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BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT


of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1964

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



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(1)

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

(2)

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND WATER COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMEN:

COUNCILLOR F. PICKLES, J.P. - Died 27th June, 1964.
COUNCILLOR P. GILBRAITH - from 30th July, 1964.

VICE-CHAIRMEN:

COUNCILLOR D. H. J. STUTTARD - to 21st May, 1964.
COUNCILLOR P. GILBRAITH - from 21st May to 30th July, 1964.
COUNCILLOR C. HOWARTH - from 30th July, 1964.

COUNCILLORS:

Miss A. Alston	C. E. Angus.
W. Atkinson.	W. Bennett.
Mrs. E. D. Corrin.	C. M. Couch.
W. Dent.	E. T. Eddlestone.
Mrs. E. Fielden.	G. W. Fox.
P. Gilbraith (to 21.5.64.)	G. Halsted (from 24.8.64.)
C. Howarth. (to 30.7.64.)	J. Nickson.
W. Roberts.	T. Smith.
D. H. J. Stuttard (from 21.5.64.)	H. Sutcliffe.
J. Walton.	J. T. Whittaker.

(3)

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1964.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of Burnley Rural District in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1964. The form and context are in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/65, dated 11th January, 1965.

The two outstanding features to which I would draw your attention, are the continual disturbing number of bacteriologically unsatisfactory water samples from private water supplies - 32 out of 64, and the slow rate of converting Waste Water Closets to Fresh Water systems. This latter Public Health menace will be with us until the turn of the century, at the present rate of progress. I would like to suggest that the time has come when consideration should be given to the payment of a grant towards the cost of conversions, perhaps £7-£10. This little incentive, particularly if advertised now and then, may be enough to encourage people to go ahead. This should not, of course, be accepted as an excuse not to proceed with modernisation up to full Standard Grant requirements.

One other "regular", is Brucellosis. In 1964, no less than 130 samples of milk out of 693 were reported as positive. I want to make the picture quite clear, that Untreated Milk is good milk, so long as it is pure, but pasteurisation, or some other form of heat treatment is the only means of ensuring germ free milk. Even if there are no Brucella organisms, there are still many others than can thrive in milk, and be passed on to the consumer.

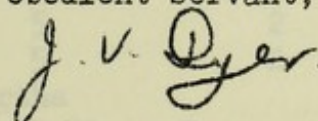
What about the positive side? 66 private houses were built during the year, making a total of 228 in the five years 1960-1964.

Full slaughterhouse inspection of carcasses was maintained. The number continues to rise, and topped 15,000 in 1964, 50% up on 1960. Note the number showing infection with tuberculosis - only 4 cattle out of about 2,500 killed. This is wonderful evidence of the success and justification for the expensive eradication scheme (1956, 130 out of 1,500: 1960, 30 out of 2,000).

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

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FOR THE YEAR 1964.

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One other "regular", as Brucellosis. In 1964, no less than 170 samples of milk out of 695 were reported as positive. I want to make the picture quite clear, that Untreated Milk is good milk, so long as it is pure, but pasteurisation, or some other form of heat treatment is the only means of ensuring germ free milk. Even if there are no Brucella organisms, there are still many others than can thrive in milk, and be passed on to the consumer.

What about the positive side? 66 private houses were built during the year, making a total of 128 in the five years 1960-1964. Full slaughterhouse inspection of carcasses was maintained. The number continues to rise, and topped 12,000 in 1964, 50% up on 1960. Note the number showing infection with tuberculosis - only 4 cattle out of about 2,500 killed. This is wonderful evidence of the success and justification for the expensive eradication scheme (1956, 130 out of 1,500; 1960, 30 out of 2,000).

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

SECTION A.VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL
CONDITIONS.

