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BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

Year ended 31st December, 1962

Medical Officer for Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Services:
J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:
E. J. WINFIELD, C.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.

THE MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1962

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer
for Maternity and Child Welfare
and School Medical Services:

J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E. J. WINFIELD, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1962

CHAIRMAN
Alderman A. Pickersgill

Vice-Chairman
Alderman J. Smart, J.P.

Aldermen
J. Budby
W. D. Cartwright
C. Dews, J.P.
Mrs. A. Dodsworth, J.P.
W. Harrison, J.P.
A. James
E. Taylor, M.B.E., J.P.

Councillors
H. Astbury, J.P.
Mrs. R. Belcher
G. Byrne
R. Carr
A. R. Clarke
H. P. Corris
J. Evans
R. Graham
A. Hanson, M.B.E.
Mrs. V. Lowe
Mrs. W. McLoughlin
Mrs. M. M. Morris
R. Moulding
J. F. Parkin, J.P.
F. I. Pennington
W. Poskitt
J. A. Rylatt
J.H. Wales
J.A.Walsh
Mrs. B.M.Ward, J.P.
E. Westmoreland
A.C.Whipp

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
J.M.Paterson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

SENIOR ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
J.M.B.Carr, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER FOR
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK
B.J.Catton, M.B., Ch.B.

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS - MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Wm.C.Palmer, L.R.C.P.,L.R.C.S.,L.R.F.P.S.G.	Sagar Street Ante-Natal Clinic Airedale Child Welfare Clinic
E.A.Connell, M.B.,B.S.	Airedale Ante-Natal Clinic
J.D.Sutcliffe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Sagar Street Child Welfare Clinic
I. Butler, M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.	Hightown Child Welfare and Ante-natal Clinic

PAEDIATRICIAN
J.D.Pickup, M.D.(Distinc.), Ch.B.,D.C.H.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON
L.Wittels, M.D.(Vienna), D.O.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON
A.J.S.Bell Tawse, B.A.,M.B.,B.Chir.,F.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON
K.M.Mayall, M.A.,M.B.,B.Chir.,F.R.F.P.S.,M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.,D.L.O.

HEALTH VISITORS

I.Armstrong, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.	
J.Brooks, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.	Castleford 2005
E. Cooke, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,R.F.N.,H.V.	Featherstone 245
E.W.Hilton, S.R.N.	Castleford 2217
V.M.Newby, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.	Castleford 3658
I.J.Robinson, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.	Castleford 3798
F.G.Wrightson, S.R.N.,S.C.M.N.,H.V.	Pontefract 3583

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR

A.Eades, S.R.N., S.C.M.	Wentbridge 404

MIDWIVES

D.Cousins, S.R.N., S.C.M. Resigned 29.12.62. Castleford 2314
Barnsdale Estate, Cutsyke, Castleford.

V. Sixsmith, S.C.M. Resigned 20.5.62. Castleford 2334
47 Kendal Drive, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.

D.H.Taylor, S.C.M. Castleford 2703
24 Westmead, Airedale, Castleford.

S. Thinn, S.R.N., S.C.M. Appointed 1.8.62. Castleford 3750
36 Birkhill, Airedale, Castleford.

D. Tomlinson, S.C.M. Castleford 2344
47 School Street, Wheldon Road, Castleford.

M.Wylie S.C.M. Castleford 3485
25 Hulme Square, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.

HOME NURSES

M.Andrew, S.R.N.,Q.I.D.N. Castleford 2197
6 New Street, Wheldon Road, Castleford.

A.K.Caraher, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Castleford 3528
Flat No. 2, 74 Lumley Street, Hightown, Castleford.

K. Frain, S.R.N. Appointed 13.8.63. Pontefract 3072
25 Chequerfield Avenue, Pontefract.

M. Garbutt, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Castleford 3749
149 Redhill Avenue, Glasshoughton, Castleford.

P. Grindel, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Pontefract 2749
10 Beechwood Avenue, Pontefract.

M.Horsfall, S.R.N.,Q.I.D.N. Castleford 4097
7 Sheldrake Road, Love Lane, Castleford.

J.M.Johnson, S.R.N.,Q.I.D.N. Castleford 3550
Flat No. 1, 74 Lumley Street, Hightown, Castleford.

P.Tinker, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Q.I.D.N. Castleford 3427
18 Lancaster Street, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.

