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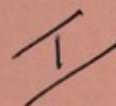
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BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT


of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1963

J. V. DYER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B.B.S., D.P.H.



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(S)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.
(with qualifications)

Medical Officer of Health:

J. V. DYER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Superintendent of Public Cleansing:

H. WOODCOCK.

Certified Sanitary Inspector
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board
Certified Meat and Food Inspector.
Royal Sanitary Institute.
Associate Member of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

R. ISHERWOOD.

Certified Sanitary Inspector
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector.
Royal Sanitary Institute.
Member of the Institute of Housing.

Clerk:

MISS M. DEWHURST

(1)
(2)

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND WATER COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR WM. STARKIE, C.C., - to 8th. July, 1963
COUNCILLOR F. PICKLES - from 15th. August, 1963

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR D.H.J. STUTTARD

COUNCILLORS:

Miss A. Alston.	C. E. Angus.
W. Atkinson.	W. Bennett.
Mrs. E. D. Corrin.	C. M. Couch. (from September 1963)
W. Dent.	E. T. Eddlestone.
Mrs. E. Fielden.	G. W. Fox.
P. Gilbraith.	C. Howarth.
J. Nickson.	F. Pickles (to 15th. August 1963)
W. Roberts.	T. Smith
H. Sutcliffe.	J. Walton.
J. T. Whittaker.	

(3)

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1963

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour in presenting my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of Burnley Rural District in respect of the year ending 31st. December 1963.

I should like to refer to the loss of the Chairman, Councillor W. Starkie. He showed a keen interest in the work of the Health Department, and his detailed knowledge, combined with a faculty to reason out arguments carefully and logically, was of great value to my colleagues and myself.

The Registrar General has estimated the mid-year population at 16,090 the same as for 1962. With an excess of deaths over births in the District for the second successive year, it appears that the movement of population into the area continues at a satisfactory rate. It is encouraging to note that 52 houses were built during the year, and that further building projects are anticipated in the future.

The Rural District is thus a desirable area in which to live, and it is with pride that we learned that Barley was again awarded the first prize for the tidiest village in Lancashire. There are other signs of peoples pride in the neighbourhood. A good example is that an increasing number of occupiers are painting the outsides of their property in various bright colours - the Fence, Wheatley Lane parishes are particularly forward in this.

An unfortunate result of the motor car age is that although people are visiting our beauty spots, there cannot ever be adequate toilet provision. The danger here is in potential pollution of private water supplies. It is clearly a cause for concern that 30 out of 46 samples were reported to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory.

Full inspection of slaughtered animals was maintained so that no meat from our area is sold without being certified as fit. That tuberculosis eradication is successful is seen, in that only 5 beasts out of 2,000 had any evidence of infection.

The presence of Brucellosis organisms in milk was proved in 10 out of 69 samples. This emphasizes the desirability of pasteurising milk. Brucellosis is a disease which can cause severe and lasting ill health, and sometimes is fatal. The Ministry policy at the moment is to encourage calf vaccination, but a mass eradication campaign will be the only certain answer. With this, there would then be a case for not pasteurising milk. Another interesting finding is the detection of penicillin in milk. Definite standards for this, are to be made in the near future.

To my colleagues in the Health Department go my thanks for their good work throughout the year, and I acknowledge with gratitude the help of Miss Dewhurst in compiling this report.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

Medical Officer of Health

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1962

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The Rural District is thus a desirable area in which to live, and it is with pride that we learned that Barry was again awarded the first prize for the tidest village in Hampshire. There are other signs of peoples pride in the neighbourhood. A good example is that an increasing number of occupiers are painting the outside of their property in various bright colours - the Pines, Wheatley Lane parishes are particularly forward in this.

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I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

Medical Officer of Health

(4)

SECTION A.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL
CONDITIONS.

Registrar-General's estimate of home population, mid-year, 1963	16,090
Area of the district	39,841 acres.
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1963 according to rate books	6,365
Rateable Value (as at 31.12.63)	£662,979
Sum represented by ld. rate (as at 13.12.63)	£2,629

The chief occupations of the people in the district are textile weaving,
coal mining, dairy farming, and light engineering.

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	131	114	245
Illegitimate	7	4	11
Birth rate per 1,000 population mid-year 1963.....			18.1

<u>Still Births</u>	
Rate per total (live and still) births.	4

<u>Deaths</u>	
Number of deaths (all causes)	125 134 259
Death rate per 1,000 population mid-year 1963.....	12.2

<u>Deaths from Puerperal Causes</u>	
Puerperal sepsis	0
Other maternal causes	0

<u>Infant Deaths.</u>	
Deaths of infants under 1 weeks of age	3
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	4
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	3
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	15.6
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	11.7

(5)

Total deaths from cancer (all forms) 37

Other certified causes of death were as follows:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	2	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	7	--	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	--	5	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus.....	--	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	11	4	15
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	3	4
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	20	24	44
Coronary disease, Angina	36	22	58
Hypertension with heart disease	--	3	3
Other heart diseases	9	17	26
Other circulatory disease	8	9	17
Influenza	1	--	1
Pneumonia	5	7	12
Bronchitis	9	8	17
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	--	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	--	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	--	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	20	31
Motor Vehicle accidents	--	1	1
All other accidents	2	5	7
Suicide	--	2	2
	<u>125</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>259</u>

SECTION. B.