Registrar-General's estimate of home population, mid-year, 1964	16,020
Area of the district	39,841 acres.
Number of inhabited houses, according to rate books as at 31.3.64	6,468
Rateable Value (as at 31.12.64)	£667,940
Sum represented by 1d. rate (as at 31.12.64)	£2,620

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	126	96	232
Illegitimate	6	6	12
Birth rates per 1,000 est. population			
Crude rate			14.6
Adjusted rate .			16.6

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of Still Births ,,,,,,.	3	0	3
Rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births			12.7

<u>Deaths</u>			
Number of deaths (all causes)...	124	136	260
Death rate per 1,000 est. population			
Crude rate ...			16.2
Adjusted rate.			14.4
Respiratory T.B.			Nil
Malignant neoplasms etc.			2.50

<u>Infant Deaths</u>			
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	5	2	7
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	5	2	7
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age	5	2	7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births			29.9
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births			29.9

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Other certified causes of death were as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	3	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.....	9	-	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast.....	-	7	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	8	7	15
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	1	1
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	19	30	49
Coronary Disease, Angina	30	15	45
Hypertension with Heart disease	1	6	7
Other heart disease	19	17	36
Other Circulatory Disease	4	10	14
Pneumonia	4	3	7
Bronchitis	7	5	12
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2	3
Congenital Malformations	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	15	21
Motor Vehicle accidents	2	3	5
All other accidents	5	9	14
Suicide	3	-	3
	124	136	260

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

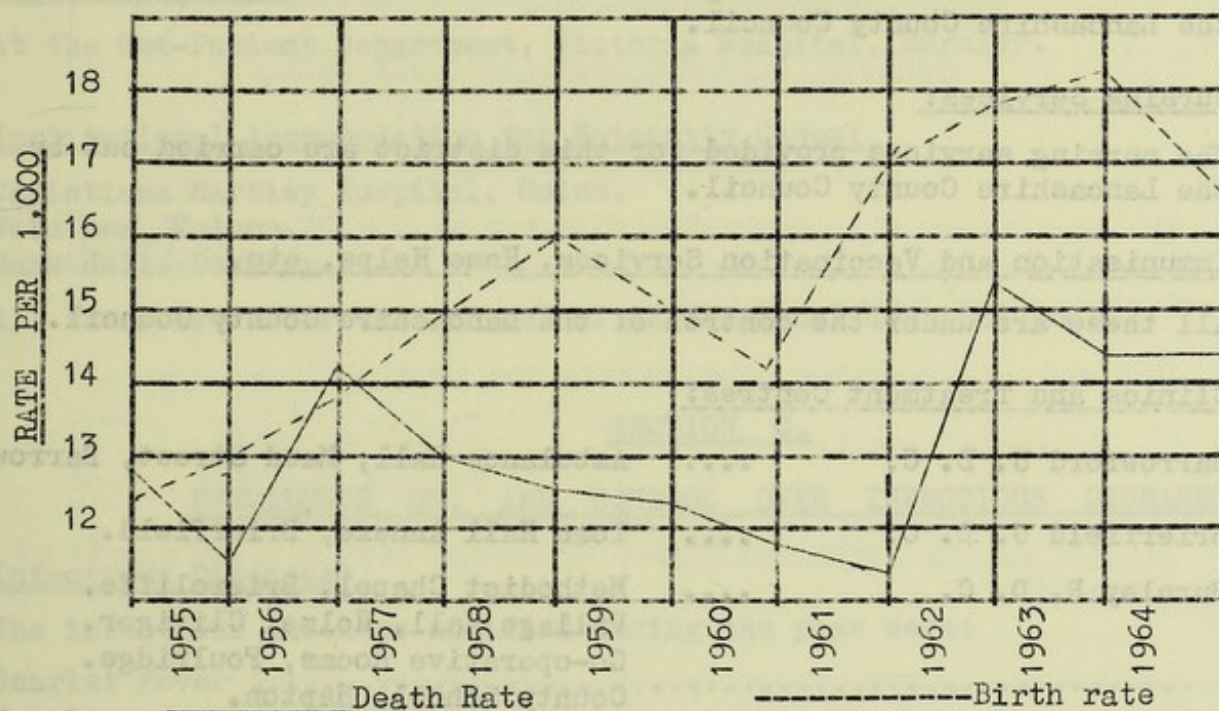
FOR THE AREA.

