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Borough of Brighouse



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Public Health Services

of the Borough of Brighouse

For the Year

1972

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

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

HEALTH, CLEANING AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

His Worship the Mayor
Alderman Laurence Hanson

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES
of the
BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

Vice Chairman
Councillor E. Armitage

Ald. H. Edwards

Coun. V.D. Michael

Ald. D. Goodger

Coun. Mrs. H.E. Mitchell, O.B.E.

For the Year

Coun. W. Furness

Coun. Mrs. F.S. Moss, J.P.

1972

Coun. D.A. Gill

Coun. B. Norton

Coun. Miss M.E. Harvill

Coun. W. Waite

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

Medical Officer of Health



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BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

HEALTH, CLEANSING AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1972)

His Worship the Mayor:

Alderman Laurence Hanson

Chairman:

Alderman S. Williams

Vice Chairman:

Councillor E. Armitage

Ald. H. Edwards

Coun. V.D. Michael

Ald. D. Goodger

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

Coun. W. Furness

Coun. Mrs. F.M. Moss, J.P.

Coun. D.A. Gill

Coun. B. Newton

Coun. Miss M.E. Maguire

Coun. W. Waite

Coun. G.M. Wood

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.)

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.

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.

**Mrs. M.A.DAVIES, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.(England).

Dental Staff:

G.A.THOMPSON, D.Orth., B.Ch.D., L.D.S., D.D.P.H., County Orthodontist.
Miss J.NEDEN, B.D.S., U.Dur., D.D.P.H., (Terminated Oct. 1972)

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 Certificate, 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 Certificate, Royal Society of Health.

Technical Assistants, General Duties:

W.O.BURTON
E. HEPTINSTALL.

Technical Assistant, Smoke Control Areas:

B. HARVEY.

Divisional Nursing Officers:

Miss C.J.BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
Queen's Nurse.

Health Visitors:

Nursing Officer, Health Visiting:

Miss S.M.GRAYSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

Miss M.L.BURKITT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.
(Commenced September, 1972).

Miss J.A.CARTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.
(Commenced September, 1972).

Mrs. D.M.DACK, S.R.N.
1st Part Midwifery.
Health Visitor's Certificate.

*Mrs. E. GILLIES, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.

Miss D.M.ORMESHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate

Assistant Health Visitors:

*Mrs. M. ARMITAGE, S.R.N.
*Mrs. E. CRAWSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. P. GRAHAM, S.R.N.
*Mrs. R.M.MURRAY, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.
Mrs. M.P.WINTER, S.R.N.
*Mrs. J. PICKARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Midwives:

Nursing Officer, Midwifery:

Miss S.M.GAULE, R.F.N., S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. B.F.BAIRD, S.E.N., S.C.M. (Commenced November, 1972).
Miss S. BOLTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. J. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.
Mrs. M.G.HOWARTH, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. A. RUMBALL, S.C.M. (Commenced October, 1972).

Home Nurses:

Nursing Officer, Home Nursing:

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. J.M.STANSFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Terminated November, 1972).
Mrs. M.B.WALTER, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

Senior Clerk:

G.O.RICHARDSON

Clerks:

*Miss J.R.BLEZARD.
Miss K.M.BOTTOMLEY.
Mrs. D. CHEETHAM.
*Mrs. M. ECKERSALL.
Mrs. E. FILBY.
Miss J.M.HAMMOND.
Miss I. HOLMES.
Mrs. V. LINDLEY.
*Mrs. D.E.THWAITE.

Clerks - Cleansing and Sanitary Section:

M.AKROYD (Refuse Disposal Works). (Testamur of the Institute of
Public Cleansing).

Miss K.E.MOODY.
Mrs. C.A.SWALLOW.
Miss M. TATHAM.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

P.J.ROULSTONE - Qualified June 1972 (Terminated August 1972).
P.D.JACKSON (2nd Year Student).

Divisional Depot Superintendent, County Ambulance Service:

D. CAREY (Transferred to become Area Training Officer, November 1972).
G. LEE (Appointed Depot Superintendent, December 1972).

*Part time.

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

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1972, my second year as Medical Officer of Health to the Borough and Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Health Services.

The vital statistics again showed a slight increase in the population based on the mid-year estimate, the figure for 1972 being 34,640. This represents a nett increase of nearly 2,000 in the past 5 years and approximately 3,400 in the past decade. Prior to 1962 the population from the end of the 1939-45 war had remained fairly static, varying a little on either side of the 30,000 mark. The continuing expansion of the population at present, employment availability and relatively high birth rate reflect the thriving circumstances of the Borough. Although the total number of births was rather less than in the previous year, giving a birth rate of 16.4 per thousand population against 17.6 in 1971, this rate, when adjusted for population factors to permit comparison, is still considerably above that for the County and the rate for the Country as a whole, whilst the infant mortality is very much the same as the figures for the County and England and Wales. The stillbirth rate showed a marked drop from the 1971 figure and compares very favourably with the national rate.

The main causes of death were, again, diseases of the heart and circulation, over 60 per cent. of this group being due to coronary heart disease, a condition which all too frequently strikes at the middle age groups with tragic consequences, emotionally and economically for the family. Strokes, cancer and respiratory disease were other major contributors to the mortality pattern in 1972. The influence of smoking, excess weight and high blood pressure, for example, on the occurrence of coronary heart disease is well known, as is the beneficial effect of regular physical exercise. Similarly, much can be done to reduce spells of illness due to bronchitis, which accounts for approximately 30 million working days lost each year in the United Kingdom, by reducing smoking and, on a more general front, control of air pollution. In this latter respect the rapid progress of smoke control in the Borough underlines the determination to deal with this preventable environmental hazard to health.

Although protection against Measles is now part of the routine immunisation programme, notification of cases showed a sharp increase during the year compared with 1972. A detailed analysis of these notifications revealed that two had been immunised against Measles, and the remainder had not been protected for one reason or another. The value of immunisation lies not only in reducing the number of cases but also the unfortunate complications which can occur. Previous studies have shown that 38 per thousand notifications developed severe bronchitis and pneumonia, 25 per thousand had middle ear infections, 4 per thousand notifications showed neurological complications and about one per cent of cases required admission to hospital.

Infective Hepatitis cases on the other hand showed a marked decrease from 77 in the previous year to 16.

The number of tuberculosis cases notified remains low but the disease is still present and means of preventing spread of infection continue to be important until eradication takes place. The diminution of active cases is due to medical and social factors such as reduction of overcrowding, improvement in general standards of living, effective case finding and treatment by anti tuberculous drugs and prevention by vaccination.

Routine immunisation is offered for diphtheria; whooping cough, tetanus and polio under the County computer scheme, as well as for measles, and has resulted in well over 80 per cent of children being protected. Older schoolchildren, who are susceptible, are vaccinated against tuberculosis and schoolgirls at the age of about 13 years who have not had German measles are offered vaccination against this condition.

Attendances at infant welfare clinics continued to be satisfactory and the developmental assessment programme for pre-school children which was introduced last year has been well received by parents. Under this scheme, the health visitors carry out a system of screening tests at regular intervals on each child so that any problem is identified and dealt with as soon as possible. Similarly, the response of parents to the full pre-school medical examination has been most satisfactory. 95 per cent of the children were medically examined immediately prior to school entry and any difficulties which might have a bearing on the child settling in the school situation received the necessary attention.

During the year, approval was given to a request for a new health centre at Rastrick. The present building which provides accommodation for general practitioners as well as a wide range of Local Health Authority services, has been in use for various purposes for over 30 years and is no longer in a satisfactory state of repair.

The provision of health and supportive services for the older age groups is of prime importance and will continue to be so since the proportion of elderly people in the community is increasing gradually over the years, partly due to smaller family size and partly to improved life expectancy. In any particular area, of course, local migrational factors will play a part in determining the proportion of elderly, e.g., whether it is an industrial or retirement type of area. Many elderly people live active and independent lives in retirement and the positive aspects of the enjoyment and interest which a great number experience in their later years should be emphasised. Indeed the line between the well intentioned seeking out of any apparent needs and foisting unwelcome attention on those who see it as an interference and intrusion on privacy can be

difficult to determine. In such cases it would be quite wrong to create an impression that simply because of age a person is categorised as semi-invalid, but there are those, of course, less fortunate, for whom the benefits of warden schemes, flat and bungalow accommodation and chiropody services, for example, are real necessities and must have urgent priority. The activities of those who voluntarily devote their time to caring for the elderly in the Borough by providing luncheon clubs, meals on wheels and other functions under the organisation of the Old People's Welfare Committee do much to meet not only the needs of the elderly but also promote a sense of social stimulation and purpose for them.

The Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff continued to advise, inspect and sample in order to ensure that the Regulations are observed in respect of food hygiene and the sale of pure milk. Five times in the course of routine sampling of milk *Brucella Abortus* was isolated in raw milk but on each occasion full co-operation was obtained in identifying and eliminating the source of infection. Progress of the Clearance Programme was maintained by the representation of a further 150 houses in 15 areas during the year. Representations were also made in respect of 9 individually unfit houses and 10 houses were closed.

The number of applications for standard grants showed a marked increase compared with recent years, whilst the number of improvements by standard grants actually completed was also much greater. Applications for improvement grants likewise showed an increase - 71 compared with 29 in the previous year - reflect the interest in improving properties which has been prompted by government policy and publicity.

Two smoke control orders, involving Clifton and Norwood Green, became operative during 1972, while confirmation of the Southowram No. 19 Area and Town Centre No. 17 Area completed the penultimate stage towards the Council's achievement of total coverage of the houses and acreage of the Borough by 1973.

As this report has been prepared the impetus towards the reorganisation of local government and the health services has been gaining momentum with its consequent pressures involving time and work. I would particularly like to express my sincere appreciation to the Members of the Council for their patience and courtesy, and to Mr. Jennings, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and other Officers of the Council, for their friendly co-operation and help 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, 1973.

ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1972.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	7,873
Population: Census 1961: 30,804	...	...	...	...	1972 (est):	34,640
Average number of persons per acre	...	...	...	...	...	4.40
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	13,307
Number of inhabited houses per acre	...	...	...	...	...	1.69
Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	...	...	2.60
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£1,078,664
Product of a Penny Rate (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	£10,265

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

"In December, 1972, there were 179 men, 3 boys, 21 women and 5 girls unemployed. These figures represent 1.8% of the insured population, and show a marked improvement in comparison with the figures for December, 1971.

"There has been some short-time working during the year but this is now coming to an end. Vacancies are plentiful and the general position is most encouraging."

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births -

				M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	...	...	...	266	248	514
Illegitimate	...	...	...	28	27	55
Total	...	...	...	294	275	569

Live Birth Rate: 16.4 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

Adjusted Birth Rate: 16.9 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births: 9.7

Still Births -

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

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births: 7.0

Total Live and Still Births -

M.	F.	Total.
297	276	573

Deaths -

M.	F.	Total.
227	219	446

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

Adjusted Death Rate: 13.0 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Infant Deaths -

	M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	8	2	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	8	2	10

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - total:	17.6
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate:	19.5
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate:	-
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks):	15.8
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (Under one week):	15.8
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births (Still births and deaths under one week combined):	22.7

Maternal Deaths (including Abortion):

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

TABLE I.

BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1972 FOR THE WEST RIDING
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Aggre- gate of M.B.'s & U.D.'S.	Aggre- gate of R.D.'S.	Admin- istra- tive County.	England and Wales.	Brig- house.
Crude Birth	15.2	15.7	15.4	14.8	16.4
Adjusted Birth	15.5	15.6	15.5	-	16.9
Crude Death	12.8	10.5	12.1	12.1	12.9
Adjusted Death	13.0	12.2	12.9	-	13.0
Tuberculosis -					
Respiratory	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	-
Other	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
All Forms	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	-
Cancer	2.37	1.90	2.23	2.43	2.48
Cerebro-Vascular Disease	1.89	1.56	1.79	*	1.73
Circulatory Diseases exc. Cerebro-Vascular Disease	4.98	3.92	4.67	*	5.14
Respiratory Diseases	1.80	1.55	1.73	*	1.62
Maternal Mortality	0.05	-	0.04	0.15	-
Infant Mortality	17.1	18.8	17.6	17.2	17.6
Neo-Natal Mortality	11.4	12.7	11.8	11.5	15.8
Stillbirth	12.6	11.5	12.2	12.0	7.0

* 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 1972.

	1972 All Ages		
	M.	F.	Total
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	7	7	14
Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	8	9	17
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	12	5	17
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	9	9
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate	2	-	2
Leukaemia	1	2	3
Other Malignant Neoplasms	9	13	22
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	-	1
Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2
Other Endocrine etc., Diseases	-	1	1
Anaemias	2	3	5
Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	4	-	4
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	9	12
Hypertensive Disease	-	2	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	68	53	121
Other Forms of Heart Disease	9	13	22
Cerebrovascular Disease	25	35	60
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	10	11	21
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia	13	16	29
Bronchitis and Emphysema	13	4	17
Asthma	2	2	4
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	4	1	5
Peptic Ulcer	6	1	7
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	2	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	1	1
Other Diseases of the Digestive System	-	4	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	-	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	1	2	3
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	3	1	4
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	2	1	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	8	3	11
All Other Accidents	4	-	4
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	3	5
All other external causes	-	2	2
TOTALS	227	219	446

VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimate of the population of Brighouse is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 34,640, as compared with 34,370 in 1971. He considers, therefore, that our population has increased by 270. There were 569 live births, and 446 deaths, so that there was a natural increase in the population of 123.

Birth Rate.

The birth rate for the year is 16.4 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with the birth rate of 17.6 for 1971. 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 1.03, 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 16.9. This is 2.1 above the rate for England and Wales and 1.4 above the rate for the West Riding Administrative County.

There were 55 illegitimate live births, representing 9.7% of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 1.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year there were four stillbirths. This gives a stillbirth rate of 7.0 per 1,000 (live and still) births, as compared with 12.2 for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 12.0 for England and Wales, and 22.7 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 1.01 this year, and using this factor we have an adjusted death rate of 13.0. Our death rate compares with the rate of 12.1 for England and Wales and 12.1 for the Administrative County.

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

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation - 178 (compared with 200 in 1971).
2. Cancer - 86 (compared with 95 in 1971).
3. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System - 60 (compared with 63 in 1971).
4. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases - 56 (compared with 40 in 1971).

Infant Deaths.

Ten children (eight males and two females) under one year of age died during the year. There were no deaths among illegitimate children.

The death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births is 17.6, which is the same as that for the West Riding Administrative County. The rate for England and Wales is 17.2.

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

9(3) under one week.
1(5) between one month and one year.

Nine of the ten deaths occurred within the first week of life, and our neo-natal death rate is 15.8 as compared with 11.8 for the Administrative County and 11.5 for the country as a whole.

GENERAL PROVISION OF 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 the Brighouse Borough, three of them being qualified Queen's Nurses and a further one having

TABLE 3.

BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION STATISTICS
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1972.

Patients	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Jun.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
(a) Outpatients	1,740	1,712	1,825	1,536	1,751	1,924	1,786	1,982	1,812	1,864	1,929	1,528	21,389(22,020)
(b) Admissions	223	186	226	153	184	163	181	180	206	207	208	237	2,354(2,167)
(c) Discharges	70	85	99	62	86	73	58	75	66	88	79	77	918(856)
(d) Transfers	18	13	11	13	8	10	14	9	4	12	18	11	141(113)
(e) Accident Patients	54	76	76	73	85	78	75	83	78	98	87	87	950(890)
	2,105	2,072	2,237	1,837	2,114	2,248	2,114	2,329	2,166	2,269	2,321	1,940	25,752(26,046)
Emergency Patients	153	234	148	109	116	110	129	121	147	129	119	134	1,649(1,410)
Sitting Patients	1,879	1,857	1,998	1,635	1,910	2,057	1,913	2,118	1,934	2,021	2,096	1,695	23,113(23,626)
Stretcher Patients	226	215	239	202	204	191	201	211	232	248	225	245	2,639(2,420)
Miles	12,956	13,425	14,424	11,838	13,120	13,743	13,312	14,286	13,118	14,178	13,825	12,110	160,335(156,029)

been successful in passing the examination after taking 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.

The attachment of Home Nurses to specific General Practitioners continued successfully during 1972.

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, 1,612 Brighthouse patients, almost all old people, received 8,623 treatments. The Scheme is administered directly by the County Council, and sessions were held in the Brighthouse, Bastrick, 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 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 5p.

Luncheon Club.

This club 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 per 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 six resident warden schemes providing supervision for elderly people in the following areas:-

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.	Thursday, 2-4 p.m.
do.	Roydlands 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.	The Mini-Clinic, Southowram.	Tuesdays, 1.30-2 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.
Ophthalmic Consultant Clinics	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	By appointment.
Chiropody 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.	Roydlands Street, Hipperholme.	Thursday, Friday and Saturday by appointment.
Chest Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary.	Monday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon; 1.45-4 p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary.	Tuesday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
		Tuesday, 11 a.m. to 12 noon (Males); 2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. (Females & Children).
		Thursday, 11 a.m. to 12 noon (Females & Children). 2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. (Males).
		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. 10 a.m. to 12 noon, Wed. 11-12 Noon
		& Children: Friday 2-3 p.m.
		Alternate Mondays, by appointment.
Cervical Cytology Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	

Highmoor Estate, Clifton.
Lightcliffe area.
Laburnum Grove, Lightcliffe.
Sandholme Crescent, Hipperholme.
Field Lane, Rastrick.
Whinney Hill Park.

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

Waring Green.
Bailliff Bridge.
Longroyde.
Upper Rastrick.
Hipperholme.
Central.
Field Lane.
Smith House.
Clifton.

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. Several subjects were dealt with during the year, and there has been some increase in group education in the schools.

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 292 patients attended. One positive smear was reported and the patient was referred for further investigation.

Family Planning.

The Family Planning Association hold 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.

There was a reduction in the number of attendances at ante-natal clinics since the emphasis now in the field of domiciliary midwifery is for the midwife and the family doctor to work together in carrying out ante-natal care as a team. This has advantages not only in assisting the exchange of information between doctor and midwife but also to the mother who sees herself being cared for by those who are familiar to her.

TABLE 5.

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

	1968.	1969.	1970.	1971.	1972.
Number of sessions	99	99	101	92	76
Total number of individual expectant mothers	166	167	160	108	55
Total number of attendances	898	837	797	691	277
Average number of patients per session	9.1	8.5	7.9	7.5	3.6

Relaxation Clinics.

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

TABLE 6.

ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION CLINICS.

Total Individual Mothers	...	...	98
Total Attendances	...	...	572

Domiciliary Midwifery.

In 1972, the percentage of domiciliary confinements was 14%, the same as the previous year. 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 1972.

Labours conducted:	(a) as Midwives	...	...	...	79
	(b) as Maternity Nurses	...	...	...	-

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

Dental Scheme.

During the year, 53 expectant mothers were referred to W.R.C.C. clinics, and treatment carried out in 52 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	103	52	49	50	254
Individual children attending	595	144	342	130	1211
Medical consultations	494	419	286	207	1406
Attendances of children born in 1972	2231	900	781	282	4194
Attendances of other children	2158	1129	1138	521	4946
Total attendances	4389	2029	1919	803	9140
Average attendances per session	42.6	39.0	39.2	16.1	36.0

The work of the Infant Welfare Centres has now been extended to include regular screening tests to assess development of all pre-school children.

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.

During 1971, the Welfare Food Order came into operation, the effect of which was to withdraw cheap welfare milk from all expectant and

nursing mothers and children under school age but to extend entitlement to free welfare milk for those at nutritional risk for financial and other reasons. In addition, Cod Liver Oil and Orange Juice were withdrawn and replaced by Vitamin drops and tablets which provide essential vitamins for children and expectant and nursing mothers. These vitamin preparations are free to expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age in low income families in addition to free Welfare milk. Included in these are families in receipt of supplementary benefit or family income supplement and any in special need because of low income. For families not entitled to free provision the cost of these preparations is very modest - about 5p for a six weeks' supply.

At the end of the year, the sale of proprietary preparations in the clinics was gradually phased out.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

During the year, 96 children under school age were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, and particulars of these cases are given below:-

Left Hip Spastic	...	2
Bow Legs	...	3
Genu Valgum	...	21
Inversion of Foot	...	32
Curly Toes	...	7
Scoliosis	...	2
(?) Congenital		
Deformity of Hip		12
Flat Feet	...	11
Other conditions	...	6

Ophthalmic Scheme.

During 1972, 148 Brighthouse pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinics, and spectacles were prescribed in 31 cases.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Number of Schools in Division	...	...	...	44
Number of children in attendance at school at end of 1972	...	...	...	10,874
Number of children examined at school during 1972 (this figure made up as follows):				1,959
Routine examinations		1,615		
Re-examinations		344		
Number of children referred for treatment				258

Minor Ailments Clinic.

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

Child Guidance.

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

Ophthalmic Clinics.

581 children were seen at these clinics during the year, and glasses were prescribed in 323 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	...	...	8,545
Number of children offered treatment	...	...	3,892
Number of children treated	...	...	3,123
Number of attendances	...	...	8,364
NUMBER OF EXTRACTIONS			
Temporary Teeth	...	...	2,465
Permanent Teeth	...	...	1,051
NUMBER OF FILLINGS			
Temporary Teeth	...	...	617
Permanent Teeth	...	...	5,707
NUMBER OF GENERAL ANAESTHETICS			
	...	...	1,397

Special Schools.

Provision is made for children requiring special educational facilities to be admitted to schools catering for their needs and, altogether, 72 children from the Division attended special schools in 1971. Particulars are given below:-

Deaf	...	...	5
Partially Deaf	...	...	2
Blind	...	...	-
Partially Sighted	...	...	3
Physically Handicapped	...	...	13
Maladjusted	...	...	-
Educationally Subnormal	...	...	48
In Epileptic Colonies	...	...	1

Remedial Exercises.

11 children attended for remedial exercises, making 82 attendances.

Speech Therapy.

108 children were seen at this clinic during the year.

HOUSING PROGRAMME.