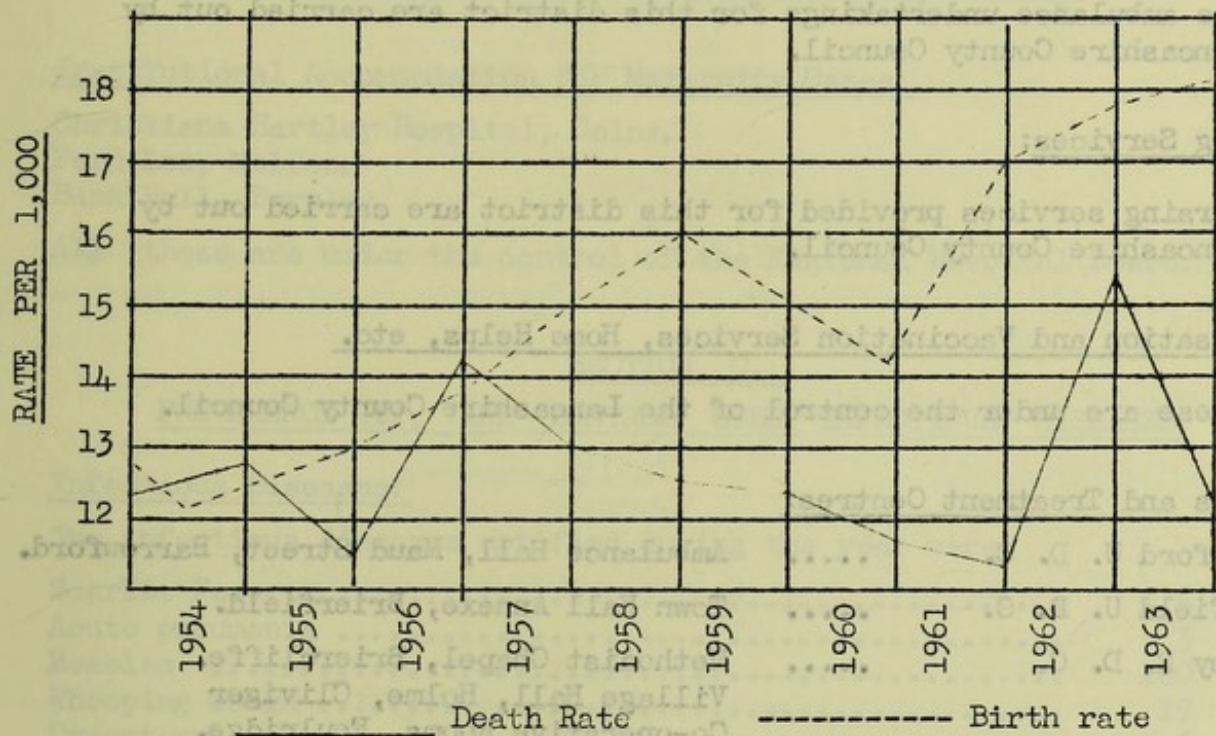
GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. Laboratory Facilities.