1. Laboratory Facilities.

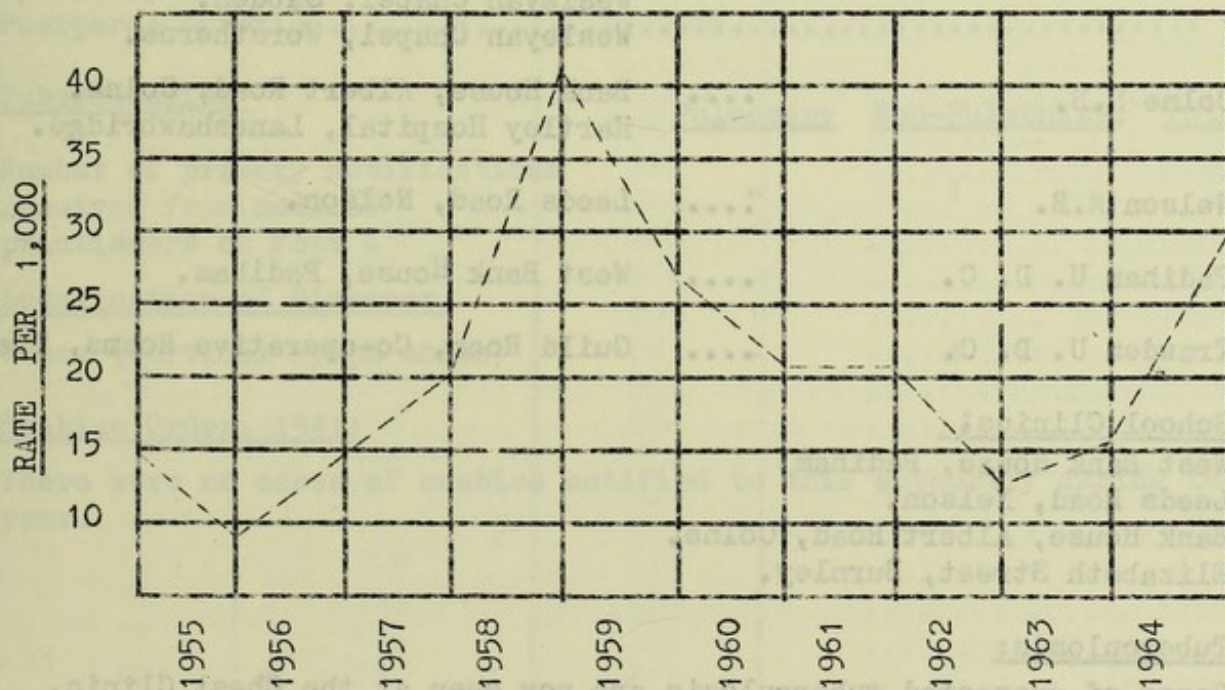
The laboratory work for the department was carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston. Samples are collected from the office each Wednesday noon. Any other samples are sent by bus - difficulty is occasionally experienced when the conductor forgets to leave the sample at the Preston Office, which causes unnecessary delay, and in most cases renders the sample 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.	....	Leeds Road, Nelson.
Padiham U. D. C.	....	West Bank House, Padiham.
Trawden U. D. C.	....	Guild Room, Co-operative Rooms, Trawden.

School Clinics:

West Bank House, Padiham.
Leeds Road, Nelson.
Bank House, Albert Road, Colne.
Elizabeth Street, Burnley.

Tuberculosis:

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

(8)

Venoreal 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	1
Measles	80
Whooping Cough	6
Dysentery	1
Puerperal pyrexia	1

Tuberculosis:

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of primary notifications received from medical practioners on Form A	-	1	1

Localisation of Disease:

Other (Cervical lymph nodes)	-	1	-
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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	7
	Private Supplies	64

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	192	164	28	-
Briercliffe	885	870	15	-
Cliviger	664	571	93	1
Dunnockshaw	124	52	72	3
Foulridge	509	479	30	-
Goldshaw Booth	83	41	42	1
Habergham Eaves	258	238	20	-
Hapton	609	578	31	-
Higham	213	169	45	-
Ightenhill	48	48	-	-
Northtown	33	21	13	-
Old Laund Booth	316	275	41	-
Read	333	320	13	-
Reedley Hallows	281	249	32	1
Roughlee	116	53	63	-
Sabden	446	392	54	-
Simonstone	243	233	10	-
Worsthorne	670	665	5	-