The Borough Engineer informs me that the following houses were completed by the Council in 1972:-

Whinney Hill Park:		
3 bed-roomed houses	17	
2 bed-roomed bungalows	14	
2-bedroomed flats	23	
1-bedroomed flats	36	
1-bedroomed bungalows	<u>41</u>	131 dwellings.

Field Lane:		
1-bedroomed flats	18	
2-bedroomed flats	6	
1-bedroomed bungalows	2	
2-bedroomed houses	3	
3-bedroomed houses	3	
4-bedroomed houses	<u>2</u>	34 dwellings.

Work on the following is due to start in 1973:-

Waterloo Road:		
1-bedroomed bungalows	11	
St. Martin's View:		
1-bedroomed flats	12	
New Street, Southowram:		
1-bedroomed bungalows	16	
1-bedroomed flats	<u>36</u>	75 dwellings.

In addition to the 165 dwellings built by the Council, 221 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 have resulted in an increased number of children receiving protection against the disease, the number of those having completed a primary course in this Division being in the order of 86%.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Routine vaccination of infants against Smallpox was withdrawn in August, 1971, following the recommendation made to the Department of Health by the Advisory Committee on Vaccination and Immunization.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 692 twelve-year-old and thirteen-year-old schoolchildren in the Division. Parents of 559, or 81%, consented to this valuable measure, as compared with the County average for 1971 of 85.7%. 539 of these children were tested. Ninety-three of them, or 18%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and 416 with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Heaf testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out.

Twenty-three child contacts received skin tests. Ten of these were positive. Twenty-five children received B.C.G. vaccination, including nineteen babies not previously given a skin test.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis is now included in the County Computer Scheme on a Divisional basis.

Vaccination against Measles.

Routine vaccination against Measles continued during the year, and this, too, is included in the County Computer Scheme on a Divisional basis.

Vaccination against German Measles.

This is now offered to all girls between the 11th and 14th year and is usually carried out in this Division during their 13th year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Measles.

Measles was the infectious disease most prevalent during 1972, 185 cases being notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

There were thirty-five cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1972.

Infective Jaundice.

There were sixteen cases of Infective Jaundice notified during the year.

Whooping Cough.

One case of Whooping Cough was notified during 1972. 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.

No 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 1972, notifications were received in respect of three cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis, one male and two females, as last year. In addition, one respiratory case was transferred into the district, three respiratory cases were transferred out, and nine respiratory cases recovered during the year and were removed from the register. One case died during the year. The number on the register was reduced by nine to seventy-three.

There was one case 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.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1972.

Month	Infective Jaundice.	Diphtheria.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Dysentery.	Measles.	Whooping Cough	Poliomyelitis.	Food Poisoning.	Meningococcal Meningitis.	Tuberculosis Lungs. Other.	Totals
January	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
February	-	-	-	2	-	14	-	-	-	1	-	17
March	1	-	-	2	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	29
April	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	11
May	1	-	-	4	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	24
June	-	-	-	2	-	28	-	-	-	1	-	32
July	-	-	-	6	-	66	-	-	-	-	2	74
August	1	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	12
September	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5
October	3	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	8
November	1	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
December	1	-	-	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	15
Totals	16	-	-	35	-	185	1	-	-	3	1	244

TABLE 10.

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

Disease	Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Measles	185	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	35	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	3	3	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	16	-	-

TABLE 11.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1972.

Age Period.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respirat.		Non-Resp.		Respir.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-

TABLE 12.

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

Year.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Ent'c. Fever.	Tuberculosis.			Mea- sles.	Whoop. Cough.
				Lungs.	Other.	Total.		
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
1971	39	--	--	3	1	4	56	6
1972	35	--	--	3	1	4	185	1
Totals	995	4	-	438	60	498	8024	1095
Aver'g.	39.8	0.2	0.0	17.5	2.4	19.9	321.0	43.8

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	114.0
1936-1945	14.4	15.4	30.5	54	53	82.7
1946-1955	15.1	16.6	21.9	28.1	31	49.3
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
1971	19.2	16.0	22.7	13.2	17.5	35.6
1972	16.4	14.8	7.0	17.6	17.2	24.4

TABLE 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				Stillbirths & Deaths under 1 yr. combined.	Rate per 1000 total births.
1948	30,810	524	14	26.72	510	16.55	17.9	20	39.22	34	64.88
1949	30,760	514	9	17.51	505	16.45	16.7	12	23.76	21	40.86
1950	30,710	461	6	13.02	455	14.81	15.8	11	24.22	17	36.88
1951	30,500	463	13	28.0	450	14.75	15.5	11	24.44	24	51.84
1952	30,420	413	9	21.8	404	13.3	15.3	9	22.3	18	43.58
1953	30,370	414	6	14.5	408	13.4	15.5	10	24.5	16	38.65
1954	30,400	421	8	19.0	413	13.6	15.2	11	26.6	19	45.11
1955	30,360	412	6	14.6	406	13.4	15.0	9	22.2	15	36.41
1956	30,490	445	7	15.7	438	14.4	15.7	14	32.0	21	47.19
1957	30,500	458	4	8.7	454	14.9	16.1	9	19.8	13	28.38
1958	30,490	445	8	18.0	437	14.3	16.4	7	16.0	15	33.71
1959	30,460	488	6	12.3	482	15.8	16.5	12	24.9	18	36.89
1960	30,570	462	7	15.2	455	14.9	17.1	8	17.6	15	32.47
1961	30,980	507	5	9.9	502	16.2	17.4	12	23.9	17	33.53
1962	31,260	543	14	25.8	529	16.9	18.0	10	18.9	24	44.2
1963	31,540	562	9	16.0	553	17.5	18.2	10	18.1	19	33.8
1964	31,830	644	15	23.3	629	21.5	18.4	9	14.3	24	37.3
1965	32,180	631	13	20.6	618	20.9	18.0	15	24.3	28	44.4
1966	32,340	601	8	13.3	593	20.0	17.7	14	23.6	22	36.6
1967	32,710	651	10	15.0	641	21.4	17.2	14	21.8	24	36.9
1968	32,910	607	8	13.2	599	19.8	16.9	14	23.4	22	36.2
1969	33,130	595	11	18.5	584	19.2	16.3	11	18.8	22	37.0
1970	32,990	602	2	3.3	600	19.8	16.0	5	8.3	7	11.6
1971	34,370	618	14	22.7	604	19.2	16.0	8	13.2	22	35.6
1972	34,640	573	4	7.0	569	16.9	14.8	10	17.6	14	24.4

TABLE 15.

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

Year	Population	Maternal Deaths.		Number of Deaths from Varicous Causes and Rates per 1,000 of Population.										Tuberculosis.		All Causes								
		Puer- peral Sep- sis.	Other Puer- peral causes.	Total Death Rate per 1000 to- tal births	Whooping Cough.		Influ- enza.		Cancer.		Pneu- monia.		Diseases of Heart and Circu- lation.		Vascular Lesions of Nerv. System.		Lungs.		Other.	Total.				
					No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.		Rate.	No.			Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1948	30,810	-	-	-	1	0.03	-	0.00	63	2.04	12	0.39	170	5.52	58	1.88	13	0.42	2	0.06	15	0.48	437	14.2
1949	30,760	-	-	-	-	0.00	13	0.42	65	2.11	7	0.23	167	5.43	57	1.85	15	0.49	2	0.06	17	0.55	433	14.1
1950	30,710	-	-	-	1	0.03	2	0.06	79	2.24	6	0.19	188	6.12	59	1.92	1	0.03	2	0.06	3	0.09	430	14.0
1951	30,500	-	1	2.16	-	0.00	13	0.42	56	1.83	17	0.55	189	6.20	64	2.10	7	0.23	1	0.03	8	0.26	453	14.9
1952	30,420	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	74	2.10	8	0.26	152	5.00	62	2.04	4	0.13	-	0.00	4	0.13	388	12.8
1953	30,370	-	-	-	-	0.00	3	0.10	59	2.01	15	0.49	146	4.81	65	2.14	8	0.26	-	0.00	-	0.00	394	13.0
1954	30,400	-	-	-	-	0.00	1	0.03	54	1.77	7	0.23	156	5.13	47	1.55	2	0.07	-	0.00	2	0.07	370	12.2
1955	30,360	-	-	-	-	0.00	1	0.03	61	2.01	10	0.33	156	5.14	74	2.44	1	0.03	-	0.00	1	0.03	396	13.0
1956	30,490	-	-	-	-	0.00	2	0.07	47	1.54	15	0.49	174	5.71	59	1.94	5	0.16	-	0.00	5	0.16	395	13.0
1957	30,500	-	-	-	-	0.00	2	0.07	57	1.87	14	0.46	156	5.11	62	2.03	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	376	12.3
1958	30,490	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	76	2.49	14	0.46	187	6.13	84	2.76	1	0.03	-	0.00	1	0.03	454	14.9
1959	30,460	-	-	-	-	0.00	5	0.16	61	2.00	21	0.69	165	5.42	62	2.04	4	0.13	-	0.00	4	0.13	394	12.9
1960	30,570	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	63	2.13	7	0.23	178	5.82	58	1.90	1	0.03	1	0.03	2	0.07	382	12.5
1961	30,980	-	-	-	-	0.00	11	0.36	58	1.87	14	0.45	164	5.33	55	1.78	5	0.16	1	0.03	6	0.20	383	12.4
1962	31,260	-	-	-	-	0.00	2	0.06	75	2.40	24	0.77	166	5.31	61	1.95	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	425	13.6
1963	31,540	-	-	-	-	0.00	1	0.03	58	1.84	24	0.76	182	5.77	73	2.31	4	0.13	1	0.03	5	0.16	453	14.4
1964	31,830	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	69	2.23	15	0.47	159	5.00	55	1.73	2	0.06	-	0.00	2	0.06	390	12.3
1965	32,180	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	83	2.58	15	0.47	180	5.59	72	2.24	2	0.06	-	0.00	-	0.00	432	13.4
1966	32,340	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	50	1.55	27	0.83	165	5.10	68	2.10	3	0.09	-	0.00	3	0.09	406	12.3
1967	32,710	-	-	-	-	0.00	1	0.03	77	2.42	13	0.40	154	4.71	58	1.71	1	0.03	-	0.00	1	0.03	383	11.1
1968	32,910	-	-	-	-	0.00	1	0.03	69	2.10	24	0.73	170	5.17	51	1.55	2	0.06	-	0.00	2	0.06	403	12.0
1969	33,130	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	78	2.35	19	0.57	160	4.83	84	2.54	2	0.06	-	0.00	2	0.06	437	12.9
1970	32,990	-	-	-	-	0.00	6	0.18	75	2.27	22	0.67	181	5.49	70	2.12	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	426	12.7
1971	34,370	-	-	-	-	0.00	1	0.03	95	2.76	21	0.61	200	5.82	63	1.83	-	0.00	1	0.03	1	0.03	451	12.9
1972	34,640	-	-	-	-	0.00	1	0.29	86	2.48	29	0.84	178	5.14	60	1.73	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	446	13.0

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1972

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

I have pleasure in submitting my seventeenth Annual Report on the Environmental Health and Public Cleansing Services - for 1972. 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, 1973.