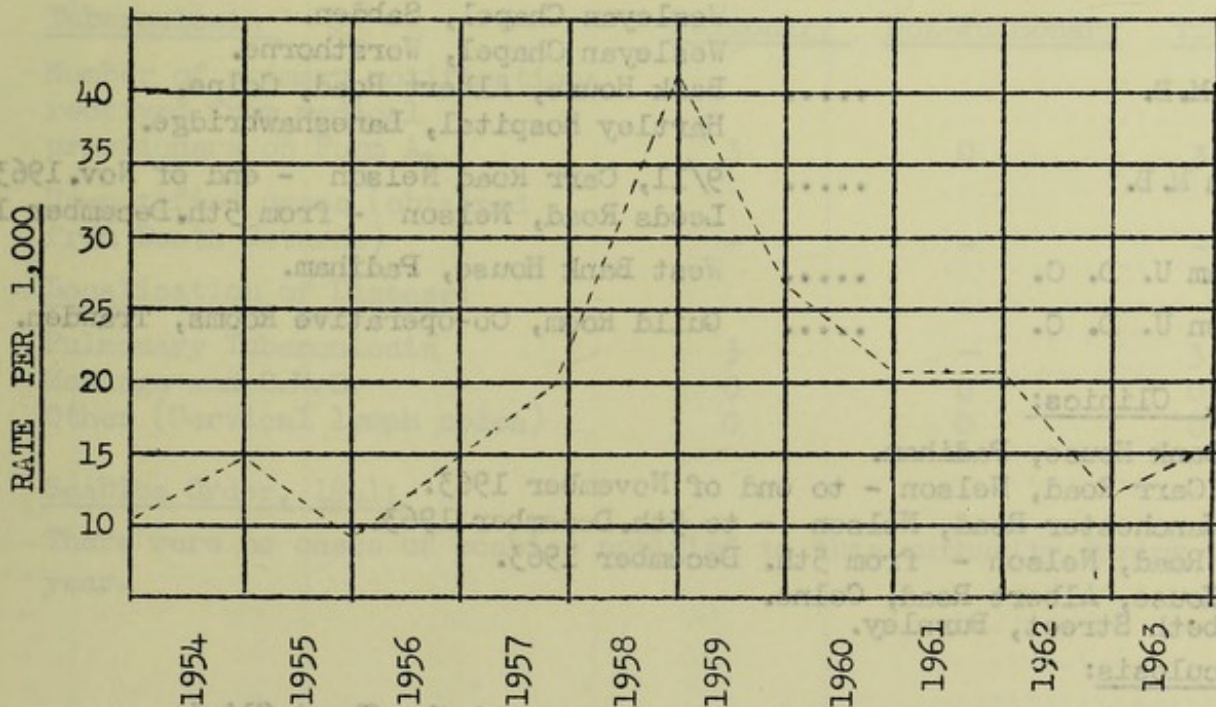
The laboratory work for the department was carried out at the Public Health Laboratory Preston. Samples are collected from the office each Wednesday noon. Any other samples are sent by bus - difficulty is sometimes experienced if the conductor forgets to leave the sample at the Preston office, consequently they do not arrive at the laboratory until the following day, when they are then useless.

(6)

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATE FOR PAST 10 YEARS



GRAPH SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR PAST 10 YEARS



2. Ambulance Facilities:

All the ambulance undertakings for this district are carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

3. Nursing Services:

The nursing services provided for this district are carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

4. Immunisation and Vaccination Services, Home Helps, etc.

All these are under the control of the Lancashire County Council.

5. Clinics and Treatment Centres:

Barrowford U. D. C.	.....	Ambulance Hall, Maud Street, Barrowford.
Brierfield U. D. C.	.....	Town Hall Annexe, Brierfield.
Burnley R. D. C.	.....	Methodist Chapel, Briercliffe. Village Hall, Holme, Cliviger Co-operative Rooms, Foulridge. County School, Hapton. 7, Town Gate, Higham. Constitutional Club, Read. Wesleyan Chapel, Sabden. Wesleyan Chapel, Worsthorne.
Colne M.B.	.....	Bank House, Albert Road, Colne. Hartley Hospital, Laneshawbridge.
Nelson M.B.	.....	9/11, Carr Road Nelson - end of Nov. 1963 Leeds Road, Nelson - from 5th. December 1963.
Padiham U. D. C.	.....	West Bank House, Padiham.
Trawden U. D. C.	.....	Guild Room, Co-operative Rooms, Trawden.

School Clinics:

West Bank House, Padiham.
9/11, Carr Road, Nelson - to end of November 1963.
259, Manchester Road, Nelson - to 5th. December 1963.
Leeds Road, Nelson - from 5th. December 1963.
Bank House, Albert Road, Colne.
Elizabeth Street, Burnley.

Tuberculosis:

Cases of suspected tuberculosis are now seen at the Chest Clinic, Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

Veneral Disease:

At the Out-Patient Department, Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

Institutional Accommodation for Maternity Cases:

Christiana Hartley Hospital, Colne.

Fern Lea, Nelson.

Bank Hall, Burnley.

All these are under the control of the Regional Hospital Board.

SECTION C.PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.Infectious Diseases:

The infectious diseases notified during the year were:

Scarlet Fever	6
Acute pneumonia	3
Measles	160
Whooping Cough	19
Dysentery	6
Erysipelas	1
Food poisoning	1

<u>Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total.</u>
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Number of primary notifications received from medical practitioners on Form A.

3

0

3

Un-notified cases (obtained from Death Returns)

-

-

-

Localisation of Disease:

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

3

-

3

Menings and C.N.S.

0

0

0

Other (Cervical lymph nodes)

0

0

0

Scabies Order, 1941:

There were no cases of scabies notified to this authority during the year.

SECTION DCHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.1. Water Supply.

The area is mainly supplied with water by the Calder and North Calder Water Boards, also the Bolton Corporation Water Board. In addition there are many privately owned water supplies.

The number of samples taken during the year was:

Bacteriological:	Public supplies	10
	Private supplies	46

Details of the estimated number of houses with a piped supply of water are as follows:

Parish	Piped supplies			Not piped
	No. of dwelling-houses.	From Public water mains.	From Private supplies.	
Altham	222	222	-	-
Barley	80	28	52	-
Blacko	191	163	20	8
Briercliffe	884	869	7	8
Cliviger	653	555	84	9
Dunnockshaw	135	52	79	4
Foulridge	502	472	26	4
Goldshaw Booth	83	41	40	2
Habergham Eaves	258	231	25	2
Hapton	608	577	28	3
Higham	213	168	40	5
Ightenhill	48	48	-	-
Northtown	34	21	12	1
Old Laund Booth	336	295	41	-
Read	331	318	13	-
Reedley Hallows	280	248	32	-
Roughlee	116	53	62	1
Sabden	446	392	54	-
Simonstone	240	230	10	-
Worsthorne	655	650	5	-

(11)
S. Pollution of Rivers
and Streams

(10)

The department has been engaged during the year, checking on the purity of water supplies.

