse Collection	10	119	12	2
Morris 32	Side loader	Pail and Refuse Collection	6	172	6	1
Morris 30	Van	Paper Collection	10	628	16	0
Weatherill 43	Loading Shovel	Tip work	-			
Bedford 38	Specialised	Tailings & cover materials	12	19	0	0
Bedford 45	Specialised	Tailings & cover materials	10			
* Spare Vehicles				<u>9,619</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

(iii) REFUSE DISPOSAL:

Two methods of refuse disposal were in operation in the Borough during the year, namely, mechanical separation with controlled tipping, and controlled tipping alone.

The amounts disposed of and the method of disposal are as follows:-

	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>
1. ATLAS MILL ROAD WORKS			
House refuse passed through plant	...	...	...
	6,885	14	2
2. BAILIFF BRIDGE TIP			
House refuse	...	...	...
	2,347	17	1
3. MARSH LANE TIP			
House refuse	...	...	...
	389	5	0
4. TRADE REFUSE			
Amount tipped	...	...	...
	<u>266</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>9,889</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Seventy-two per cent of house refuse, mainly from Brighthouse and Rastrick, was dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works.

Four per cent of the house refuse - from Southowram area - was tipped at Marsh Lane Tip, Southowram and the remaining twenty-four per cent - from Hipperholme and Bailiff Bridge areas - was tipped at Bailiff Bridge. Controlled tipping was practised and screened dust from the Disposal plant which is, of course, reducing each year in quantity as piped fuels supersede solid fuels, together with excavated material from old tipping sites, was used for cover.

Though over 45 years old the Refuse Disposal Plant still continued to function satisfactorily but deals with considerably more and much bulkier refuse than it was originally designed for.

After the refuse taken to Atlas Mill Road has passed through the separation plant the tailings are taken to Bailiff Bridge Tip, some two miles away, for final disposal by controlled tipping. The Atlas Mill Road Plant, therefore, operates as a transfer loading point, with separation.

Even before the Civic Amenities Act, 1967 became law the Council had decided to provide facilities for rate payers to bring garden and similar refuse to the Refuse Disposal Works each Saturday morning. An increasing use was made of this facility.

The Council operate a garden refuse collection scheme using special plastic sacks. These are sold at 5p each at the office, this price including collection when full. The scheme was not very widely used in 1970 but it is felt the scheme will be made use of when it is known about.

A certain minor amount of leaching out still occurs at Bailiff Bridge Tip via a storm overflow pipe. This is still being closely watched and samples of the effluent taken monthly.

Both Bailiff Bridge and Southowram tips have now very limited lives - about $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, but the Council have a further good tip at Ashday Lane, Southowram which, with a capacity of 100,000 cubic yards, will provide tipping for three to four years. It is unfortunately rather remote from the Refuse Disposal Works and the main areas of population, and its use will involve additional costs for transport of refuse and cover material.

Planning permission was received in 1968 for the use of the long term site briefly referred to in the previous two reports which would be a costly tipping site but which has a capacity of 35 years tipping space. However, no further steps to acquire the site were taken in 1970/1971.

The difficulties of disposing of refuse by controlled tipping increase each year as refuse becomes ever bulkier, and a number of Local Authorities in our vicinity have disposal problems. As mentioned in last year's report initial steps had been taken in early 1970 to liaise with our "Maud" area Authorities regarding a possible solution to our common disposal problems. A number of meetings took place in Halifax and by the year end consultants had been appointed to carry out the first stages of a feasibility study.

(iv) SALVAGE:

(a) Waste Paper:

Waste Paper is still collected by separate collection from business premises, and by the refuse collectors at the same time as normal house refuse. It is graded and baled with a horizontal Powell baler, as described in previous reports, and clean paper is disposed of to Messrs. Thames Board Mills, as has been done for many years. The Powell baler was replaced during the year by a new one of similar type to the two previous ones that had served well since 1951. Soiled paper from the picking belt is disposed of to another outlet, normally at a rather lower price. It was again possible to dispose of all our production of waste paper, but towards the year end the demand for waste paper fell away as it has periodically done in the past. The amount of waste paper fell during the year. This was due firstly to many churches and clubs who were saving paper and secondly the trade recession in early 1971.

The following are details of the various grades of paper baled and disposed of during the year:-

Grade	1970/71					Percentage of grades sold	
	Tonnage			Revenue £			
	T	C	Q				
Newspapers	121	16	0	1,524.89	17%
Fibreboard	216	10	2	2,540.70	30%
Mixed Paper	275	9	1	2,478.57	37%
Low Grade	119	3	0	1,221.30	16%
TOTAL	732	18	3	7,765.46	100%

(b) Baled Destructor Scrap:

225 tons 6 cwts. were sold during the year compared with 292 tons 3 cwts. the previous year. The electro-magnetic separator at the works continued to work well. The revenue was £1,275.76

(c) Ferrous Metals:

The amount of light and heavy scrap sold was 12 tons 7 cwts. during the year under review, which was some 5 tons 0 cwts. less than last year.