In submitting the report I should like to pay 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,951
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS							
Nuisances - Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	441
Other premises etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Re-inspections - Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	859
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
Drainage - obstructed drains/sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	959
Inspections - existing drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	880
new drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Smoke Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Colour Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	642
Olefactory Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cesspools and unsewered premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Cleanliness of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Disinfections, re	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Disinfestations, re	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hairdressers and Barbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Hotels and Places of Entertainment - Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Infectious Disease Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
Infestations (except rodents)	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	683
Rivers, Streams, etc. - pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Water Supply - visits, re	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Water Samples - Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Swimming Bath Samples - Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Paddling Pool Samples - Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE							
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	269
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	970
Tip Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
HOUSING ACTS							
Qualification Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Standard Grants - Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	322
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,413
Improvement Grants - Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Housing Consol. Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
Re Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Re Rehousing	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
Houses let in lodgings - visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Improvement - Individual houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
Certificate of disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Domestic Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	354
Local Authority Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Agricultural Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Industrial Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	231

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Waste food plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diseases re	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

	General	Re-visits	Total
Offices	37	45	82
Retail Shops	156	196	352
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	5	8	13
Catering Establs., Canteens	25	16	41

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Closing hours and employment	26
Sunday Opening	30

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Visits	111
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CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

(a) Industrial - Smoke Observations	58
Plant Visits and Interviews'	172
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	47
Grit Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	39
(b) Domestic - Preliminary Survey	...	...	...	...	...	442
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	39
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	45
Work of Adaptation	...	...	...	...	...	1,260
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	423

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 - Power	...	...	...	...	...	62
Non-Power	2
Building Operations	4
Outworkers	7

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Visits	5
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CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

Re Dumping	202
Abandoned Vehicles	282

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

Visits	2
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

Bakehouses	19
Butchers	72
Confectioners and Sweet Shops	50
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Grocery and General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Hotel, Cafe and Canteen Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Licensed Premises and Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Other Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Ice Cream - Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Selling Points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Wholesale Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Retail Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Market Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Food Hawkers - Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Wholesale Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unsound Food, re	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Slaughterhouse - Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	786
Re Hygiene and Cruelty Regs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Sampling - Milk: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
Brucella Abortus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Ice Cream: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ice Lollies: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Other Food: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Visits to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Imported Food Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Food Poisoning Investigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

MISCELLANEOUS

Feral Pigeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Meetings and Interviews re Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,009
Other Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,755
Veteran Shelters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

(B) - SUMMARY OF REPAIRS AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED 1972

INTERIOR OF HOUSES

Defective and leaking water heater repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Discoloured water supply remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Leaking taps repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burst water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Walls replastered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Steps taken to combat dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Water gaining access to house abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Ceilings replastered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sinks renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Windows repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective tiling around sink renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sufficient supply for domestic premises provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

EXTERIOR OF HOUSES

Eavesgutters renewed/repaired	...	...	...	...	13
Leaking roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	1

DRAINAGE

Drains and sewers cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	...	160
Inspection chambers cleansed from obstruction/repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	6
Inspection chamber covers and frames renewed/provided	...	...	...	...	2
Drains and sewers renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Sink waste pipes cleansed/renewed/repaired	...	...	...	...	26
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired/disconnected from drain	...	...	...	...	6
Gullies cleansed/renewed/repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Choked sink waste gullies cleansed	...	...	...	...	13
Ventilation pipes renewed/repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Cesspools emptied and repaired	...	...	...	...	2

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Flushing cisterns and/or water supply pipes renewed/repaired/removed	...	...	...	...	21
W.C. pedestals cleansed from obstructions	...	...	...	...	14
W.C. pedestals renewed/repaired	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. roof renewed/repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Defective joint between flush/drain and W.C. pedestal repaired	...	...	...	...	3
W.C. drain renewed/repaired/cleansed	...	...	...	...	12

HOUSE REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

Dilapidated dustbins renewed/dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	362
Accumulations of rubbish removed	...	...	...	...	23

MISCELLANEOUS

Nuisances from insects abated	...	...	...	...	29
Offensive odours abated	...	...	...	...	35
Nuisance from keeping animals abated	...	...	...	...	7
Nuisance caused by tipping abated	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisance caused by burning of tipped materials abated	...	...	...	...	6

Supply	per 100 gal.		per 100 gal.		Value
	0	1	0	1	
After standing in pipe all night	26.5.72	1	55 Huddersfield Road, Spinkhouse	5 yds.	6.5
After standing in pipe for measured period of 1 hour	27.5.72	2	55 Huddersfield Road, Spinkhouse	5 yds.	6.7
After standing in pipe all night	27.4.72	2	55 Huddersfield Road, Spinkhouse	5 yds.	6.5
After standing in pipe for measured period of 1 hour	27.4.72	2	55 Huddersfield Road, Spinkhouse	5 yds.	6.5
After standing in pipe all night	27.4.72	2	55 Huddersfield Road, Spinkhouse	5 yds.	6.5

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 ...	4	4	-
Hipperholme ...	3	3	-
Hove Edge ...	1	1	-
Lightcliffe ...	2	2	-
Longroyde ...	2	2	-
Southowram ...	3	3	-
Woodhouse ...	1	1	-
Totals ...	16	16	-

One sample which was the subject of complaint was submitted for chemical analysis. The sample was found to be organically pure, but the iron content was excessive at 0.36 parts/million.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES:

During the year 41 samples were taken from the private water supplies serving 12 houses, 1 food premise, 1 dairy and 4 industrial premises:-

Number of Samples	Coliform Count per 100 ml.	B. Coli Count per 100 ml.
17	0	0
2	1	0
2	1	1
1	2	1
1	2	2
1	3	0
1	3	1
1	3	3
1	5	1
1	7	0
1	7	5
1	25	13
1	25	25
1	35	35
1	90	2
1	90	90
1	180+	40
6	180+	180+

Based on the classification suggested by the Ministry of Health for non/Chlorinated piped supplies the 19 results included in the first two lines 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 and details of premises with only private supplies:-

- Brighthouse town centre - 1 factory. Water used for auxiliary purposes only. Public supply available for general needs.
- Ashgrove, Elland Road - 5 industrial and commercial premises (public supply not used for some purposes in one factory), 12 houses and 2 farms.
- Southowram - 4 houses.
- Clifton - 2 houses, (one not occupied for some years).
- Rastrick - 1 house, (not occupied for many years).

One house in Southowram was connected to the public supply during the year.

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. The Council are aware of these facts and also the very considerable cost of providing a mains supply to this area as the result of reports submitted to them in recent years. The matter was further considered in 1972 after the Council had been informed the area was not considered 'rural' for the purposes of grant aid and it was decided against proceeding with a scheme for providing a public water supply to the locality.

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 (parts per million)	pH Value
After standing in pipe all night	24.3.72	86 Huddersfield Road, Brighthouse	35 yds.	0.08	6.5
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	24.3.72	86 Huddersfield Road, Brighthouse	35 yds.	Nil	6.7
After standing in pipe all night	26.4.72	86 Huddersfield Road, Brighthouse	35 yds.	0.03	6.8
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	26.4.72	86 Huddersfield Road, Brighthouse	35 yds.	Nil	6.2
After standing in pipe all night	1.10.72	Kitchen, 190 Towngate, Clifton	25 yds.	Nil	6.5
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	1.10.72	Kitchen, 190 Towngate, Clifton	25 yds.	Nil	6.6

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION:

MILK SUPPLY:

REGISTRATION:

There are 99 names on the Register of Distributors of Milk.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK:

During the year 164 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. Of the 164 tested, 147 were satisfactory and 17 failed to pass the test. With failures 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.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS:

During 1972 Brucella Abortus organisms were detected 5 times in raw milk supplied as a result of routine milk sampling. Immediately positive results indicated Brighthouse producers were 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 addition, on one occasion, individual cow samples were taken following a request from another Local Authority. Six cows were found to be secreting Brucella organisms and were removed from the milk herds.

In all, 303 samples were tested by the "Ring Test" of which 249 were negative, 17 doubtful and 37 positive. Of the samples subsequently submitted to the Culture Test, 44 were negative and 7 were positive, while 3 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. Two samples of the 164 tested were positive to the test. Last year four samples were positive. Immediate advice was given to the milk producers of the result of the samples, 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: whole or in part surrendered: .

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.

36 samples were submitted for analysis, all of which were informal samples. 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 36 samples ...	12.60	8.68	3.90

All informal samples except two were classed as genuine. One sample was void and one was classed as not genuine, but no further action was taken as the normal freezing point indicated that the deficiency was due to natural causes.

MEAT INSPECTION:

During the year 786 visits were made to the slaughterhouse to inspect meat, compared with 763 visits the previous year.

A charge for meat inspection is made in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 as amended in 1971. The maximum charges for meat inspection are Beasts 18p; Sheep 4p; Pigs and Calves 5p but a special charge per animal is made in respect of animals slaughtered at the Lees Abattoir as follows:- Beasts 15p; Sheep 3p; pigs and Calves 4p.

Inspection of every animal slaughtered has been maintained for many years in the Borough and this, together 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	Cows	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
January	93	152	530	150	2	927
February	35	128	418	139	1	721
March	36	146	350	163	-	695
April	21	122	304	132	21	600
May	20	124	278	165	1	588
June	26	125	358	130	-	639
July	27	108	466	150	1	752
August	33	124	473	142	3	775
September	37	132	533	148	-	850
October	32	127	584	178	-	921
November	60	132	582	185	-	959
December	51	129	445	207	1	833
Totals	471	1,549	5,321	1,889	30	9,260

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

	Cattle Exclgd. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	1,549	471	30	5,321	1,889
Number Inspected	1,549	471	30	5,321	1,889
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	3	2	13	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	301	151	1	433	183
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	19.44	32.69	10.00	8.38	9.69
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	-	-	-	-	-

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	1,933	Fever	75
Actinobacillosis	91	Gangrene	84
Adhesions	89	Hepatitis	114
Angioma	762	Hydronephrosis	120
Arthritis	87	Johnes Disease	260
Bronchitis	8	Leukaemia	57
Brucellosis	506	Mastitis	936
Bruising	95	Nephritis	26
Cirrhosis	69	Oedema	178
Cloudy Swelling	50	Parasitic Condition	256
Congestion	15	Pericarditis	124
Decomposition	29	Peritonitis	3
Distomatosis	2,376	Pleurisy	79
Emaciation	336	Pneumonia	100
Emphysema	6	Tumours	<u>109</u>
Fatty Degeneration	40	TOTAL	<u>9,013</u>

4. Laboratory Examinations - One ovine viscera was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Laboratories and confirmation of a reticulum cell sarcoma was received.