In all, 56 samples of water were taken from public and private supplies, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, for analysis.

The results of these samples were as follows:

Public Supplies:

10 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

Number reported excellent	9
Number reported unsatisfactory	1

Private Supplies:

46 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

Number reported excellent	16
Number reported unsatisfactory	30

The 46 samples from private supplies will cover more than 46 houses as quite often one spring will supply several properties.

In cases where water is reported unsatisfactory, the users are requested to boil all water which is used for drinking purposes. Unsatisfactory sources are investigated, and where possible, advice is give to owners so that improvements may be effected.

Where there are several springs running into one private supply, samples are taken from each spring, and where one or more is found to be unsatisfactory, then such springs can be disconnected, leaving only those where pure water is delivered.

In several cases it has been found that water originating from a spring is piped from various distances in field drains which admit subsoil water to a tank, often below ground, inadequately covered, and which admits surface water. This is a most unsatisfactory method of storing and collecting drinking water. Considerable improvements can be carried out by constructing a water-tight brick tank with sides standing 18" above surrounding ground, and properly covered. Properly jointed glazed earthenware pipes are then used for conveying the water to the tank.

2. Pollution of Rivers and Streams

When any septic tanks are emptied an inspection is made and where improvements or repairs are necessary, the appropriate notice is served on the owner. Filters require constant attention, especially in the vicinity of trees, as choking is caused by leaves falling in the Autumn.

The Rivers Board are continually requiring improved design when new septic tanks are being built. The cost of building such tanks is now much higher than it was two or three years ago. If some local building firm could devise a system of building the different sizes of tanks required in some prefabricated way it may be possible to reduce the cost.

The sewage scheme at Lane Bottom, Briercliffe was completed towards the end of 1960 and by the end of December fifty four pail closets had been converted to fresh water closets. Conversions in this area will now proceed more slowly, as the majority of the pails have been converted.

The sewerage of Dunnockshaw and Newchurch -in-Pendle is completed. Fifty fresh water closets have been installed at Dunnockshaw, and fifteen water closets at Newchurch-in-Pendle.

The chief source of river pollution is still from unsewered villages as follows: Barley, Ightenhill, Roughlee and Hurstwood. A scheme is in course of preparation for the sewerage of Barley and Roughlee.

Another source of pollution is caused by drainage from farms. Sink drainage is usually piped direct to the nearest stream and liquid manure tanks are, in the majority of cases, fitted with overflow pipes, and these discharge into adjoining streams. In some cases, heavy pollution is caused by faulty outlet valves on these liquid manure tanks. Such outlets are generally stopped up with a sack. When the tank box is full it is carted on to the land, but the liquid continues to run to the nearest stream until the box is again placed in position. This procedure continues, as it is not possible to re-stop the outlet until the tank is empty.

3. Closet Accommodation

The Council pay grants for the conversion of privies and pail closets as follows:

- a) Where the property is connected to a sewer not more than 100 feet away: £20 per conversion
- b) Where the property is connected to a sewer more than 100 feet away - a sum between £20 and £35 at the discretion of the Council.
- c) Where the conversion involves the construction of a septic tank and filter: £35 per conversion

In all cases, the amount shown is the maximum. The grant will be that amount or half the cost, whichever is the lesser.

The approximate number of the different types of sanitary conveniences in the district is as follows:

Fresh water closets	3912
Waste water closets	1923
Pail closets (including tank closets).....	656
Trough closets	4

The number of waste water closet conversions in 1961 was 114, and the number in 1962 was 70. This is due no doubt to the payment of Standard Grants under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

4. Public Cleansing.

Refuse Collectoon:

For practically the whole year refuse was collected weekly. During the holiday fortnight in July, and the one week holiday in September, it has not been possible to maintain this standard. Additional casual labour was employed to ensure that each house received one visit during the July holiday, and the houses in the main centres of population received a visit during the September holiday.

The maintenance of this regularity was due to the efficiency and the enthusiasm of the regular drivers and collectors, because on only three weeks out of the 52 was the establishment at full strength. In fact, during the year 497½ days were lost owing to sickness, and 155 days owing to holidays. Casual labour was used to fill the gaps, but a newcomer cannot be compared with a regular man. Refuse collectors walk many miles each day, and a casual worker needs at least one week to become accustomed to walking such distances.

During the year, 52 newly built houses were given a service. Every new house adds greatly to the work of the men because the bins have to be carried a much greater distance than in the case of the conventional terraced house with a back yard and back street.