(d) Textiles:

There is still a limited market for woollens, mixed rags and sacking, as our products are mostly in a dirty state. 26 tons 11 cwts. were recovered and sold, but the value was not encouraging being £270. Salvage of carpeting, string and old beddings ceased during the year due to the lack of an economic market.

A vertical electric baler is used for the baling of all textiles.

(e) Non-ferrous Metals:

4 tons 3 cwt. were sold and this small tonnage of some eleven different types or grades of metals, other than iron, produced a useful revenue of £296.

(f) Summary:

The following table summarises the tonnages of the main items of salvage disposed of annually since the end of the war:-

Year	TONS PER ANNUM					
	Waste Paper	Kitchen Waste	Textiles	Baled Tins	Scrap Iron	Non-Ferrous Metals
1948	652	376	45	70	19	2
1949	450	375	56	49	26	2
1950	447	342	39	75	21	2
1951	466	347	46	93	56	2
1952	460	344	46	195	67	3
1953	570	345	55	205	36	2
1954	631	346	54	303	30	3
1955	633	332	61	297	30	3
1956	640	228*	61	323	26	3
1957	666	147	56	340	24	2
1958	620	156	64	315	28	4
1959	712	179	60	342	28	3
1960	698	192	69	333	25	3
1961	694	197	61	278	23	3
1962	633	171	61	336	22	4
1963	702	185	52	310	27	4
1964+	736	182	41	268	24	3
1965	752	135	35	246	29	2
1966§	729	37	30	199	25	2
1967	758	-	58	303	16	2
1968	809	-	33	279	21	3
1969	797	-	38	292	17	2
1970	733	-	27	225	12	4

* Communal Kitchen Waste bins withdrawn from streets.

+ Hand picking of Metals and Textiles at tip stopped

§ Kitchen Waste collection ceased - July.

(v) TRANSPORT:

The Department operates a fleet of ten motor lorries, four vans and one loading shovel and employs a mechanic, all repairs and maintenance being carried out in the Department's own garage.

The table on the following page gives details of the fleet at the year end:-

Vehicle Number	Departmental Number	Date of Registration	Make	Duty
3670 WW	28	3.6.60	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse Collection (spare)
624 BWY	30	1.10.62	Morris 1 ton van	Waste Paper Collection
209 DYG	31	1.6.63	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse Collection
54 EWY	32	4.7.63	Morris 2 ton	Refuse Collection
AWW 587B	34	1.5.64	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse Collection
BWY 133B	35	7.7.64	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse Collection/Disposal (spare)
JWR 156C	38	12.11.65	Bedford 5 ton	Refuse Disposal (Cover)
MWT 168D	39	13.7.66	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse Collection
OWX 168E	40	1.4.67	Austin A.35 van	Establishment
UWX 348F	41	8.4.68	Austin 6 cwt. van	Foreman and Mechanic
UWY 446F	42	7.5.68	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse Collection
VWT 621F	43	18.7.68	Weatherill L.50 4 wheel drive loading shovel	Refuse Disposal
DWW 104H	44	1.4.70	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse Collection
EWU 873H	45	1.6.70	Bedford 6 ton	Refuse Disposal (Tailings)
DWX 768H	46	3.4.70	Morris 6 cwt. van	Public Conveniences

(vi) ABANDONED VEHICLES:

Since the Department was given the task of dealing with abandoned vehicles in 1966 an increasing amount of technical and administrative time has had to be given to this growing task. The following table gives details of apparently abandoned vehicles dealt with during the year ended 31st March, 1971 and four previous years. There has not been any real difficulty in dealing with this problem.

Year April to March	VEHICLES										Out- standing at year-end
	Found Abandoned	7 DAY PROCEDURE					21 DAY PROCEDURE				
		Removed Informally	Notices Served	Removed by Owner	Removed by Council for Disposal	Notices Served	Removed from Site by Owner	Removed to Compound	Removed from Compound by Owner	Disposed of by Council	
1966/67	19	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1967/68	46	29	-	-	-	17	12	-	-	4	1
1968/69	48	27	3	2	1	19	12	6	1	5	1
1969/70	48	18	3	1	2	20	17	3	-	4	8
1970/71	38	29	9	7	1	8	8	-	-	-	1

(vii) LETHAL CHAMBER:

The Department continued to operate the Lethal Chambers for the disposal of unwanted pets, the charge being 13p for each animal dealt with. Cats are chloroformed and dogs electrocuted.

(viii) GENERAL:

It is appropriate that once again reference should be made to the excellent service given to us by the regular staff and workmen in the Department. It is because of the diligent yet pleasing character of these men, and their ability to work with the minimum supervision, that our relations with the public have remained good and complaints, which are inevitable, kept to a minimum. Unfortunately, as older men have retired, in recent years, it has usually been difficult to replace them with men of the same calibre.

Brief reference has been made under refuse collection to the fact that the employees engaged on the five collection rounds participate in a bin bonus scheme. This scheme has operated without any basic change, other than increases from time to time in the price per bin emptied above the target, for nearly 20 years.