5. 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
1971	749	1,703	4,902	1,966	-	41	9,361
1972	471	1,549	5,321	1,889	-	30	9,260

*Slaughterhouse closed for 3 months for extensive alterations.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958:

Ten 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 18 (ii)	Number of Premises to which Regulation 21 applies (iii)	Number of Premises which comply with Regulation 21 (iv)
Grocers and General Mixed Stores	80	80	80	80
Confectioners	38	38	38	38
Greengrocers	22	22	22	22
Bakehouses	10	10	10	10
Butchers	32	32	32	32
Cafes and Canteens	78	78	78	78
Fish Fryers	30	30	30	30
Licensed Premises	51	51	51	51
Licensed Clubs	23	23	23	23
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1	1	1	1
Chicken Barbecue	1	1	1	1
Wholesale and Retail Fishmongers	1	1	1	1
Food Hawkers Premises	3	3	2	2
Flour Millers	1	1	1	1
Boarding Houses	4	4	4	4
Slaughterhouses	1	1	1	1
Food Factories	6	6	6	6
Wholesale Food Storage Depots	2	2	2	2
TOTALS	384	384	383	383

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

During the year, 19 visits were paid to bakehouses, 72 to butchers' shops, 46 to fried fish shops, 144 to grocery shops and general stores, 36 to greengrocers' and fishmongers' shops, 134 to cafe, hotel and canteen kitchens, 50 to confectionery and sweet shops, 64 to licensed premises and clubs, and 27 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 744 visits to food premises during the year, an increase on last year's total of 552 visits.

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 1972:

Walls and ceiling of food room cleansed/redecorated	...	...	41
Floors cleansed/repaired/resurfaced	...	...	20
Equipment cleansed/repaired/provided	...	...	21
Working surfaces cleansed/repaired/renewed	...	...	10
Wall replastered/repaired	...	...	3
Washing facilities cleansed/renewed/provided	...	...	29
Defective roof repaired	...	...	1
Window repaired	...	...	1
Lighting repaired/renewed/provided	...	...	5
Ventilation provided/improved	...	...	2
'Wash Your Hands' notice provided	...	...	6
First Aid facilities provided	...	...	6
Refuse accommodation provided	...	...	4
Sanitary accommodation cleansed/repaired	...	...	5
Food/food trays exposed to contamination remedied	...	...	10
Warning re smoking in food room	...	...	2
Domestic animals removed from food room	...	...	4
Accumulations of rubbish removed	...	...	9
Warning given re unsatisfactory outer clothing	...	...	2
No name and address on market stall remedied	...	...	1

MARKET:

Eighty-seven visits were made to the twice-weekly open-air market. There was an average of 16 food traders, including one butcher, one fishmonger, one cheese stall, one egg stall, one cooked meat stall, three confectionery stalls, six greengrocery stalls, one canned food stall and one refreshment stall.

FOOD HAWKING:

Section 76, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 is in force in the Borough and 46 persons or firms are registered to hawk food.

15 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.

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

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

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

During the year 11 visits were made to food hawkers while they were selling food in the Brighouse area.

UN SOUND FOOD:

The following unsound food, additional to that on inspection of food inspected under the Imported Food Regulations, 1968 at opening of previously uninspected containers and at the slaughterhouse, was found unfit and surrendered by food traders:-

225 tins and packets of vegetables	17 tins of fruit
414 lbs. of meat	115 tins and packets of meat and meat products
164 packets of fish and fish products	2 tins of milk
71 items of confectionery (i.e. cakes, pastries etc.)	46 tins or jars of fruit juice
	4 tins of soup

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:

Twenty-seven 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 99.

(b) ICE CREAM:

Ninety-six premises are registered under the above Act, one for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream, and 95 for the storage and sale of ice cream.

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

A total of 12 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	12	12	-	-	-
Outside the Borough	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	12	12	-	-	-

Once again these results indicate that locally produced ice cream was bacteriologically satisfactory when sampled.

Twelve 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:

Two food distributors with depots on the town's industrial estate receive containers of imported food which is not inspected at the port of entry. In one case, bacon in containers is imported regularly twice weekly from Denmark, while, in the second case, which started during the year, the import of fruit and fruit juices from the Middle East is carried out and has not been so regular. In total 34 visits were made to inspect imported food at local receiving depots.

The following food was found unfit and was surrendered:-

34,462 tins of fruit	373 tins and jars of fruit juice
171 tins of vegetables	1 tin of meat

On one occasion the Public Analyst was consulted and samples submitted to him for examination.

FOOD COMPLAINTS:

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>
Milk (Long Life carton)	Abnormal smell (faulty carton)	Warning given by C.P.H.I.
Pork brawn (tinned)	Portion of pig's eyelid in substance of brawn	Letter sent to manufacturer by C.P.H.I.
Cheese (pre-packed)	Rancidity	Warning given to manufacturer by C.P.H.I.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Cheese (pre-packed)	Mould	Warning given to manufacturer and retailer by C.P.H.I.
Cream (carton)	Two months out of code but sound on opening	Letter re stock rotation sent to branch manager
Milk (bottled)	Mould on interior surface of milk bottle	Warning given by Health Committee
Milk (bottled)	Dirty milk bottle	Warning given by Health Committee
Crumpets (pre-packed)	Mouldy	Verbal warning given
Fruit cake	Foreign body in fruit cake	Warning given by C.P.H.I.
Milk (bottled)	Mouldy residues containing fragments of mites	Warning to dairy by Health Committee
Sausage	Sourness	Letter sent to manufacturer by C.P.H.I.
Orange drink (bottled)	Unusual taste (due to age)	Letter sent to manufacturer by C.P.H.I.
Milk (bottled)	Dark stained deposit on inner surface of bottle (due to mould growth)	Warning given by C.P.H.I.
Drinking chocolate (tin)	Contained small particle of metal	Letter sent to manufacturer by C.P.H.I.
Beetroot (bottled)	Mould growth on beetroot (hole in jar lid)	Letter sent to manufacturer and retailer by C.P.H.I.
Cornish pasty	Fly in filling	Warning given by Health Committee to baker
Cream (pre-packed carton)	Decomposition - on sale after expiry of code date	Warning given by Health Committee
Potato crisps (packet)	Mouldy (packet split)	Warning letter sent by C.P.H.I. to manufacturer
Bread (wrapped)	Mouldy	Warning given by C.P.H.I. to manufacturer and retailer
Meat and potato pie	Carbon and iron stains from machinery causing dis-colouration of pastry	Warning letter sent to manufacturer by C.P.H.I.
Milk (bottled)	Dirty milk bottle	Warning letter sent by C.P.H.I.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Crispbread (packet)	Insect infestation (flour beetles)	Warning letter sent to manufacturer and wholesaler by C.P.H.I.
Jam (Polish)	Mould on opening (faulty cap)	Warning given by C.P.H.I.
Sausage	Beetle under skin of sausage	Warning given by C.P.H.I.
Lager - draught	Incorrect taste (inadequate pasteurisation)	Letter to brewers by C.P.H.I.
Fruit cake	Brush hairs on underside of fruit cake	Warning given by C.P.H.I. (Bakehouse subsequently closed)
Salmon (tinned)	Alleged bad taste	No abnormal condition detected
Peas (tinned)	Vegetable matter in tin of peas	Warning letter sent by C.P.H.I. to manufacturers
Prawns (tinned)	Fly in tin of prawns	Warning letter sent to manufacturer by C.P.H.I.

In eleven instances the Public Analyst was consulted and the food submitted to him for specialist analysis and in one case the Public Health Laboratory Service was consulted.

EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODS:

(a) Bacteriological - Fourteen samples of chicken were taken at various stages of process in connection with a pressed chicken factory, while three items of equipment were swabbed. The results were, with one exception, all quite satisfactory.

A sample of corned beef had no pathogenic bacteria.

(b) Chemical - cooked sausages served in a local canteen were complained of by workers. The sausages were found to be sound but "spicy".

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 were discontinued some years ago 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:

Fifty-eight observations of smoke were taken in 1972. The following is a summary of three of which records were kept:

Number of chimneys at which observations have been taken ...	3
Total number of observations of which records were kept ...	3
(a) Observations of half-hour period	1
(b) Observations of less than half-hour period	2
(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	1
(c) Dark smoke (Ringelmann Shade 2 or darker) for more than permitted period in eight hours	-
Number of notifications of offence served	-
Number of prosecutions	-

During the year 172 visits were made to boiler plants in addition, or subsequent to, the smoke observations taken. Many of these visits were made in connection with the survey of industrial premises included in the Town Centre No. 17 Smoke Control Order which was made during 1972.

Once again no "black" smoke offences were detected; yet only some 11 years ago, 12 were found. One "dark" smoke emission in excess of that allowed was observed - twelve years ago the figure was 36.

Industrial smoke is now no longer any major problem as it was a decade and a half 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 eleven cases "dark" smoke was emitted and warnings given to the firms concerned compared with twelve last year.

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.

It will be noticed that far more emissions of "dark" smoke are now occurring from burning in the open than from chimneys and it is a matter for concern that while many firms are prepared to meet their moral obligation in a town now almost completely Smoke Controlled and either use a proper and admittedly expensive incinerator, or employ a specialist firm to remove their combustible waste, others still burn in their yards. Efficient trade waste disposal is not cheap but neither has been the cost of domestic and commercial Smoke Control and it seems a logical step to smoke control that burning in the open on a permanent basis should be prohibited completely in Smoke Controlled areas. The maximum penalties for "dark" smoke emissions are severe even now but so much of the smoke experienced from burning in the open can be considerable in quantity and duration but not "dark" and so not covered by legislation. 52.

(c) Notification of New Furnaces:

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

These notifications embraced:

Type	Number
Oil fired boilers	3
Gas fired boilers	4

(d) Prior Approval of New Furnaces:

No applications were received for prior approval of new furnaces in 1972.

(e) Height of Chimneys:

One plan involving a new chimney was received for approval of chimney height during the year 1972 and was approved.

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

Two works in the Borough both comprising premises dealing with ceramics 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.

Last year reference was made to the complaints made regarding one works and the fact that remedial steps should be completed in early 1972. The works carried out appeared to be successful and after January only an odd occasional complaint was received during the whole of 1972.

3. SMOKE CONTROL AREAS:

During the year, the Smoke Control Orders covering Clifton No. 18 area and Norwood Green No. 20 area became operative on the 1st June and 1st July respectively. Confirmation of the Southowram No. 19 area was received on the 14th February and this area will become operative on 1st June, 1973. The final area of the town - the Town Centre No. 17 area - was confirmed on the 14th December. This Area, when it becomes operative on the 1st September, 1973, will complete the Council's Smoke Control Programme.

The table on page 54 gives the progress to date and shows a 100% coverage of acreage and houses in the Borough will be achieved on operation of the final Town Centre No. 17 area, while the table on page 55 gives the cost of the programme up to 31st December, 1972.

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.

			53.	