In order to prevent deposits of litter, the Council decided that collections of household goods such as gas ovens, pianos, furniture, etc., should be made free of charge. A charge is still made for fireplaces, bricks, flags, etc. All these collections which require a special visit, are carried out on a Saturday morning. Collections of trade refuse are still made from several business premises, and a quarterly charge is made for this service.

The five day week is still operating successfully.

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Vehicle and Labour.

Refuse is collected as follows:

One 40 cub.yard Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic (purchased June 1963)
staffed by a driver and four men.

Collections from: Worsthorne, Pike Hill, Red Lees,
Overtown, Holme, Walk Mill, Dunnockshaw,
Habergham Eaves, Hapton, Read and
Simonstone.

One 18/20 cub.yard Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper (13 years old)
staffed by a driver and four men.

Collections from: Sabden, Fence, Blacko, Foulridge,
Reedley and Briercliffe.

One 12 cub. yard Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper (purchased January
staffed by a driver and two men. 1963)

Collections from: Altham, Barley, Roughlee, Goldshaw Booth,
Ightenhill, and isolated properties
around the villages.

One 7 cub. yard Ford Diesel (7 years old), staffed by a driver and
one man.

Used for refuse collection when necessary to assist other vehicles,
tip maintenance, collection of full salvage bags from vehicles and collection
of metals from tips. Also used for special collections and trade refuse.

Nightsoil Collection and Emptying
of Cesspools.

One 800 gallon Shelvoke and Drowry Cesspool Emptier (13 years old)
staffed by a driver and one man.

Approximately 650 pails are emptied weekly, plus privies and cesspools.

This vehicle is employed fifty-two weeks per year, as pails cannot be
left at holidays weeks. Some tenants use Elsan type closets, and the containers
are not as large as the pails sold by the Council, consequently when such people
have visitors, they soon find that the container is full.

(14)

We have trouble with the 8" outlet valve on this vehicle, which has to be renewed at least once per year. This is due to the type of material carried, and to the fact that some tenants deposit anything objectionable into the pail.

Pail emptying is most objectionable work, and every credit is due to the two men who carry out the work, and to those who fill the breach at holiday times.

Numerous calls are made for septic tanks to be emptied. Some of these have a large capacity, and may take a whole day to empty. Consequently, there is a limit to what can be done, as the pail service must not be interrupted, and cesspools and privies also need emptying at regular intervals.

Refuse Disposal.

When the Pakamatic was delivered in June 1963, it was found possible to close the tips at Hapton and Dunnockshaw.

The refuse from the whole area, with the exception of Sabden, is now tipped at Reedley, and the Council decided to purchase a Bristol Tractor in order that the tip should be kept in a tidy condition. The tractor was received in August 1963. It is driven by the man employed on paper baling so that the only additional expense is the cost of the tractor.

Sale of Galvanised Ware.

Dustbins and pails were sold to householders during the year as follows:

Galvanised light dustbins	134
Galvanised B.S.S. dustbins with rubber lids .	74
Galvanised B.S.S. dustbins with rubber lids and bases	4
Galvanised sanitary pails	19

5. Salvage.

A market was found for all the paper salvaged during the year at an average price of £6 per ton.

The total weight of salvage last year was 160 tons 13 cwt. and the total income was £1,053. 18. 4d.

Weight and Value of Salvage sold during the year:

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	155.	15.	3.	0	934.	13.	6d.
Rags	3.	16.	3.	12	53.	16.	1d.
Woollens.....		3.	3.	0	12.	9.	0d.
Aluminium		10.	2.	8	29.	16.	0d.
Brass.....		2.	1.	3	9.	3.	9.
Copper.....		1.	1.	5	8.	9.	2.
Lead.....		1.	2.	14	4.	11.	0.
Scrap iron.....			2.	0		3.	6.
Steel			2.	0		2.	6.
Batteries			3.	6		12.	1.
Zinc				7		1.	9.
	160.	13.	3.	27.	£1053.	18.	4d.

The men are paid a bonus on salvage sales, which amounted to £15.4.7d. for a man who worked the full period.

6. Public Conveniences.

Conveniences are in existence at Foulridge, Briercliffe, Sabden, and Hapton, the latter being completed during 1963.

A site has been purchased, and the contract let for conveniences at Worsthorne.

The greatest need is still in the parishes which attract numerous visitors at the weekends and public holidays.

7. Disinfection.

During the year 1 house was visited for the purpose of disinfection. Formaldehyde is used in all cases except in the case of tuberculosis, where a 5% Izal solution is used.

Bedding is removed for steam disinfection, where necessary, to Burnley County Borough Cleansing Station.

8. Rodent Control.

Rodent control in private dwellings and business premises was carried out during the year. A free service (in the case of private dwellings) was given but a charge was made for the treatment of business premises and farms.

Many farms now purchase the necessary bait from the Council, and carry out their own treatments.