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

In all, 71 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:

7 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

Number reported excellent	6
Number reported unsatisfactory	1

Private Supplies:

64 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

Number reported excellent	32
Number reported unsatisfactory	32

The 64 samples from private supplies will cover more than 64 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 given 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 a few years ago. If some local building firm could devise a system of building the different sizes of tanks required in some prefabricated way, it might be possible to reduce the cost.

The chief source of river pollution is still from unsewered villages as follows: Barley, Ightenhill, Roughlee, and Hurstwood. A scheme has now been prepared 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	4008
Waste water closets	1872
Pail closets (including tank closets)	611
Trough closets	4

The number of waste water closet conversions in 1963 was 44, and in 1964 - 51.

4. Public Cleansing.

For practically the whole year, refuse was collected weekly. During the holiday fortnight in July, and the one week holiday in September, it was not 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 350½ days were lost owing to sickness, and 209½ 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 66 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, collections of household goods, such as gas ovens, pianos, furniture etc. are now 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 Saturday mornings. Collections of trade refuse are still made from several business premises, and a quarterly charge is made for this service.

Two facts should be remembered when the subject is "litter deposited in the countryside"

- 1) Some Local Authorities in this area do not make special collections of furniture etc. and people living in such areas have to get rid "somewhere".
- 2) All property repairers are not over enthusiastic about removing the residue from their building jobs.

Vehicles and Labour.

Refuse is collected as follows:

One 40 cub.yard Shelvoke & Drewery Pakamatic, powered by a Leyland Diesel Engine (purchased June 1963)

Staffed by a driver and four men.

Collections from:

Worsthorne, Pike Hill, Red Lees,
Overtown, Holme, Walk Mill, Habergham Eaves,
Hapton, Read, Simonstone and Altham West.

One 18/20 cub.yard Shelvoke & Drewery Fore and Aft Tipper.
(purchased in 1951)

Staffed by a driver and four men.

Collections from:

Sabden, Fence, Blacko, Foulridge,
Reedley, and Briercliffe.

One 12 cub.yard Shelvoke & Drewery Fore and Aft Tipper, powered by a Perkins Diesel Engine. (purchased Jan.1963)

Staffed by a driver and two men.

Collections from:

Dunnockshaw, Barley, Roughlee, Goldshaw Booth,
Ightenhill, and isolated properties around
the villages.

One 7 cub. yard Ford Diesel (purchased in 1957), 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 tip. Also used for special collections and trade refuse. This vehicle should now be replaced, as considerable repairs are necessary.

Nightsoil Collection and Emptying
of Cesspools.

One 800 gallon Shelvoke and Drewery Cesspool Emptier (purchased 1950)
Staffed by a driver and one man.

The efficiency of this vehicle in relation to septic tank emptying has reduced considerably. Numerous tests and part renewals have been tried, but as yet without result. This vehicle must be near the time when it is due for replacement.

Approximately 600 pails are emptied weekly, plus privies and cesspools.

This vehicle is employed fifty-two weeks per year, as pails cannot be left at holiday 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.

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.

The refuse from the whole area, with the exception of Sabden is now tipped at Reedley, and the Council by purchasing a Bristol Tractor in August 1963, have been able to control tipping at Barden Tip. This tractor 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 B. S. S. dustbins with rubber lids.....	185
Galvanised sanitary pails	20

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 203 tons 19 cwt. 3 qr. 6 lbs. total income was £1,284.15.11d.

Weight and Value of Salvage sold during the year:

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	196.	1.	0		1181.	11.	3d.
Rags	3.	5.	1.	27	55.	13.	6d.
Woollens		1.	3.	26	9.	0.	10d.
Aluminium		3.	3.	16	11.	6.	11d.
Brass			1.	18	2.	6.	5d.
Mixed Scrap	2.	12.	1.	0	15.	8.	0d.
Tins		9.	0.	0		13.	6d.
Copper				11		18.	0d.
Lead				18		9.	0d.
Scrap Iron	1.	5.	2.	2	7.	8.	6d.
	203.	18.	3.	6.	£1284.	15.	11d.