For some years now, other workmen have participated in a "Lieu" bonus scheme based on a percentage (60%) of the average bin bonus, worked out on an hourly rate. This "lieu" bonus is also paid to bin-men when not engaged on refuse collection. The two men who collect garden refuse enjoy an additional bonus.

The Public Cleansing Officer was elected to the General Council of the Institute of Public Cleansing in early 1971.

(ix) DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE:

The following is a list of the Department's revenue obtained during the year:-

							£
(a) REFUSE COLLECTION:							
	Trade Refuse Charges	...	...	...	...		979.28
	Other Income	...	...	...	...		7.00
(b) REFUSE DISPOSAL:							
	Trade Refuse Charges	...	...	...	...		131.96
(c) SALVAGE:							
	Baled Waste Paper	...	...	...	...		7,765.46
	Baled Destructor Scrap	...	...	...	...		1,275.76
	Ferrous Metals	...	...	...	...		72.20
	Non-Ferrous Metals	...	...	...	...		296.57
	Textiles	...	...	...	...		270.19
(d) MECHANICAL TRANSPORT:							
	Transport Charges	...	...	...	...		507.56
(e) MISCELLANEOUS:							
	Sale of Dustbins	...	...	...	...		1,004.65
	Lethal Chamber Charges	...	...	...	...		25.03
	Rents, Acknowledgements, etc.	...	...	...	...		10.80
	Removal of Abandoned Vehicles	...	...	...	...		-
	Sale of Garden Refuse Sacks	...	...	...	...		12.83
TOTALS							12,359.29

(x) DETAILS OF REFUSE COLLECTION COSTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1971:

Item	Total
EXPENDITURE:	£
Wages	18,977.99
National Insurance and Superannuation	1,618.94
Mechanical Transport	17,225.88
Disinfectant	49.89
Dustbins	941.64
Cesspools Emptying	67.03
Protective Clothing	93.74
Tools and Implements	882.50
Establishment Expenses	88.98
Central Administrative Charge	529.00
Departmental Administrative Charge	2,056.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	21.04
TOTAL EXPENDITURE:	42,552.63
INCOME:	
Trade Refuse Charges	979.28
Removal of Abandoned Vehicles	-
Dustbins	1,004.65
Sale of Garden Refuse Sacks	12.83
Miscellaneous	7.00
TOTAL INCOME:	2,003.76
NET EXPENDITURE:	40,548.87

(xi) DETAILS OF REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE COSTS, YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1971:

	£
Wages	9,475.34
National Insurance and Superannuation Charges	896.99
Fuel, light, cleansing materials, and water	846.67
Laundry	37.41
Rent and Rates	817.24
Establishment Expenses	55.96
Central Administrative Charge	551.00
Departmental Administrative Charge	1,655.00
Equipment, tools and materials	321.86
Repairs and Maintenance	
Plant, Machinery and Buildings	691.63
Plant, Machinery and Buildings - Special Repairs	575.37
Grounds	375.46
Protective Clothing	84.06
Debt Charges - Principal	946.00
Interest	1,356.70
Mechanical Transport	5,473.65
Miscellaneous	32.77
Gross Costage	24,193.11
Revenue	9,847.97
NET EXPENDITURE	14,345.14

(xii) MECHANICAL TRANSPORT COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1971:

COST:							£
Wages and Salary	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,652.79
National Insurance and Superannuation Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	828.99
Other Employees Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.42
Licences and Insurance, Petrol, Tyres, Oil etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,940.48
Repairs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,726.47
Special repairs and maintenance of vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	110.00
Contribution to Renewal Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000.00
Central Administrative Charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	269.00
Departmental Administrative Charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	587.00
Equipment, Tools and Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.84
New Equipment and Tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.10
							23,217.09
RECHARGED:							
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,225.88
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,473.65
Other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	507.56
							23,217.09

(xiii) OPERATIONAL STATISTICS - YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1971:

Area (statute acres) - land and inland water	...	...	...	...	...	7,873 acres
Population at 30th June, 1969	...	...	...	...	...	32,990 persons
Total refuse collected (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	9,620 tons
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days in the year)	...	...	...	...	...	15.9 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	...	...	...	...	...	15,822
Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	...	...	...	...	...	100%
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point including 1½ miles by secondary transport	...	...	...	...	...	2½ miles
Kerbside collection expressed as an estimated percentage of total collection	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total refuse disposed of	...	...	...	...	...	9,889 tons

Methods of disposal (salvage excluded):

(a) Crude Tipping	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Controlled Tipping	...	...	...	...	...	28%
(c) Direct Incineration	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(d) Separation and Controlled Tipping	...	...	...	...	...	72%
						<u>100%</u>

SALVAGE ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND TONNAGE:

	Income £	Tonnage Collected Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	...	...
(b) Scrap Metal	...	...
(c) Waste Paper	...	...
(d) Other Salvage	...	...
	1,644	242
	7,765	733
	270	27