Sewer Treatments

Parish	No. of manholes.	No. of manholes showing take.
Blacko, Fence & Wheatley Lane	52	0
Briercliffe	57	4
Briercliffe (Lane Bottom)	15	0
Foulridge	55	2
Habergham Eaves	23	0
Hapton	70	1
Read & Simonstone	69	0
Reedley	20	1

Committee for Rodent Control.

The North East Lancashire Advisory Committee was formed in 1954. This covered Workable Area No. 11, which comprised of Colne, Nelson, Trawden, Brierfield, Barrowford, Burnley, Padiham and Burnley Rural District, together with Workable Areas No. 10 and 15. Each district is represented by a member of the local authority, and the Public Health Inspector. Half-yearly meetings are held in the respective districts when problems are discussed.

9. Other Vermin..

Twelve houses were disinfested, all of which were infested with cockroaches.

10. Sanitary Inspection of the
Area.

Appendix A of Page 24 shows the number of inspections carried out during the year.

11. Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There are two main sites licensed at Roughlee on which caravans and sheds are situated. The owner proposes to remove the sheds, and intends to construct modern sanitary arrangements.

There is a large unlicensed site at Read containing mainly caravans with just one or two sheds. A three hundred gallon tank has been sunk in the ground for the reception of contents of pails. Water is obtained from a spring, which has been sampled and which is reported fairly satisfactory. Refuse is deposited in large drums, which are then collected by the landlord for disposal by burning. Negotiations are in progress for the owner to have this site brought up to the required standard.

A site has been licensed at Sabden for holiday caravans only, and this is quite modern. There are concrete standings, and all these have electric points and drainage. Communal wash-houses and water closets have been sited in a central position. There is a special arrangement for emptying chemical closets. Refuse is collected each week by the Council's refuse men.

In many parts of the district, small caravan sites are situated, and occasional caravans which are used for habitation by families which are residing in the area for only a short time.

12. Smoke Abatement.

Several complaints have been received during the year of obnoxious fumes from a chimney at Hapton, and these complaints were passed on to H.M. Alkaline Inspector, who has stated that considerable improvements are soon to be carried out.

Complaints have also been received of smoke emitting from factory chimneys in the district. Although practically every Lancashire boiler is fitted with automatic stoking equipment, some of this equipment is worn and out of date, and the regulations can only be complied with if the firebeater is very keen and enthusiastic.

13. Factories.

There are 99 factories in the district, and inspections are made. Many of the factories have had modern sanitary accommodation installed in place of existing types.

(18)

Below is given a table of factory inspections for purposes of provisions as to health, and cases in which defects were found under Part 1 of the Factories Act, 1937.

Factory inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Notices
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authority	4	0	0
Factories in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (not included above)	136	9	1
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	9	0	0
	149	9	1

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	No. in which defects were found.	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Insufficient heating	1	0	0
Unsuitable or defective sanitary convenience:	1	1	0
	2	1	0

SECTION E.HOUSING

During the year, no houses were erected by the Council. Fifty-two houses were erected by other bodies or persons.

At the end of the year 52 applications had been received for houses and 98 applications for bungalows.

Inspection and Repair of Houses.

Again, complaints of housing defects have not been as numerous as they were pre.1939.

A very large percentage of terraced houses and cottages are now owned by the people who live in them. These people are generally very proud to be owner/occupiers and take great pride in carrying out improvements. Baths, washbasins, and water closets are installed usually with the aid of a Standard Grant. Modern fireplaces are fixed, flagged floors are covered with various colours of asphalt. External walls are neatly pointed and woodwork is regularly painted in attractive bright colours. All this effort has brought about a considerable improvement in the housing conditions of the people and such houses will thereby provide good accommodation for a long number of years.

During the year, 86 tenanted houses were inspected, usually on complaint. The number of inspections made was 255.

Rent increases and Certificates of Disrepair.

Period covered 1st. January 1963 to 31st. December 1963.

Part I - Application for Certificates of Disrepair.

1)	Number of applications for certificates.....	0
2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	0
3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects.....	0
	(b) in respect of all defects	0
4)	Number of undertakings given by Landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	0
6)	Number of Certificates issued	0

Part II - Application for Cancellation of Certificates.

7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
----	---	---

8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	0
9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	0
10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

Particulars of housing inspections and repair work carried out are given in Appendices B and C on pages 25 and 27.

SECTION F.

a) Milk Supply

On the 1st. October 1960, the County Council took over the granting of dealers licenses under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

No. of dairies in the district	12
No. of shops in the district other than dairies.....	16

b) Biological Examination of Milk Samples.

No. of samples taken for brucellosis tests	69
No. reported negative	50
No. reported positive	10
No. reported equivocal	9

c) Samples for Statutory Tests.

Raw Milk

Methylene Blue Tests	4
No. reported satisfactory	4

Heat Treated Milk

No. of samples taken for Phosphatase Tests.....	10
No. reported satisfactory	10

d) Meat and Other Foods.