ASSISTANT HOME NURSE

J.Baxter, S.E.A.N. Castleford 2074
Cawood Villas, Barnes Road, Castleford.

TRAINING CENTRE SUPERVISOR

Mrs. M.Phillips, Castleford 2940
Training Centre, Kershaw Avenue, Airedale, Castleford.

SPEECH THERAPIST

E.M.Wade, L.C.S.T. Castleford 4201

Divisional Public Health Office,
"Castledene",
Pontefract Road,
Castleford.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you my twenty second Annual Report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1962.

Brief Comments

The Birth Rate shows a welcome rise from that of the previous year but it is nevertheless below the average for England and Wales.

The Death Rate also shows an increase over the previous year. Statistical evidence concerning the relationship between smoking and lung cancer continues to pile up and it is indeed significant that out of a population of over 40,000 there should have been 15 deaths from lung cancer, of which 14 were men. In this country alone 500 persons died of this disease every week, or put more specifically one person dies every twenty minutes! Surely this must give us food for thought.

One of the most recent environmental threats to mankind is that of atmospheric pollution and this has arisen largely from the aggregation of population of people into towns and cities. In these communities, during the winter months especially, there is an interaction between smoke from chimneys and the surrounding atmosphere resulting in an extremely irritating chemical combination to which bronchitics are allergic. This was particularly noticeable during the period lasting for more than a week during December and the remote effects of this smog outbreak were, in terms of bronchitis, and other respiratory conditions, felt for quite an appreciable time afterwards. Whilst it is realised that at long last we are overcoming atmospheric pollution by means of smokeless zones etc., our effortsmeasured in terms of human life are pitifully slow and we could well reinvigorate our efforts with the same enthusiasm as we have adopted in the control of poliomyelitis and road accidents. In this way we should be able in the matter of a decade at least to cut down very considerably both the mortality and morbidity rates of this disease. Over the last ten years the chronic bronchitis death rate has shown a steady, though erratic, rise and this year the figure has risen to a total of 43 - the highest for Castleford since 1951. This, however, is not the end result of the problem and to evaluate the full implications of chronic bronchitis we must go back 10, 20 or even more years along the life line during which time the long drawn out devastating effects of this disease can be studied, both in terms of lost national productivity and an ever-increasing lack of vigour and increasing human misery in the victims concerned.

The complete effectiveness of our immunisation campaign against diphtheria first became obvious in 1949. Since then there has not been one confirmed case of diphtheria in the Borough. Still more recently the same pattern has been emerging as regards poliomyelitis when by means of the Salk, and still more recently the Sabin sugar lump, vaccines, we have built up a state of immunity amongst children and adults alike, and have not had a single confirmed case since 1958 when there were nine cases of whom seven were paralytic. It cannot be too strongly stressed, however, that we have got into this favourable impregnable position as a result of our persistent immunisation campaigns and should parents ever become apathetic towards these protective measures we can be sure that these two plagues will again re-appear in as deadly and as virulent a form as ever.

Our efforts in the field of mental health locally have forged ahead during the year. Important changes have taken place at the Airedale Training Centre which caters for the needs of the mentally subnormal individuals and these have in the main been directed towards making even more interesting the activities carried out at the Centre by the adolescent and adult males and females. In this way they have been made to feel that the gulf which exists between them and their normal brothers and sisters is not really so wide after all. These new activities have made for a more harmonious spirit of unity amongst those attending the centre as well as popularising the various types of work carried out. Considerable pioneer work has also been done in Castleford in the rehabilitation of the mentally ill. This has been

achieved by the opening of a Psychiatric Social Club in Castleford in September, 1961, where these people already discharged from hospital but still feeling insecure in their contacts with the outside world can meet regularly and indulge in popular recreational activities. Recently a survey was made from amongst those attending the club to see how far we had gone towards achieving our aims and objects and the consensus of opinion revealed that the Club had engendered a spirit of self-confidence amongst the members along with the ability to instil a marked degree of moral courage, already lacking. Furthermore, in the privacy of their own circle there had arisen a feeling of companionship based on the principle that they neither made fun of, nor did they feel let down by, each other's faults and failings.

I should like to express my appreciation to all departments of the Council and to the professional and clerical staff of the Divisional Health Office for their valued help and co-operation during the year.