The men are paid a bonus on salvage sales, which amounted to for a man who worked the full period: £19/8/7d.

6. Public Conveniences.

Conveniences are in existence at Foulridge, Briercliffe, Sabden, Hapton and Worsthorne.

A site is under consideration for conveniences at Cliviger, and planning approval has been obtained for this.

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 carry out their own treatments, purchasing the necessary bait from the Council.

Sewer Treatments.

Parish	No. of manholes.	No. of manholes showing take.
Altham & Altham West	27	0
Blacko, Fence & Wheatley Lane	66	0
Fence and Newchurch	33	0
Foulridge	119	1 complete 7 part.
Read	62	0
Sabden	104	1 part.
Sewers baited with Fluoracetamide :		
Cliviger	148	0
Dunnockshaw	40	0
Worsthorne & Pike Hill	88	0

Committee for Rodent Control.

The North East Lancashire Advisory Committee was formed in 1954. This covers Workable Area No.11, which comprises 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.

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

10. Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Appendix A on 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 each of which are situated caravans and sheds. These are High Beach and Palm Beach. The owner proposes to remove the sheds and construct modern sanitary arrangements. Work has already commenced on the laying of drains at High Beach, and a few concrete standings have been completed.

There is a large unlicensed site at Read containing caravans and huts. A 300 gallon tank has been sunk into the ground for the contents of pails, and this tank is emptied periodically by the owner. Water is obtained from a spring, which has been sampled, and is fairly satisfactory. Refuse is deposited in large drums, which are situated at various points on the site. These drums are collected regularly by the owner, and the contents burnt. Negotiations are taking place with the owner with regard to the modernisation of the site, and a 'layout' has been agreed upon.

A site is 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, and there is a special arrangement for emptying chemical closets. Refuse is collected each week by the Council's refuse men.

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

12. Smoke Abatement.

Complaints have again been received of obnoxious fumes from a chemical plant at Hapton. These complaints were passed on to H. M. Alkalie Inspector, but although considerable work has been done, these complaints have not ceased.

Complaints were also received of smoke emission from factory chimneys, particularly from the Harle Syke area. All the factory managers in this area have been very active in bringing their plants up to modern standards. One firm is converting coal burning to oil burning - in another case where one system was used for heating two factories, a new oil firing system has been installed, which will considerably lighten the load on the old firing arrangement. Another mill has had a new stoking arrangement fixed, and considerable improvement should now be seen in this part of the district.

SECTION 1.

HOUSING

(1e)

13. Factories.

There are 97 factories in the district, and regular inspections are made. Many of the factories have had modern sanitary accommodation installed in place of existing types.

Below is given a table of factory inspections for purposes of provisions as to health under Part 1 of the Factories Act, 1937.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Notices
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	2	0	0
Factories in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (not included above).	95	26	9
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	13	0	0
	110	26	9

SECTION E.HOUSING

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

At the end of the year outstanding applications for council houses and bungalows were as follows:

61 houses 98 bungalows.

Inspection and Repair of Houses.

Again, complaints of housing defects have not been as numerous as they were pre.1939, and there has only been one application under the 1957 Rent Act.

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, 83 tenanted houses were inspected, usually on complaint. The number of inspections made was 250.

Rent increases and Certificates of Disrepair.

Period covered 1st.January 1964 to 31st.December 1964.

Part I - Application for Certificates of Disrepair.

1)	Number of applications for certificates	1
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

(2v)

Part II - Application for Cancellation of Certificates.

7)	Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates.....	0
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 26.

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.