There are three slaughterhouses in the district, one each in the parishes of Dunnockshaw, Higham and Read. At two of the slaughterhouses regular weekend killing is carried out, and this necessitates both Inspectors working alternate week-ends.

The butchers' shops were inspected and generally found to be clean and well maintained.

Details of meat inspected and condemned within the district during 1963 are shown in Appendix E, on page 31.

Condemned Meat.

In the case of meat condemned at slaughterhouses and butchers' shops, small amounts are buried at the tips, and in some cases, at the slaughterhouses. Larger quantities of condemned meat are sent for manufacture into fertilisers.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and thus deals with the adulterations of food.

A total of 86 samples was obtained, consisting of 58 samples of milk (1 of which was a sample of Channel Islands milk) and 28 others comprising:

1 Butter	1 Baking powder
1 Piccalilli	1 Cake decoration, edible.
2 Cognac liqueur chocolates	1 Semolina
2 Sweets	2 Fish, canned
2 Olive Oil B.P.	1 Gelatine
1 Zinc ointment B.P.	1 Saccharin tablet B.P.C.
1 Malted milk tablet	1 Sauce
2 Tea	2 Meat, canned
1 Cream of tartar	1 Plain flour.
1 Barley	1 Fruit, dried
2 Tree decorations, edible	1 Dried peas

I give below details of samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	
2 Tree decorations, edible.	Acid value of extracted fat 8%. Sample has somewhat rancid flavour.	Vendor interviewed. Remaining stock withdrawn from sale.
1 Dried peas	Steeping tablet contained permitted food colours which were declared on steeping tablet wrapped but were not declared in list of ingredients stated on outer carton.	Packers communicated with.
1 Informal milk	Deficient 6.6% fat.	Vendor notified.
1 Informal milk	Contained 0.02 international units penicillin per ml.	Dairy and Milk Marketing Board notified.
1 Formal milk	Fat 2.90%, deficient 3.3% fat. Slightly low in solids-not-fat.	Farmer notified.

d) Food Preparing Premises.

Where premises do not comply with the Food and Drugs Act, the necessary notices are served on the occupier.

No. of Food Premises, by types of business at end of year.

General grocers and provision dealers	84
Greengrocers and fruiterers	12
Meat shops	14
Bakers and confectioners	15
Fried Fish shops	8
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals etc.	16
Licensed premises, canteens, cafes etc.	41
Others	39

e) Ice cream.

The necessary attention was given to premises where ice cream is prepared and/or sold, with special attention being given to the preparation.

Nine samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, for analysis, and nine samples were reported as Grade 1.

f) Bakehouses.

There are fifteen bakehouses on the register and routine inspections were carried out during the year.

g) Food Poisoning.

There was one case of food poisoning reported during the year.

SCHOOLS.

There are twenty three schools in the district, and the following information may be of interest:

Number of schools with unsatisfactory yard surfaces	4
---	---

Sanitary Accommodation.No. of schools with:

Fresh water closets	21
Waste water closets	0
Trough closets	0
Pail closets	2

Refuse Disposal

No. of schools with:

Dustbins	23
Ashpits	0

Water Supply.

No. of schools supplied from:

Public mains	23
Private supplies	0

No. of schools where washing facilities are considered unsatisfactory	5
---	---

Drainage.

No. of schools with drainage to:

Public sewers	20
Private treatment works	2

Dinners are now cooked on the premises at most of the schools. Kitchens have been enlarged and modernised and there has been considerable improvement generally. Meat is freshly cooked and refrigerators have been installed for the storage of perishable food.

APPENDIX A.SANITARY INSPECTIONS MADE.General Sanitation.

Standard Grants	42
Inspections under the Housing Acts.....	241
Inspections and visits under the Public Health Acts	163
Disinfection of rooms	1
Visits to verminous premises	13
Premises inspected for vermin	25
Visits re. water supplies	18
Visits re. refuse and salvage disposal	187
Visits re. dustbins, pails etc.....	605
Visits re. septic tanks and filters	23
Interviews with property owners etc.,	88
Smoke observations	1
Old drains tested	19
Old drains inspected	84
New drains inspected	38
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	191
Shops inspected	84
Visits re. conversions	26
Visits to factories re. sanitary accommodation	9
Visits re. smoke	14
Inspections and visits in connection with I.D. Cases	56
Visits re. accumulations and deposits	24
Visits re. caravans and moveable dwellings	18
Visits re. schools	2
Visits re. waste food plants	3
Visits re. noise	5
Plumbing and sanitary work inspected	3
Visits re. work in progress	2
Visits re. clean air	1
Visits to Animal Boarding Establishments	6
Visits re. Certificate of disrepair	1

Meat and Food Inspection and Inspection of Food Preparing Premises and Vehicles.

Meat inspection	702
Ice cream premises inspected	5
Food preparing premises inspected	12
Miscellaneous food visits	8
Butchers' shops inspected	10

Bakehouses inspected	23
Grocers' shops inspected	26
Greengrocers' shops inspected	1
Fried Fish Shops inspected	1
Licensed premises inspected	2
Slaughterhouses inspected	4
Confectioners inspected	2
Fishmongers inspected	2
Miscellaneous food visits	8

Sampling.