In conclusion may I thank the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and all members of the Council for their help and courteous reception throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. PATERSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I (Part 1)

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (Acres)	4,394
Population (estimated R.G. 1962)	40,420
Population (estimated R.G. 1938)	43,090
Number of Inhabited Houses (1962)	13,272
Number of Inhabited Houses (1938)	11,026
Rateable Value	£392,083
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,650
Density of Population	9.2 persons per acre.

The Borough of Castleford is divided into 10 wards, namely:-

Airedale, Carlton, Fryston, Glass Houghton, Half Acres, Redhill, Smawthorne, Wheldale-Lock Lane, Whitwood and Whitwood Mere.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparability Factors

Births - 0.97

Deaths - 1.32

	Male	Female	Total	
Live Births				
Legitimate	316	370	686	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 17.7 (corrected 17.1)
Illegitimate	15	13	28	
Still Births				
Legitimate	4	8	12	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births - 17.9
Illegitimate	1	-	1	
Total Births				
Legitimate	320	378	698	
Illegitimate	16	13	29	
Deaths	266	228	494	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 12.2 (corrected - 16.1)

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Live Birth Rate for Castleford (corrected for age and sex distribution)	14.77	16.02	16.00	16.02	15.05	17.1
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales	16.1	16.7	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0
Live Birth Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	16.7	16.7	16.5	17.1	17.4	17.8

STILL BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Still Birth Rate for Castleford	30.5	21.3	22.7	35.0	23.3	17.9
Still Birth Rate for England & Wales	22.4	21.6	20.7	19.7	18.7	18.1

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infantile mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered live births.

	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of Deaths	15	15	14	24
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	22	22	22	34
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	20	21	22	35
Death Rate of Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	80	42	44	-
Death Rate for England & Wales	22	22	21	21
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	24	23	25	23

Of the 24 deaths which took place of children under one year of age, 16 were males and 8 were females.

On investigation, the main causes of death were shown to be as follows:

Broncho pneumonia - 2
Developmental abnormality of bones - 1
Prematurity - 4
Intracranial haemorrhage - 1
Interatrial septal defect and patent ductus arteriosus - 1
Gastro enteritis - 1
Acute pneumonitis - 1
Pneumonia - 1
Acute bronchitis - 3
Cerebral Haemorrhage - 1
Birth trauma - 1
Congenital heart disease - 1
Atelectasis of lungs - 1
Ante partum haemorrhage - placenta praevia - 1
Precipitate delivery - 1
Congenital heart lesion - 1
Congenital heart disease (Fallots tetralogy) - 1
Acute respiratory infection - 1

The age groups at which death occurred were:-

0 - 24 hrs.	1 - 7 days	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 12 months
7	4	2	11

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The neo-natal mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 Live Births.

	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of Deaths	7	12	5	13
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	10.2	17.4	8.0	18.2
Death Rate for England & Wales	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.1

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births (No. - 11; Rate - 15.4)

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live and Still Births (No. - 24; Rate - 33.0)

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Table showing details of the premature infants born in Castleford during 1962

Birth Weight	TOTAL BORN: DEAD at home	DEAD in hospital	ALIVE at home	ALIVE in hospital	No. who died under 28 days: at home	in hosp.	No. survived 28 days
Under 3 lbs.	-	3	-	4	-	3	1
3 - 4 lbs.	-	2	2	9	-	2	9
4 - 5½ lbs.	1	-	7	34	1	-	40
TOTAL	1	5	9	47	1	5	50

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Death Rate for Castleford (corrected for age and sex distribution	13.46	12.8	14.3	13.7	15.5	16.1
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	11.7	11.9	11.6	11.5	13.4	13.3

	CRUDE RATES FOR CASTLEFORD 1960	1961	1962
All Causes	10.4	11.8	12.2
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.12	0.15	0.17
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.00	0.00	0.02
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0.50	0.37	0.37
Cancer, all sites	2.25	1.93	2.03
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.49	1.78	1.24
Coronary disease and angina	1.68	1.93	2.05
Heart and circulatory, all forms	3.50	4.37	4.55
Pneumonia	0.34	0.69	0.40
Respiratory diseases - all forms	1.10	2.02	1.86

CAUSES OF DEATH (figures taken from Registrar General's Tables)

	1960 M	1960 F	1960 Total	1961 M	1961 F	1961 Total	1962 M	1962 F	1962 Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	1	5	6	-	6	6	1	7
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	5	12	11	2	13	3	10	13
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	19	2	21	11	4	15	14	1	15
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	9	9	1	9	10	1	3	4
Carried forward	30	17	47	30	16	46	24	16	40