Total number of Distributors of Milk on the Register at the end of the year - 44.

b) Biological Examination of Milk Samples

No. of samples taken for brucellosis tests	693
No. reported negative	528
No. reported positive	130
No. reported equivocal	35

c) Samples for Statutory TestRaw Milk

Methylene Blue Tests	10
No. reported satisfactory	10

Heat Treated Milk

No. of samples taken for Methylene Blue Tests	6
No. of samples taken for Phosphatase Tests	5
No. reported satisfactory	11

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 1964 are shown in Appendix E, on page 30.

Condemned Meat

In the case of meat condemned at Slaughterhouses and butchers' shops, small quantities 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 98 samples were obtained, consisting of 75 samples of milk, and 23 others, comprising:

1 Fish dressing	1 Crispbread
1 Bicarbonate of soda	1 Pie filling
1 Sultana pudding	1 Sweets
1 Vinegar	1 Fish, canned
1 Double cream	1 Almond Oil
1 Borax	1 Olive oil B.P.
1 Milk shake syrup	1 Tomatoes, fresh
1 Vegetables, fresh (potatoes)	1 Soft drink tablets
1 Demarara sugar	1 Butter
1 Mineral water	1 Epsom salts B.P.
1 Camphorated oil B.P.	1 Fruit, dried (currants)
1 Fruit, dried (sultanas)	

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

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Informal Milk	Freezing point indicated 2.6% extraneous water.	Producer cautioned
1 Informal Milk	Contained 0.05 international unit penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed

1 Informal Milk	Contained 0.03 international unit penicillin per ml.	Farmer and Milk Marketing Board informed.
1 Formal Milk	Contained 0.03 international unit penicillin per ml.	Farmer and Milk Marketing Board informed.
1 Formal milk	Fat content 2.95%, deficient 1.6% fat.	Vendor notified.

e) 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	56
Greengrocers and fruiterers	9
Meat Shops	14
Bakers and confectioners	13
Fried Fish shops	6
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals etc ...	14
Licensed premises, canteens, cafes etc.	48
Others	34

f) 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.

Eight samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, for analysis, with the following results:

Grade 1	-	5 samples.
Grade 2	-	2 "
Grade 4	-	1 sample

g) Bakehouses

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

h) Food Poisoning

There were no cases of food poisoning reported during the year.

i) Other food inspected.

The following foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption:

- 18 lbs. of Cod fillet.
- 1 tin of Polish Ham.

In addition, investigations took place at all shops and food preparing premises in the area, for the presence of suspected tins of corned beef as a result of the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak. A few suspected tins were found, and these were withdrawn from sale.

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 supplied 0

No. of schools where washing facilities are considered

unsatisfactory 5

Drainage.

No. of schools with drainage to:

Public sewers 20

APPENDIX A.SANITARY INSPECTIONS MADE.General Sanitation.

Standard Grants	34
Inspections under the Housing Acts	118
Inspections and visits under the Public Health Acts	132
Visits to verminous premises	37
Premises inspected for vermin	39
Visits re. water supplies	14
Visits re. refuse and salvage disposal	276
Visits re. dustbins, pails etc.	53
Visits re. septic tanks and filters	52
Interviews with property owners, etc.	99
Smoke observations	6
Visits re. smoke abatement	17
Inspections and visits in connection with I.D. cases	205
Old drains tested	27
Old drains inspected	104
New drains inspected	2
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	178
Shops inspected	102
Visits re. conversions	13
Visits to factories re. sanitary accommodation	26
Visits re. accumulations and deposits	6
Visits re. caravans and moveable dwellings	8
Visits re. schools	20
Visits re. waste food plants	6
Visits re. noise	3
Visits re. work in progress	1
Visits re. spoilbanks	1
Visits re. Animal Boarding Establishments	12
Visits re. certificates of disrepair	2
Visits re. sanitary accommodation for farm workers	9
Visits re. letters	16
Visits re. litter	32
Visits to New Shed, Foulridge	9

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

Meat inspection	719
Ice Cream premises inspected	9
Food preparing premises inspected	11
Miscellaneous food visits	62
Butchers shops inspected	14

Bakehouses inspected	10
Grocers' shops inspected	24
Fried Fish Shops inspected	1
Licensed premises inspected	10
Slaughterhouses inspected	3
Restaurants inspected	2
Dairies inspected	2

Sampling.