Milk samples taken	69
Water samples taken	56
Ice cream samples taken	9
Liquid Egg samples taken	2
Meat samples	1
Faeces samples	19

APPENDIX B

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Dwelling Houses.

Doors and door frames repaired	3
Fireranges repaired or renewed	1
Rainwater gutters provided or repaired	3
Roofs repaired or new roofs provided	1
Defective windows repaired or replaced	7
Defective plaster repaired	5
Burst water service pipe repaired	1
Chimney flues repaired	1

Drainage.

Choked drains cleansed	25
Drains repaired or reconstructed	10
New inspection chambers constructed	1
Drainage system provided with means of access	1

Inspection of dwelling houses during year.

Water closets, dustbins, etc.

Additional water closets provided	10
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets	44
Pail closets converted to fresh water closets	58
W.C. Structures repaired	1
W.C's. seats repaired or renewed	3
Pail closet structures rebuilt	2
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	1

Factories, Workshops and Shops.

W.C. seats repaired	3
Doors and door fastenings provided to W.C's.	2
Intervening ventilated space provided	3
W.C. Cisterns repaired	3
New floors constructed	2
Provided with sink or water supply	2
Additional light and ventilation provided	2
Internal walls cement plastered	2
Ceilings repaired	2
Cleansed and lime washed on request	2

Miscellaneous.

Nuisances from burning of refuse abated	1
Deposits of refuse removed	2

Not in Clearance Areas.

As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.I.V (1) Housing Act, 1957	2
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by M.O.H.	5
Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under the Act, 1957, but not yet certified unfit by M.O.H.	6
Local Authority owned houses included in Unfitness Orders	7

APPENDIX C.

(28)

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during year.

1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)..... 86
- (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose 255
2. Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.. 0
3. Number of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 66

2. <u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Houses demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
a) <u>In Clearance Areas.</u>			
1. Houses unfit for human habitation.....	6	5	2
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc.,	-	-	-
3. Houses on land acquired under S.43 (2) Housing Act, 1957.....	-	-	-
b) <u>Not In Clearance Areas.</u>			
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	2	-	-
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by M.O.H.	-	-	-
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under the Local Acts.....	-	-	-
7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

3.	<u>Unfit Houses Closed.</u>	Houses Closed	Displaced during year Persons Families	
1.	Under S.16 (4) 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	3	0	0
2.	Under S.17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
3.	Parts of buildings closed under S.18 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
4.	<u>Unfit Houses made fit and Houses which defects were remedied.</u>	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority.</u>	
1.	After informal action by local authority	37	-	-
2.	After formal notice under a) Public Health Acts b) S.9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	- -	- -	- -
3.	Under S.24 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
5.	<u>Unfit Houses in Temporary Use Housing Act, 1957</u>	<u>Number of Houses.</u>		
	<u>Position at end of year</u>			
1.	Retained for temporary accommodation a) under section 48 b) under section 17 (2) c) under section 46	- - -	- - -	- - -
2.	Licensed for temporary Occupation. under section 34 and 53	-	-	-
6.	<u>Purchase of Houses by Agreement</u>			
	Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	2		

(29)

7. Housing Act, 1949 & Housing (Financial Provision) Act, 1948 -
Improvement grants, etc.

		No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of -	
		Private bodies or individuals	Local Authority
Action during year:			
1.	Submitted by private individuals to local authority....	10	-
2.	Approved by local authority	3	-
3.	Submitted by local authority to Ministry..	-	-
4.	Finally approved by Ministry	-	-
5.	Work completed	-	-
6.	Additional separate dwellings included in 5 above	-	-

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 - Standard Grants

		No. of dwellings or other buildings affected.
Action during year:		
1.	Applications submitted to local authority	152
2.	Applications approved by local authority	139
3.	Work completed	115

APPENDIX D.PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Local Authority premises	Type of Property		Agricultural
		Dwelling houses	All other including business premises.	
1. Number of properties in the district	26	5707	1786	463
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of				
a) Notification	25	108	40	46
b) Survey under the Act	24	77	25	335
c) Otherwise	45	257	17	28
3. Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections	122	616	119	400
4. Number of properties inspected in Section 2 found to be infested with:				
a) Rats	27	35	16	45
b) Mice	1	71	19	-
5. Number of infested properties treated (S.4.)	43	203	52	400
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	87	397	102	181
7. Number of notices served under S.4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-
8. Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out	-	13	-	-

APPENDIX D.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1953

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1970	385	10	11277	282
Number inspected	1970	385	10	11277	282
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	5	1	47	1
Organ or part of carcase condemned	232	256	1	2292	37
% of number inspected affected	11.7%	67.7%	20%	20.7%	13.4%
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	0
Organ or part of carcasses condemned	5	0	0	0	19
% of number inspected affected	0.25%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	2			
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	2			
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0			