PREMATURE INFANTS

Table showing mortality of the premature infants born in Deptford during 1962

Birth Weight	TOTAL BORN				No. who died before 28 days		No. surviving 28 days
	DEAD		ALIVE				
	at home	in hospital	at home	in hospital	at home	in hospital	
Under 1 lbs.	-	3	-	4	-	3	1
1 - 4 lbs.	-	2	2	9	-	2	9
4 - 5½ lbs.	1	-	7	34	1	-	40
TOTAL	1	5	9	47	1	5	50

	1960			1961			1962		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Brought forward	30	17	47	30	16	46	24	16	40
Malignant neoplasm,uterus	-	4	4	-	5	5	-	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	25	20	45	19	14	33	23	16	39
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	-	3	2	-	2	2	5	7
Diabetes	1	5	6	2	4	6	4	4	8
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	32	30	62	25	47	72	18	32	50
Coronary disease, angina	39	31	70	57	21	78	46	37	83
Hypertension with heart disease	4	3	7	6	4	10	3	8	11
Other heart disease	21	33	54	30	36	66	34	32	66
Other circulatory diseases	9	6	15	11	12	23	11	13	24
Influenza	-	-	-	7	6	13	3	2	5
Pneumonia	5	9	14	16	12	28	7	9	16
Bronchitis	17	11	28	31	8	39	29	14	43
Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	2	4	1	1	2	7	4	11
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	-	6	-	1	1	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-	2	-	2	2	2	-	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	3	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	8	8	2	4	6	5	3	8
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	14	30	13	11	24	26	17	43
Motor vehicle accidents	4	2	6	5	2	7	6	4	10
All other accidents	8	5	13	5	3	8	8	1	9
Suicide	3	5	8	2	1	3	3	3	6
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	227	207	434	265	211	476	266	228	494

	1960			1961			1962		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Benign tumour	20	27	47	30	16	46	24	16	40
Malignant neoplasm,uterus	-	4	4	-	5	5	-	4	4
Other malignant and unspecified neoplasms	29	20	49	19	14	33	23	16	39
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	-	3	2	-	2	2	5	7
Diabetes	1	5	6	2	4	6	4	4	8
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	32	30	62	25	47	72	16	32	50
Coronary disease, angina	39	31	70	37	41	78	46	37	83
Hypertension with heart disease	4	3	7	6	4	10	3	8	11
Other heart disease	21	33	54	30	36	66	34	32	66
Other circulatory disease	9	6	15	11	12	23	11	13	24
Influenza	-	-	-	7	6	13	3	2	5
Pneumonia	5	9	14	15	12	28	7	9	16
Bronchitis	17	11	28	31	8	39	29	14	43
Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	2	4	1	1	2	7	4	11
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	-	6	-	1	1	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-	2	-	2	2	2	-	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	3	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	6	6	2	4	6	3	3	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	14	30	13	11	24	26	17	43
Motor vehicle accidents	4	2	6	5	2	7	5	4	10
All other accidents	8	5	13	5	3	8	5	4	9
Suicide	3	3	6	2	1	3	3	3	6
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	247	257	504	269	243	512	286	250	536

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE PERIOD 1953 - 1962 INCLUSIVE

Year	Corrected Birth Rate	Corrected Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE		Cancer Death Rate	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM:		
					Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary		Bronchitis	Cancer of lung and bronchus	Coronary Disease & angina
1953	15.91	11.52	38	-	0.26	0.09	1.57	31	9	44
1954	15.20	12.51	28	-	0.26	-	1.76	39	15	45
1955	13.98	12.45	26	-	0.17	0.02	1.86	23	18	61
1956	14.19	13.73	16	1.6	0.22	-	1.68	36	14	59
1957	14.77	13.46	32	-	0.07	-	1.82	29	18	47
1958	16.02	12.8	22	-	0.07	0.05	1.61	27	9	60
1959	16.00	14.3	22	-	0.10	-	1.94	31	23	67
1960	16.02	13.7	22	-	0.12	-	2.25	28	21	70
1961	15.05	15.5	22	-	0.15	-	1.93	39	15	78
1962	17.1	16.1	34	-	0.17	0.02	2.03	43	15	83