Milk samples taken	693
Water samples taken	71
Ice cream samples taken	8
Meat samples	1
Milk bottles tested for sterility	10
Faeces samples	20

APPENDIX B.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Dwelling Houses.

Staircases repaired	1
Floors repaired or renewed	5
Yards or paths repaired	1
Dampness abated	4
Walls re-pointed or repaired	1
Rainwater gutters provided or repaired and rainwater pipes removed etc.	20
Improvements to water storage tanks	2

Drainage.

Choked drains cleansed	22
Drainage disposal installations cleaned or repaired	1
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	1
Houses completely re-drained	1

Water closets, dustbins, etc.

Additional water closets provided	40
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets	51
Pail closets converted to fresh water closets	45

Factories, Workshops and Shops.

New sanitary conveniences provided in factories	1
Bakehouses and Food Shops cleansed and redecorated	4

APPENDIX C.1. Inspection of dwelling houses during year.

1. (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts).....	83
(b)	Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose	250
2.	Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation	345
3.	Number of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	63

2. Houses Demolished

Houses demolished	Displaced Persons	during year Families
----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------

a) In Clearance Areas

1)	Houses unfit for human habitation	5	0	0
2)	Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc.,	0	0	0
3)	Houses on land acquired under S.43 (2) Housing Act, 1957.....	0	0	0

b) Not in Clearance Areas.

4.	As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0
5.	Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by M.O.H.	0	0	0
6.	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under the Local Acts	0	0	0
7.	Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	0	0	0

3. <u>Unfit Houses Closed.</u>	<u>Houses Closed.</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
1. Under S.16 (4) 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	3	6	2
2. Under S.17 and 26 Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0
3. Parts of buildings closed under S.18 Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0
4. <u>Unfit Houses made fit and Houses which defects were remedied.</u>			

By OwnerBy Local Authority

1. After informal action by local authority	107	0
2. After formal notice under		
a) Public Health Acts	0	0
b) S.9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	0	0
5. <u>Unfit Houses in Temporary Use, Housing Act, 1957.</u>		<u>Number of Houses.</u>

Position at end of year

1. Retained for temporary accommodation	
a) under section 48	0
b) under section 17 (2)	0
c) under section 46	0
2. Licensed for temporary occupation under section 34 and 53	0
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

0

APPENDIX D.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

(28)

7. Housing Act, 1949 & Housing (Financial Provision) Act, 1958 -
(Improvement grants, etc.)No. of dwelling houses or other
buildings affected in schemes of -

	<u>Private bodies or individuals</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>
--	--	----------------------------

Action during year:

- | | | |
|--|----|---|
| 1. Submitted by private individuals to local authority | 12 | 0 |
| 2. Approved by local authority | 1 | 0 |
| 3. Submitted by local authority to Ministry | 0 | 0 |
| 4. Finally approved by Ministry ... | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Work completed | 0 | 0 |
| 6. Additional separate dwellings included in 5 above | 0 | 0 |

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

	<u>No. of dwellings or other buildings affected.</u>
--	--

Action during year:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Applications submitted to local authority ... | 154 |
| 2. Applications approved by local authority | 139 |
| 3. Work completed | 145 |

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	1706	464
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:				
a) Notification	13	92	40	29
b) Survey under the Act	20	19	11	195
c) Otherwise	9	109	-	-
3. Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections	50	308	122	228
4. Number of properties inspected in Section 2 found to be infested with:				
a) Rats	12	33	15	26
b) Mice	-	52	21	-
5. Number of infested properties treated (S.4.)	17	95	49	64
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	25	211	108	46
7. Number of notices served under S.4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-
8. Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out	3	10	2	2

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

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2021	494	5	12369	340
Number inspected	2021	494	5	12369	340
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	3	0	73	3
Organ or part of carcass condemned	283	260	1	2631	21
% of number inspected affected	14.15%	53.34%	20%	21.86%	7.05%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	0
Organ or part of carcass condemned	2	2	0	0	15
% of number inspected affected	.098%	.405%	0%	0%	4.41%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1			
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	1			
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0			