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 from 1.6.70.
15	Broad Oak	315	190	207	Operative from 1.6.71.
16	Bonegate	88	602	644	Operative from 1.6.71.
17	Town Centre	373	228	377	Confirmed becomes operative 1.9.73.
18	Clifton	1,416	448	461	Operative from 1.6.72.
19	Southowram	1,600	853	904	Confirmed becomes operative 1.6.73.
20	Norwood Green	582	245	258	Operative from 1.7.72..
TOTAL at 31.12.72. - 20 areas:		7,873	12,617	13,345	
Percentage of whole Borough		100%	100%	100%	

DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF COSTS OF FIREPLACE ADAPTATIONS
UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1972:

Area	Private and Local Authority Dwellings Actual Approved Cost	Mandatory Grant	Cost to Local Authority	Discretionary Grant	Total Cost to Local Authority
	£	£	£	£	£
Rastrick No. 1	743.85	520.68	223.17	-	223.17
Rastrick No. 2	3,691.66	2,584.16	1,107.50	-	1,107.50
Lightcliffe No. 3	5,166.99	3,616.89	1,550.10	-	1,550.10
Rastrick No. 4	308.43	215.90	92.53	-	92.53
Clifton No. 5	107.68	75.37	32.31	-	32.31
Lightcliffe No. 6	4,829.24	3,380.58	1,448.66	-	1,448.66
Rastrick No. 7	4,336.39	3,035.47	1,300.92	-	1,300.92
Woodhouse No. 8	5,760.60	4,032.42	1,728.18	-	1,728.18
Hove Edge No. 9	19,108.07	13,375.65	5,732.42	126.90	5,786.81
Longroyde No. 10	22,631.45	15,842.02	6,789.43	128.23	6,844.39
Slead Syke No. 11	21,247.21	14,873.05	6,374.16	91.64	6,413.43
Bridge End No. 12	22,618.03	15,832.62	6,785.41	240.96	6,888.67
Lane Head No. 13	38,913.54	27,239.48	11,674.06	488.96	11,883.61
Hipperholme No. 14	30,451.47	21,316.03	9,135.44	176.82	9,211.22
Broad Oak No. 15	4,747.13	3,322.99	1,424.14	50.66	1,445.86
Bonegate No. 16	17,028.79	11,920.15	5,108.64	118.57	5,159.46
Norwood Green No. 20	6,212.53	4,348.77	1,863.76	158.29	1,931.59
TOTAL	207,903.06	145,532.23	62,370.83	1,581.03	63,138.42

Areas for which costs not finalised	Private and Local Authority Dwellings Estimated Cost	Estimated Mandatory Grant	Estimated Cost to Local Authority	Estimated Discretionary Grant	Estimated Cost to Local Authority
	£	£	£	£	£
Town Centre No. 17	14,032.50	9,822.75	4,209.75	300.00	4,338.33
Clifton No. 18	10,517.60	7,362.32	3,155.28	43.83	3,174.06
Southowram No. 19	34,095.10	23,866.57	10,228.53	400.00	10,399.95
TOTAL	58,645.20	41,051.64	17,593.56	743.83	17,912.34

Estimated Overall Costs	266,548.26	186,583.87	79,964.39	2,324.86	81,050.76
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HOUSING:

SLUM CLEARANCE:

(a) Progress during the year 1972:

Fifteen areas involving 150 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>
Mill Lane No. 1	2	Compulsory Purchase	3
Mill Lane No. 2	5	Compulsory Purchase	8
New Street, Southowram No. 2	21	Compulsory Purchase	21
Wakefield Road, Bailiff Bridge	3	Clearance	3
George Street and Scotty Croft Lane	*23	Compulsory Purchase	24
Closes Road and Longroyde Road	5	Clearance	5
Elland Road	4	Compulsory Purchase	4
Brookfoot Lane	4	Compulsory Purchase	4
Rastrick Common No. 5	32	Compulsory Purchase	32
River Street	6	Order not decided at year end	6
Chapel Lane	10	Action deferred pending possible improvement	-
Jowett's Row	5	Compulsory Purchase	5
Rock Street	8	Compulsory Purchase	8
Bradford Road, Bailiff Bridge No. 1	14	Compulsory Purchase	14
Bradford Road, Bailiff Bridge No. 2	<u>8</u> <u>150</u>	Compulsory Purchase	<u>8</u> <u>145</u>

*includes two coloured pink hatched yellow

162 houses in confirmed areas were demolished and 103 families with 282 persons were displaced.

9 houses were represented under Section 16. 4 houses which were the subject of Demolition Orders and 36 which justified certificates of unfitness being granted were demolished. Ten houses were closed. In addition, ten Local Authority owned houses, 9 of which had been recently purchased, were certified as unfit pending subsequent demolition. Four persons from four families were displaced from houses to be closed and 9 families embracing 23 persons were displaced from individual dwellings to be demolished. Part of one house was closed but the occupier rehoused himself.

(b) General Position:

The position at the end of 1972 was as follows:-

(a) Houses scheduled for action 1973	209
(b) Houses scheduled for action 1974	152
(c) Houses scheduled for action 1975/76	310
Total houses remaining to be dealt with at 31st December, 1972 to complete the programme	<u>671</u>

Since 1956, 119 Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders involving 1,338 houses have been made, while in addition, 321 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 1,786 houses, or an average of 105 per year.

STANDARD GRANTS:

During 1972, 220 applications for standard grants were received compared with 104 last year and about 100 in recent years. 117 grants were approved under Section 9(1) Housing Act, 1969 for the provision of all missing amenities while a further 72 were made under Section 9(7), 71 being in respect of all missing amenities and 1 in respect of the reduced standard amenities. In all, therefore, 189 approvals were given this year compared with 101 last year and 82 and 78 in the immediate previous years. As reported later, in 1972 there were 57 improvement grant approvals also, as compared with 20 in the previous year. 20 Applications were withdrawn after submission and 4 were refused.

138 improvements by means of standard grants were actually completed, compared with 85 last year. Since the inception of the scheme in June, 1959, some 1,700 applications have been received and 1,338 houses have been provided with standard grant facilities.

In 1972 not only was the grant temporarily increased to 75% but also considerable national and local publicity was given to the grant facilities available. We again wrote to many owners to try to persuade them to make use of the improved grants and in the latter half of the year it was encouraging to see a considerable increase in the number of applications but it was somewhat of a disappointment to experience the price of houses suitable for grant increase very considerably and even more of a disappointment to see property companies buying up so many houses, improving them and, in some cases, then selling them immediately.

The Council have continued their policy of making grants under Section 9(7) in the case of better back-to-back and single back houses and of the 189 standard grants made during the year 117 were under Section 9(1) and 72 under Section 9(7). 184 grants have now been made under the Council's "special direction" or the "general direction".

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

DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

The Council have made improvement grants again (for many years they would not make them) from 1st April, 1970. Apart from some local conditions, the policy as recommended by Central Government is adopted. During the year Brighouse was one of the areas in which, for a period, grants were increased from 50% to 75% with maximum grants of £1,500 for improvement grants. There was a considerable increase in interest in improvement grants in 1972 to the extent that no building with four walls that had ever been a house escaped the designs of the professional "improvementeer", his amateur counterpart, the genuine owner/occupier, or persons really wanting somewhere to live and wishing to make use of the grants to assist them. Considerable numbers of specifications of improvements and repairs were prepared at the request of possible applicants for grants. The Council decided to limit improvement grants to 50% of the cost where houses were not for owner-occupier occupation or letting after completion of improvements.

71 applications for grant were received in 1972 compared with 29 in 1971 and 57 were approved compared with 20 last year. In 15 cases the improvements had been completed during the year compared with 12 last year. Four applications were withdrawn after submission and two were refused. The power to grant suitable applications that come within the Council's policy was delegated to officers during the year.

COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS AND IMPROVEMENT AREAS:

Four occupiers made representations to the Council to use their powers under Section 19, Housing Act, 1964 to require the provision of standard amenities. In two cases applications for a standard grant were subsequently made during 1972 and in the other cases the Council had approved statutory action but this had not started.

No General Improvement Areas were made during the year in the private housing sector though an Environmental Survey of the district carried out by the Department of the Environment officers in the Autumn was expected to include suggestions for such areas when their report was submitted to the Council in the Spring of 1973.

The Smith House Estate Improvement Area which comprises 151 Local Authority dwellings, 4 private houses and 2 shops all built in the early 1920s was declared during the early part of the year and as the private houses were only minimal in number the scheme was dealt with entirely by the Borough Engineer's Department. 3 of the Council owned dwellings have already been improved as a pilot scheme. The scheme involves very comprehensive improvement and reconditioning of the houses and work on 21 of the houses in Smith House Crescent and Avenue was in progress at the year end.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION:

In Brighouse still only about ten houses in multiple occupation are known about and the rooms are usually occupied by single persons or couples. 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. Five cases of statutory overcrowding were relieved by rehousing in Council houses in 1972.

QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES - HOUSING ACT, 1969:
HOUSING (FINANCE) ACT, 1972:

In August, 1972 the provisions of the Housing Act, 1969 relating to Qualification Certificates were superseded by new powers in the Housing (Finance) Act, 1972.

The following table gives details of action under both statutes during the year:-

Improvement cases:

Number of applications for qualification certificates under consideration at end of period	6
Number of certificates of provisional approval issued ...	7
Number of qualification certificates issued	6

Standard amenities already provided

Number of applications for qualification certificates under consideration at end of period	26
Number of qualification certificates issued 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	4
(iii) dwellings with rateable value of less than £60 in Greater London or less than £40 elsewhere	12

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 agriculture holdings.

NOISE:

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

The following are details of the type of the 27 noise complaints dealt with, which was 12 more than last year:-

Noise from motor cycle	1
Noise from static machinery	4
Noise from road drills	12
Noise from animals	2
Noise from neighbours	7
Noise from delivery of milk crates	1

In all, 111 visits were made in investigating noise complaints and one statutory notice was served.

The noise from road drills occurred where mufflers were not being used. In view of the repeated incidents a circular letter was sent to all statutory undertakers operating in the town seeking their co-operation in the use of mufflers on road drills.

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 16 chemical closets) ...	65

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

The one waste water closet is capable of conversion.

The proposed sewerage of Brookfoot Lane in 1973/74 will result in a number of pail closets being replaced by more modern conveniences.

DRAINAGE:

959 inspections were paid during the year in connection with obstructed and defective drains and sewers, while 935 inspections were made of existing and new drainage.

In 113 instances use was made of the Smoke Test, colour was resorted to in 642 instances, and Olefactory Test was used twelve 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 169 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, but no offences were detected.

MISCELLANEA:

POISONOUS BEADS:

Early in 1972 nationwide publicity was given to the fact that certain beads, which were of vegetable origin and which looked like ladybirds, had been brought back from holidays abroad and these beads were extremely poisonous if eaten. Arising out of this publicity five sets of beads of the type concerned were brought into the Department for destruction. In actual fact most of these beads were surrendered on behalf of persons in whose possession they had been for very many years.

SOOTY MOULD:

In November we were disturbed by what appeared to be a serious soot pollution on leaves and bushes in the Bailiff Bridge area. Laurel leaves had all the appearances they had 15 years ago before the Clean Air programme commenced. We were, however, relieved to be told by our most helpful friends from the Plant Pathology Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that the trouble was not pollution at all but a growth of fungi, usually cladosporium and aureobasidium, that often affects leaves of shrubs, particularly in shady situations and often after an attack of aphids on the plants themselves.

POLLUTION - BROCKFOOT AND LANE HEAD:

This pollution was reported in last year's Annual Report. There was no repetition of these troubles at all but in October the local press were quick to give considerable publicity to three complaints of damage to vegetation in the Lane Head area. Our investigations lead us to feel the damage was due to natural causes and the Plant Pathology Laboratory confirmed this when they examined specimens.