Year	Observed Monthly Mean Rainfall (in.)	Standard Deviation (in.)	Number of Months Used	Number of Months Omitted	Number of Months Omitted as Percentage of Total	Maximum Monthly Rainfall (in.)	Minimum Monthly Rainfall (in.)	Number of Months Below 1 in.	Number of Months Below 1 in. as Percentage of Total
1952	17.1	16.1	24	-	-	0.17	0.09	43	15
1953	15.05	15.5	25	-	-	0.15	0.09	43	15
1954	16.00	15.4	22	-	-	0.10	0.09	43	15
1955	15.02	15.7	22	-	-	0.12	0.09	43	15
1956	14.19	13.73	14	1.6	-	0.15	0.09	43	15
1957	14.17	13.46	24	-	-	0.07	0.09	43	15
1958	16.09	15.5	22	-	-	0.07	0.09	43	15
1959	16.00	16.3	22	-	-	0.10	0.09	43	15
1960	15.02	15.7	22	-	-	0.12	0.09	43	15
1961	15.05	15.5	25	-	-	0.15	0.09	43	15
1962	17.1	16.1	24	-	-	0.17	0.09	43	15
1953	15.91	11.52	24	1.57	-	0.56	0.09	34	9
1954	15.20	15.51	26	1.76	-	0.86	-	39	15
1955	13.98	12.65	26	1.56	0.02	0.17	0.02	23	10
1956	14.19	13.73	14	1.69	-	0.22	-	36	14
1957	14.17	13.46	24	1.62	-	0.07	-	39	15
1958	16.09	15.5	22	1.61	0.05	0.07	0.05	27	9
1959	16.00	16.3	22	1.54	-	0.10	-	37	13
1960	15.02	15.7	22	2.05	-	0.12	-	39	13
1961	15.05	15.5	25	1.93	-	0.15	-	39	15
1962	17.1	16.1	24	2.03	0.09	0.17	0.09	43	15

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1962 IN AGE GROUPS

NOTIFIED DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10-14	15-24	25 & over	No age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Measles	9	65	108	127	3	-	-	-	321	-
Whooping Cough	3	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	11	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	6	3
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTIFIED DISEASE	0 - 5	5 - 15	15-44	45-64	65 & over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Dysentery	4	13	8	-	-	-	25	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	2	3	5	4	-	16	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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TABLE SHOWING NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED 1953 - 1962

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Polio-myelitis	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Meningo coccal Meningitis
1953	563	108	154	1	3	59	-	-
1954	35	76	26	1	5	30	6	1
1955	740	24	9	8	55	15	-	-
1956	10	27	25	5	10	26	3	4
1957	911	27	16	4	-	26	2	2
1958	7	7	158	9	16	12	-	2
1959	693	15	60	-	8	43	3	6
1960	160	198	15	-	12	9	8	-
1961	1215	38	16	-	15	16	5	2
1962	312	11	6	-	25	16	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24	15	12	6	16	1	10	2	16	15	36
1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
16	15	12	6	16	1	10	2	16	15	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE

Clinical facilities are provided at the Pontefract Chest Clinic and a Tuberculosis Health Visitor is employed who carries out regular home supervision of all patients.

Free milk is provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer in conjunction with a recommendation by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

Total notifications: 14	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	7	6	1	-	6	1	-	1
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 - 55	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 65	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1
Over 65	4	1	-	-	3	-	-	-

All close contacts of Tuberculosis must be examined at a chest clinic to find the source of infection and others suffering from the disease. This is particularly needful in the case of school children and calls for the examination of school contacts.

Ratio of contacts seen by the Chest Physician to number of cases notified

Year	No. of actual cases notified	No. of contacts found and examined	Ratio of cases notified to contacts examined
1960	16	137	8.50 to 1
1961	15	94	6.27 to 1
1962	14	62	4.4 to 1

Of the 62 contacts who were examined no active case of tuberculosis was found.

Table showing numbers on register and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1953 - 1962

Year	Number on Register		Number of Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
1953	297	54	9	2
1954	285	49	16	3
1955	302	47	6	1
1956	301	47	4	1
1957	315	42	3	-
1958	315	33	3	2
1959	305	29	4	-
1960	297	29	5	-
1961	285	25	6	-
1962	280	25	7	1

Comparison between numbers on Tuberculosis Register in 1961 and 1962

	1961			1962		
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total
Number of cases on Register 1st Jan.	297	29	336	285	25	310
New cases notified during the year	14	2	16	11	1	12
Restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other areas	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTALS	311	31	342	298	26	324
Number of cases removed from Register during the year	26	6	32	18	1	19
Number of cases left on register at end of year	285	25	310	280	25	305

Table showing numbers on register and deaths from Tuberculosis, 1953 - 1962

Year	Number on Register		Number of Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
1953	297	51	9	2
1954	285	49	16	3
1955	304	47	6	1
1956	304	47	4	1
1957	319	42	3	-
1958	315	33	3	2
1959	305	29	4	-
1960	297	29	5	-
1961	285	25	6	-
1962	289	25	7	1

Comparison between numbers on Tuberculosis Register in 1961 and 1962

Number of cases on Register 1st Jan.	1961			1962		
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total
	297	29	326	285	25	310
New cases notified during the year	11	2	16	11	1	12
Restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other areas	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTALS	311	31	342	298	26	324
Number of cases removed from Register during the year	26	6	32	18	1	19
Number of cases left on register at end of year	285	25	310	280	25	305

SECTION II (part 1)

SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Infant Welfare Centres

No. of sessions during year	Attendances				Attending for first time
	0 - 1	Avge. per session	1 - 5	Avge. per session	
435	19066	43.8	4415	10.2	1056

Ante Natal Clinics

No. of sessions during year	No. of attendances	Avge. per session	Attending for first time
129	1197	9.3	240

Relaxation Clinics

No. of patients attending	156
No. of attendances	713

Minor Ailments Clinics

No. of sessions held	491
No. of children attending	498
No. of attendances	722

Ophthalmic Clinics

No. of sessions held	45
No. of children attending	707
No. of attendances	798
No. prescribed spectacles	388

Orthopaedic Clinics

No. of sessions held	4
No. of children attending	32
No. of attendances	53

Paediatric Clinics

No. of sessions held	[illegible]
No. of children attending	26
No. of attendances	33

Ultra-Violet Light Clinics

No. of sessions held	170
No. of children attending	95
No. of attendances	1221

SECTION II (part 1)

SERVICES ESTABLISHED BY THE CHIEF MEDICAL COUNTY COUNCIL

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Cedars Welfare Centre

No. of sessions during year	Attendances			Attending for first time
	0 - 1	Aver. per session	1 - 5	Aver. per session	
159	19068	45.4	4415	10.5	1056

Lake Road Clinics

No. of sessions during year	No. of attendances	Aver. per session	Attending for first time
159	1197	5.3	210

Ballycastle Clinics

No. of patients attending 174
No. of attendances 713

Glens Village Clinics

No. of sessions held 137
No. of children attending 198
No. of attendances 732

Cushendall Clinics

No. of sessions held 45
No. of children attending 707
No. of attendances 750
No. prescribed appointments 760

Carnlough Clinics

No. of sessions held 4
No. of children attending 36
No. of attendances 53

Portstewart Clinics

No. of sessions held 1
No. of children attending 26
No. of attendances 33

Ultra-Violet Light Clinics

No. of sessions held 170
No. of children attending 95
No. of attendances 1321

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

No. of sessions held	22
No. of children attending	27
No. of attendances	61

Speech Therapy Clinics

No. of sessions held	179
No. of children attending	66

SECTION II (part 2)

NURSING SERVICES

Home Nursing Service

Total cases	970	
Total visits	29924	
Average visit load per home nurse	3218	
Average accepted visit load per home nurse	3000	

Midwifery Service

No. of patients delivered in hospitals	661	(63%)
No. of patients delivered by domiciliary midwives	380	(37%)
	1041	
No. of domiciliary confinements delivered under Gas and Air Analgesia	14	(4%)
No. of domiciliary confinements delivered under Trilene analgesia	311	(82%)

Health Visiting Service

Number of effective visits made by Health Visitors to:

Expectant mothers	1070	
Children under 1 year	5038	
Children 1 - 2 yrs.	2030	
Children 2 - 5 yrs.	2235	
Tuberculous households	11	
Others	11708	
Visits made by T.B. Health Visitor	2046	
Total Visits	24138	
No. of children under 5 years visited	2288	
No. of families or households visited	4555	

SECTION II (part 3)

HOME HELP SERVICE

During the year the equivalent of 39.6 full time Home Helps were employed in the Division.