SAND BLASTING:

One of the by-products of the progress in cleaning the air of soot and smoke has been the increase in cleaning of buildings. First efforts at cleaning of buildings in the 1950s and 1960s was limited to public buildings, banks and similar premises but in the last three years or so there has been an explosion not only in the amount of buildings cleaned but also in the number of firms carrying out the work and some contractors have adopted tactics similar to the tarmac contractors so familiar to owners of modern houses. Sand blasting has mostly been carried out without any sheeting up and nuisance has been created in the locality of the buildings being cleaned. The speed of the cleaning operations on the small house has been such that by the time the complaints were made the work was just about completed and, in any case, current national nuisance legislation, as explained last year, is largely 19th century in concept and not designed for this type of complaint. Again, in some cases, the nuisance created was a private one anyway. The position was complicated by the fact that there was some civic encouragement for the cleaning of buildings and local press was publicising complaints. It is felt that sheeting should be used at all times when sandblasting is carried out though, of course, it is appreciated this will considerably increase the cost.

SPECIAL REPORTS MADE DURING 1972:

(a) Pollution from Road Vehicles

In August, 1972 a comprehensive report on pollution from both diesel and petrol vehicles was submitted to the Health Committee and this dealt not only with the legal position in this country and abroad but the practical aspects of dealing with such pollution and progress in its control.

(b) Joint Water Service Pipes

In recent years there has been increasing difficulties experienced, not only in Brighouse but in many other districts, where in the past it was the practice to have a common water service pipe serving a number of houses. These pipes were in most - though not all - cases installed when each house had only one tap and even no water borne sanitation, whereas now many have not only bathrooms but often washing machines using large quantities of water as well. Arising out of a typical case, a report was presented to the Health Committee on all aspects of the problem and possible ways of dealing with it in cases other than where discretionary improvement grants are involved because the latter could be dealt with satisfactorily. The Council decided to pay 100% of the approved costs of providing separate supplies to houses where an owner-occupier is in receipt of supplementary pension or rate relief. The Calderdale Water Board will normally lay suitable mains in those cases where none exist and where at least half the owners are prepared to connect to the new main, and largely as a result of the Council's new grants, joint service pipes in three groups of houses were to be replaced by eighteen individual supplies. New mains had previously been necessary and installed in two of the three localities.

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 the Local Authority	5	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	247	62	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	-	-	-
	256	64	4	-

It will be noticed that only 5 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	1	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	6	7	1	3	-

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.	6	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	-	-	-	-	-

The following is a list of classified trades carried out in the Borough in 1972:-

Bakehouses	5
Blacksmiths	1
Boot and Shoe repair	2
Brick Manufacture	1
Building Operations	4
Builders Yard	1
Carpet Manufacture	5
Carpet Packing	1
Cattle Foods	1
Cellulose spraying	1
Concrete blocks	3
Cycle Repairs	-
Diecasting	1
Dressmaking and Alterations	1
Dry Cleaners	1
Drying Cylinder repairs	-
Dyers	5
Electro Plating	2
Engineering	22
Engraving	2
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	5
Iron Foundries	19
Joinery and Cabinet Making	2
Leather Goods	2
Laundering	8
Machine Tools	1
Maltsters	1
Metal Spinning and Stamping	1
Metal Spraying	2
Metal Windows and Glazed Roofs	1
Motor Body Building	2
Motor Vehicle Repairs	30
Non-Ferrous Foundry	2
Oil Refining	1
Paint Manufacture	1
Paper Cutting and Printing	1
Pattern Making	5
Photography	3
Plastic extrusions	1
Plastic Moulding	1
Plastic Coating	1
Portable Buildings	1
Printing	4
Rag Grinding	1

Ready Mixed Concrete	2
Reconditioning woodworking machinery	1
Road Machinery Repairs	2
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	2
Scrap Metal	2
Sheet Metal Workers	6
Slaughterhouse	1
Soap Manufacture	4
Stone Trades	2
Storage and mixing of chemicals	1
Stove Enamelling	2
Tailoring	1
Textiles	22
Tiles	1
Valve Manufacture	3
Warehouse and Motor Vehicle Repairs	2
Washing Machines	2
Wholesale Fishmonger	2
Wire Cutting and Coiling	3
Wire Drawing	2
Wire Goods	7
Wire M/C Manufacture	3
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 1972 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 five 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	9	67	37
Retail Shops	12	177	156
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-	3	3
Catering Establishments open to the public - Canteens	1	23	23
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
TOTAL	22	270	219

Table B - Visits

Number of visits of all kinds made by Inspectors to Registered Premises 488

Table C

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace	Number Employed		
Offices		425	
Retail Shops		622	
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses		19	
Catering Establishments open to the Public		126	
Canteens		2	
Fuel Storage Depots		Nil	
TOTALS	Male	Female	Total
	421	773	1,194

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

The following table summarizes the work carried out during the year

56 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. 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. Nine Gentlemen's Hairdressers and forty Ladies' Hairdressers are registered.

Thirty-nine 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:

Ants	5	Plaster Beetles	2
Fleas	8	Bed Bugs	1
Wasps	39	Clover Mites	31
Cockroaches	5	Spider Beetles	1
Flies	7	Wood wasps	2
Bees	2	Moths	1
Silverfish	5		

The pest which was most prevalent in 1972 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.

All the incidents of clover mites occurred on two Council Estates, thirty on a new Estate and the other occupied for only two years.

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.

Since 1969 a trap has been kept in regular use on selected roofs in the town centre and a steady catch of feral pigeons has been achieved. In 1972 our pigeon trap was stolen and some months later, after it had been replaced, it was found on private land where it had apparently been used as a poultry run.

(b) RODENT CONTROL:

The following table summarises the work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1972:

	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 properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	26	365	114	505	1
(b) Survey under the Act	33	354	231	618	13
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when primarily visited for some other purpose)	1	1,662	1,587	3,250	4
2. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats Reservoir	-	-	-	-	-
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	12	189	54	255	1
(b) Mice Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	17	154	53	224	-
3. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	29	343	107	479	-

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, due to past experience of resistance to Warfarin.

SWIMMING BATHS:

There are 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 over the page.

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. Nine of the ten samples from the school pool could, therefore, be classed as satisfactory, while six of the sixteen samples from the public baths were satisfactory.

Month	Baths	Point of Supply	Result of Analysis			
			Probable No. per 100 ml.		Plate count 24 hrs. at 37°C. Colonies per ml.	
			Coliform Bacilli	Bac. Coli Type 1		
March	School	Outlet	0	0	0	
	School	Inlet	0	0	0	
May	Public	Inlet	1	1	Uncountable	
	Public	Outlet	2	2	Uncountable	
	School	Outlet	0	0	1	
	School	Inlet	0	0	8	
June	Public	Inlet	0	0	0	
	Public	Outlet	0	0	4	
	Public	Inlet	0	0	Uncountable	
	Public	Outlet	0	0	Uncountable	
	July	Public	Outlet	0	0	Uncountable
	Public	Inlet	0	0	Uncountable	
August	School	Inlet	0	0	1	
	School	Outlet	0	0	3	
	Public	Outlet	0	0	0	
	Public	Inlet	0	0	0	
September	School	Inlet	0	0	-	
	School	Outlet	0	0	-	
October	Public	Inlet	0	0	30	
	Public	Outlet	0	0	55	
November	School	Inlet	0	0	15	
	School	Outlet	0	0	0	
	Public	Inlet	0	0	48	
	Public	Outlet	0	0	54	
December	Public	Inlet	0	0	5	
	Public	Outlet	0	0	2	

PADDLING POOL:

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

Three samples were taken during the high summer with fair results being obtained.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:

The following offensive trades are carried out in the Borough:

Soap Boilers	2
Gut Scrapers	1

The soap boilers have been registered 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 one case a licence was also in force in respect of other moveable dwellings stationed on the same site, and used for permanent occupation under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

One site near the motorway was used temporarily by personnel engaged in construction of the road and so was exempt from licensing.

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

There was one unlicensed site with one dwelling stationed on it.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967: DEPOSIT OF POISONOUS WASTE ACT, 1972:

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967:

The Department continued to take what action it could under Part III of the Civic Amenities Act and what has been done so far as abandoned vehicles are concerned is given on page 81.

In the public convenience section of the report I have deplored the vandalism that takes place in public lavatories and here the culprits appeared to be teenagers and children for the most part. So far as dumping is concerned older people appear just as guilty. One finds it difficult to imagine how any adult with a reasonable education and position in life can take rubbish surreptitiously and deposit it knowing full well this is morally and legally wrong and that he or she could be fined up to £100 for a first offence - if detected. Yet in spite of the fact that tipping facilities are available this is just what is done. Conscience alone should make a normal person think twice before dumping in view of the tremendous publicity that has been given to it but it does seem that perhaps only hefty fines are the answer to this problem. In residential areas no vacant bit of land is safe from dumping of garden refuse or worse. Dumping, like vandalism, is a disgraceful by-product of mid-twentieth century affluence and it seems that something in modern living has encouraged it rather than discouraged it.

One prosecution was taken for dumping in 1972 and a fine of £10 imposed. In a number of other cases warnings were given.

DEPOSIT OF POISONOUS WASTE ACT, 1972:

Arising out of the 'cyanide scare' this legislation was rushed through Parliament and received the Royal Assent in a very short period of time. Legislation relative to toxic waste disposal had been contemplated but the public outcry at certain tipping conditions in the Midlands spurred the Government into what some would call panic legislation.

Once Regulations made under the Act had been issued all occupiers of tips in the Borough were circulated regarding the system of notification of disposal of toxic waste prescribed in the Regulations but up to the year end no notifications of intention to remove and deposit hazardous waste had been received in the Department.

REVIEW OF TIPPING FACILITIES:

Following shortly on the scares which gave rise to the legislation referred to in the previous paragraphs, Central Government asked for a complete survey of all Local Authority and private tips in the country and so far as Brighouse was concerned some 26 tips were surveyed and full details sent to the Institute of Geological Sciences for a desk study which was to be followed by investigation by the appropriate Rivers Board. The Department of the Environment hoped that the final result of the survey would be comprehensive information of tipping sites throughout the country - for the first time. At the year end no forms had yet been returned to this Authority by the Rivers Authority for further completion before final transmission to the Department of the Environment.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

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

The list over the page gives details of such conveniences as at 31st December, 1972. These are cleansed by one man and two part-time lady cleaners. The male cleaner uses a small van for transport.

For several years the Council have operated a successful bin boys 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 milk 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.

On the new Whinney Hill Estate plastic sacks in $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet galvanized bins are the selected method of storage. 375 houses on this Estate are served by this method. The system was extended in 1972 to the "Country Round" and here some 313 bins owned by the householders are used as holders for plastic sacks.

<u>Situation</u>				<u>Accommodation</u> <u>for</u> <u>Females</u>	<u>Accommodation for</u> <u>Males</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
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

The Council decided to demolish the park conveniences at King George V Memorial Park, Lightcliffe, during 1972.