Type of Case	No. of Cases	Hours	Hours as Percentage of total
Maternity	15	1325	1.5%
Tuberculosis	14	1216	1.4%
Chronic	719	82242	95.2%
Others	29	1617	1.9%
	777	86400	100.0%

SECTION II (Part 4)

LIAISON WITH HOSPITAL SERVICES

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE AND AFTER CARE

Diabetic Liaison Service

At the end of the year there were 258 cases on our diabetic register and this figure includes 43 new cases which had been added during the year. In the same period a total of 231 visits were paid to these patients by the liaison Health Visitor. Since this service began six years ago, it has been our ambition to have a complete register of all diabetics in the division, but every now and again we are brought up to a sharp realisation of the fact that practice must of necessity take precedence over perfection when we discover quite by chance and for the first time a diabetic of many years' standing; the death certificate is another very revealing mine of information, alas coming too late for us to take any active interest whatsoever in the matter.

The local diabetic consultant has given his blessing to our district service and furnishes this Department with every assistance possible in the follow-up of diabetic patients. The liaison between the district Health Visitor and the Hospital Sister in charge of this department is very close indeed; they meet "officially" once per month to discuss cases of interest and in emergency any time during the month. In this way the advice given in hospital as regards diet and insulin regime can be verified by the liaison Health Visitor on the district and any divergence on the part of the patient from the artificially set norm can readily be checked and not infrequently rectified. One baffling case came to our notice, of a patient who in spite of sticking rigidly to her diet and insulin administration, was infrequently manifesting a trace of sugar in her urine. It was eventually discovered that she was in the habit of eating tinned peas, and the preserving solution in which the peas were kept contained a fairly high glucose content. Now this patient eats tinned peas no longer.

In addition to the adult diabetics we have a girl aged 14 and two boys, one aged 8 years and another 14 years. All three have come to accept their disability with equanimity. In the case of the boy of 8 the mother given the injections, but the boy of 14 gives his own injections.

Whether one is dealing with an adolescent or an adult , a woman in pregnancy or an aged person, the work is most absorbing and satisfying and the fact that the frailties of human nature as regards diet and insulin can surely be guided along the proper channels, provides its own reward to the health visitor doing this work.

She is often able to give invaluable advice regarding how to obtain a special diet allowance through the National Assistance Board, to advise Chiropody Treatment in the case of old persons and in conjunction with the Hospital to arrange for the provision of food weighing scales.

An episode occurred during the year, amusing in retrospect, in which an advanced diabetic had a 'flu cold and took a treble whisky with sugar and sedative - result, a black-out for 15 minutes.

Geriatric Liaison Service

During 1962 an excellent standard of liaison was maintained in the department concerned with the care of the geriatric patient. Every Wednesday morning the liaison health visitor attends a case conference at the Headlands Hospital, Pontefract, during which the progress of each individual patient is discussed with the Geriatric Consultant with a view to their ultimate discharge. At these conferences the health visitor is able to go into case histories in both breadth and depth and can advise on home circumstances. Upon their discharge, certain of the patients who would be expected to derive benefit from such a course, are encouraged to return to the Hospital twice a week from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. during which time they are supplied with meals and are given treatment where necessary and to attend for Remedial and Recreational Therapy. Up to August, 1962, there were two specialist health visitors carrying out this work but subsequently, owing to the resignation of one of them, it has had to be done by one only.

Approximately two years ago a patient who was an aged person living in Castleford was afflicted with a complaint which resulted in a complete paralysis of both lower limbs and ultimately she was transferred from the Pontefract General Infirmary to the Geriatric Unit before returning home. As a result of the close co-operation between the Consultant Geriatrician and the local Medical Officer of Health, the latter brought the case to the notice of the local Housing Committee during 1962 and the patient, who is determined to fend for herself as much as possible, has now been re-housed into accommodation much more suited to her physical condition. Special equipment is being installed in the house to enable her to become still more independent.

This case is typical of many who are daily being assisted due to the liaison existing between the hospitals and Health Department Staff in this Division.

During the year the liaison Health Visitor(s) made a total of 525 visits.