Once again it must be reported that vandalism was rife in most conveniences and considerable time was spent and expense incurred in coping with this senseless damage. Many of our public lavatories are of quite modern construction, and while some are 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 £7,377 in the year 1972/73. Wages accounted for £2,340; water, fuel, cleansing materials and lighting £640; and repairs £1,268. Much of this latter figure was involved as the result of vandalism referred to above.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

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, 1973:

Dustbins	17,485
Bins for use with bin liner scheme	692
Pail closets	65

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>1972/3</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1969/70</u>
Dustbins	784,678	825,418	718,942	710,238
Plastic sacks for use with bin liner scheme	26,404	4,985	-	-
Pail closets	3,457	4,058	4,070	4,832
Weight in tons	10,753	11,032	9,621	9,673

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 was served by a driver and two men until 1972 but now has three collectors also.

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.

On the new Whinney Hill Estate plastic sacks in $3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet galvanised bins are the selected method of storage. 335 houses on this Estate are served by this method. The system was extended in 1972 to the "Country Round" and here some 313 bins owned by the householders are used as holders for plastic sacks.

Due to traffic conditions in Huddersfield Road it became necessary to use the bin liner system there in 44 instances also.

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.

The Council also 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 being increasingly used in 1972.

1,126 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.

A few years ago a service was started to collect soiled dressings from the odd incontinent person and now this service has grown so that between ten and twenty houses are being regularly visited by the country round team, which gave the collection service during the year.

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. C. Q.</u>
S.D. Fore & Aft 34*	Rear loader	Refuse collection	18/25	415 12 3
S.D. Fore & Aft 39	Rear loader	Refuse collection	15/20	1,689 2 2
S.D. Fore & Aft 44	Rear loader	Refuse collection	15/20	1,973 6 1
S.D. Fore & Aft 47	Rear loader	Refuse collection	18/25	1,868 9 0
S.D. Fore & Aft 48	Rear loader	Refuse collection	18/25	1,639 8 2
S.D. Pakamatic 42	Rear loader	Refuse collection	35	2,211 14 2
S.D. Freighter 35*	Side loader	Refuse collection	10	84 10 0
Morris 32	Side loader	Pail and refuse collection	6	82 2 2
Morris 49	Van	Paper collection	10	613 2 0
Weatherill 43	Loading shovel	Tip work	-	-
Bedford 38	Specialised	Tailings and cover materials	12	23 2 0
Bedford 45	Specialised	Tailings and cover materials	12	26 18 0
Bedford 1	Specialised	Tailings and cover materials	12	1 16 0
Leyland 2	Side loader	Refuse collection	6	95 18 3
		Demonstration vehicle		27 18 3
*Spare vehicles				<u>1,0752 18 3</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:-

								T. C.Q.
1.	ATLAS MILL ROAD WORKS							
	House refuse passed through plant						7,656	8 3
2.	BAILIFF BRIDGE TIP							
	House refuse						2,824	5 0
3.	MARSH LANE TIP							
	House refuse						272	4 2
4.	TRADE REFUSE							
	Amount tipped						190	12 1
							<u>10,943</u>	<u>11 0</u>

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

2.5 per cent of the house refuse - from Southowram area - was tipped at Marsh Lane Tip, Southowram and the remaining 27.5 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 some 47 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. A pertinent question must be will the plant be with us long enough to have its 50th birthday?

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 is being made of this facility.

Both Bailiff Bridge and Southowram tips have now very limited lives - about one year, 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 previous 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 have been taken since then.

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 recent reports initial steps had been taken in early 1970 to liase with the Calderdale Authorities regarding a possible solution to our common disposal problems. A number of meetings took place in Halifax and though the consultants had carried out the first stages of a feasibility study and their report had been received, the actual siting of a direct incineration plant was still not settled at the end of another year. A Planning decision was awaited on a site at Lowfields, Elland which had superseded the originally selected site.

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

Grade	1972/73		Percentage of grades sold
	Tonnes	Revenue £	
Newspapers	148.98	1,786.66	18.52%
Fibreboard	252.10	3,022.84	31.33%
Mixed Paper	309.61	3,718.18	38.48%
Low Grade	93.88	1,129.94	11.67%
TOTAL	804.57	9,657.62	100.00%

(b) Baled Destructor Scrap:

204 tons 13 cwts. were sold during the year compared with 235 tons 6 cwts. the previous year. The electro-magnetic separator at the works continued to work well though a break-down occurred for the first time and due to difficulty in getting spares was out of commission for several weeks. The revenue of £819 is not very attractive and salvage and baling of tins can only be considered economic if regard is had to the saving on transport and disposal costs by their removal from refuse.

(c) Ferrous Metals:

The amount of light and heavy scrap sold was 18 tons 18cwts. during the year under review, which was some 10 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 10cwt. were recovered and sold, but the value was not encouraging being £344.

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

(e) Non-ferrous Metals:

3 tons 5 cwt. were sold and this small tonnage of some eleven different types or grades of metals, other than iron, produced a useful revenue of £362.

(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
1971	735	-	20	235	19	6
1972	783	-	27	205	19	3

*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 day to day repairs and maintenance being carried out in the Department's own garage.

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

Vehicle Number	Departmental Number	Date of Registration	Make	Duty
AWW 587B	34	1.5.64.	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse collection (spare)
BWY 133D	35	7.7.64.	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse collection/disposal (spare)
MWT 168D	39	13.7.66.	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse collection
UXX 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
DWV 104H	44	1.4.70.	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse collection
EWU 873H	45	1.6.70.	Bedford lorry	Refuse disposal (tailings)
DWX 768H	46	3.4.70.	Morris 6 cwt. van	Public conveniences
MWU 887K	47	4.1.72.	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse collection
MWU 886K	48	10.1.72.	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse collection
KYG 981K	49	18.8.71.	Morris 1 ton van	Waste paper collection
ONX 392K	50	5.4.72.	Bedford 6 cwt. van	Rodent control
XKU 239L	1	1.9.72.	Bedford lorry	Refuse disposal
SWY 254L	2	1.10.72.	Leyland lorry	Refuse collection

During 1972 the expected extension of Annual Testing to Local Authority Refuse Vehicles was announced and all affected vehicles had to be tested before 30th September, 1973.

In view of the difficulty in finding a suitable additional mechanic and the more extensive facilities available at the Halifax Cleansing and Transport Department, the offer of Halifax Corporation to prepare and submit the vehicles for the test was accepted and testing commenced in January, 1973.

(vi) ABANDONED VEHICLES:

The Department was given the task of dealing with abandoned vehicles in 1966. The following table gives details of apparently abandoned vehicles dealt with during the year ended 31st March, 1973 and six 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 in year	Removed informally	7 DAY PROCEDURE			21 DAY PROCEDURE					
			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	7
1970/71	39	29	9	7	1	8	8	-	-	-	1
1971/72	30	14	1	1	7	6	5	-	-	-	4
1972/73	68	51	2	1	3	24	23	-	-	2	9

(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 for nearly 20 years, other than increases from time to time in the price per bin emptied above the target, and so as to apply it to plastic sack collection.

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 binmen when not engaged on refuse collection. The two men who collect garden refuse enjoy a small additional bonus.

The Public Cleansing Officer is currently a Member of the General Council of the Institute of Solid Waste Management.

(ix) DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE:

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

(a) REFUSE COLLECTION:		£
Trade Refuse Charges		1,317.31
Other Income		36.45
(b) REFUSE DISPOSAL:		
Trade Refuse Charges		220.65
(c) SALVAGE:		
Baled Waste Paper		9,657.62
Baled Destructor Scrap		818.65
Ferrous Metals		100.06
Non-Ferrous Metals		362.21
Textiles		343.48
(d) MECHANICAL TRANSPORT:		
Transport Charges		610.00
(e) MISCELLANEOUS:		
Sale of Dustbins		1,315.96
Lethal Chamber Charges		23.41
Rents, Acknowledgements, etc.		7.10
Removal of Abandoned Vehicles		-
Sale of Garden Refuse Sacks		53.22
TOTALS		14,866.12

(x) DETAILS OF REFUSE COLLECTION COSTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1973:

Item	Total
EXPENDITURE:	£
Wages	26,123.76
National Insurance and Superannuation	2,264.62
Mechanical Transport	18,708.90
Disinfectant	56.62
Dustbins	1,159.18
Cesspools Emptying	73.57
Protective Clothing	199.97
Tools and Implements	339.39
Establishment Expenses	166.64
Central Administrative Charge	718.00
Departmental Administrative Charge	2,757.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	7.06
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	52,574.71
INCOME:	
Trade Refuse Charges	1,317.31
Removal of Abandoned Vehicles	-
Dustbins	1,315.96
Sale of Garden Refuse Sacks	53.22
Miscellaneous	36.45
TOTAL INCOME	2,722.94
NET EXPENDITURE	49,851.77

(xi) DETAILS OF REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE COSTS, YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1973:

	£
Wages	10,870.54
National Insurance and Superannuation Charges	1,312.63
Fuel, light, cleansing materials and water	955.65
Laundry	45.61
Rent and Rates	897.84
Establishment Expenses	271.82
Central Administrative Charge	683.00
Departmental Administrative Charge	2,034.00
Equipment, tools and materials	396.56
Repairs and Maintenance	
Plant, Machinery and Buildings	1,201.56
Plant, Machinery and Buildings - Special Repairs	138.60
Grounds	380.74
Protective Clothing	184.04
Debt Charges - Principal	1,047.00
Interest	1,260.70
Mechanical Transport	6,156.80
Miscellaneous (including £308.13 capital fund repayment)	393.30
Gross Costage	28,297.28
Revenue	11,533.18
NET EXPENDITURE	16,764.10

(xii) MECHANICAL TRANSPORT COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1973:

COST:						£
Wages and Salary	...	...	...	...	...	12,595.59
National Insurance and Superannuation Charges	...	...	...	...	...	1,063.11
Other Employees Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	18.08
Licenses and Insurance, Petrol, Tyres, Oil etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5,873.01
Repairs etc.	...	...	...	...	...	2,546.44
Special repairs and maintenance of vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	55.62
Contribution to Renewal Account	...	...	...	...	...	1,800.00
Central Administrative Charge	...	...	...	...	...	351.00
Departmental Administrative Charge	...	...	...	...	...	722.00
Equipment, Tools and Materials	...	...	...	...	...	450.85
New Equipment and Tools	...	...	...	...	...	-
						25,475.70
RECHARGED:						
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	18,708.90
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	6,156.80
Other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	610.00
						25,475.70

(xiii) OPERATIONAL STATISTICS - YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1973:

Area (statute acres) - land and inland water	...	...	...	...	...	7,873 acres
Population at 30th June, 1971	...	...	...	...	...	34,640 persons
Total refuse collected (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	10,753 tons
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (366 days in the year)	...	...	...	...	...	17.0 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	...	...	...	...	...	15,990
Premises from which collection 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	...	...	...	...	...	10,944 tons
Methods of disposal (salvage excluded):						
(a) Crude Tipping	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Controlled Tipping	...	...	...	...	...	30%
(c) Direct Incineration	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(d) Separation and Controlled Tipping	...	...	...	...	...	70%
						<u>100%</u>

SALVAGE ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND TONNAGE:

	Income £	Tonnage Collected Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	-	-
(b) Scrap Metal	1,281	227
(c) Waste Paper	9,658	805
(d) Other Salvage	344	27