Liaison with the Castleford Maternity Home

The liaison service worked in conjunction with the Castleford Maternity Home continues to be an accepted feature of the community life and Matron and her staff are coming more and more to rely on the services of the liaison Health Visitor attached to the Home who in turn is assisted by the District Health Visitors to obtain vital information relative to the patients and their home conditions. During the year a number of requests has been made for a check up to be carried out on defaulters attending the ante-natal clinic for routine examination and the reasons given for their non-attendance have been many and varied. In the majority of cases they have been prevailed upon to continue attending the clinic by the liaison Health Visitor but these visits have been especially valuable in the case of those who have left the area without notifying any department or who have had to go into a Maternity Hospital as an emergency prior to confinement. In view of the tight schedule we have to work to in the case of bookings and the growing tendency for more and more expectant mothers who, because of social reasons, cannot have their babies at home, it is imperative that all beds should be used to the best advantage. The time was, not so many years ago, when the assistance of friends and relatives was readily available for a domiciliary confinement but so many women now do a full time job of work that this source has largely dried up. Quite a number of interviews with patients has been made prior to the discharge from the Home as a result of which the services of home helps or relatives have been enlisted to help with the children.

A report on all babies discharged from the Home is most helpful, especially so where the baby has been seen by the Paediatrician and the health visitor can ensure that the mother will attend the out-patient clinic when requested to do so. Any problems that may be encountered in regard to the Ortolani test which indicates a congenital dislocation of the hips, and is carried out at birth as a routine, are automatically reported to the Health Visitor.

Manygates and County General Hospitals By an arrangements made last year the Liaison Health Visitor at the above hospitals contacts the local liaison Health Visitor at least once and sometimes twice a week to pass on information. The home conditions and environmental reports are frequently obtained prior to the discharge of the baby from the hospital and this service has greatly improved during the last year.

It can be said with truth that all the Health Visitors have found it a most useful and helpful service.

Number of women from this Division who have been confined in the Castleford Maternity Home during 1962 - 386.

Spastic Liaison Service

No. of known cases of spastics on our register:

No. of adults in Division	38
No. of children in Division	58
Domiciliary visits carried out in the Division	136

Since not a few of these spastics lead an active life with varying degrees of normality, they do not all require the same amount of attention and supervision as many who are inactive and unable to follow a normal school life etc. Under these circumstances, selective visiting must of necessity prevail, since it would be futile to endeavour to supervise those who can fend for themselves and furthermore they all know where to apply for advice etc., should it be needed.

The work involved in visiting these spastics is extremely interesting and absorbing and it is palpably noticeable that where advice is sought and given the service is much appreciated.

It has been found that the movements involved in swimming have a definite therapeutic effect on cases of this nature and swimming lessons were introduced during the year at the Wakefield Baths. Selected cases were given free transport by ambulance and the scheme looks as if it could be a real success.

SECTION II (part 5)

TRAINING CENTRE FOR THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

Mentally defective persons have for a long time suffered from two distinct disadvantages, the one due to prejudice on the part of the community at large and the other to their greater susceptibility to infections. That due to prejudice has probably been brought about by a variety of circumstances such as uncouth social behaviour causing embarassment, the fact that in the past they have been an unproductive unit in the community and were ultimately bound to become a burden and not least they were liable, if not strictly supervised, to develop into an unwelcome social problem. On the other hand, it was a widely recognised fact that individuals coming within this category seldom lived to adulthood and more often than not were carried off by one or other of the intercurrent diseases of childhood. Prejudice is something which will take quite a long time to overcome though even now a healthier attitude of mind towards mental defectives is noticeable whilst modern drugs and modern preventive medical techniques have lengthened their expectation of life considerably, so much so that the population of mentally defective persons in the community has become quite a significant factor.

Recent social legislation has set itself the enormous task of rehabilitating these people and short though the experimental period has been, a distinct pattern is already emerging showing that they are not the useless hulks they were formerly thought to be, but are a malleable group of persons who can readily be taught simple skills. In some instances they can be taught to be self-supporting but in the main only partially so. What impact they will ultimately have on the labour market in a sheltered form of employment is difficult to foresee but impact they certainly will have and its reperoussions will surely tell in this market ultimately. We are at the moment blazing the trail for these people but even with our limited vision the outlook is exciting. In their training, and this applies particularly to those over 16 years of age, it has generally been conceded the best results can be obtained if they are put to doing simple type work of a repetitive nature. Recent observations have shown quite clearly that whilst this is in the main true, their limited mental concentration rapidly falls off and emotional problems come to the fore, if the work allocated to them to do becomes too limited in its scope. It is found in practice that the best working environment for such a person is one in which simple skills can be carried out and these must be as varied as possible. Although they are mentally defective, nevertheless, some have sufficient intelligence to realise that they are "different" from other people and are happiest and most co-operative when they can carry out realistic, worthwhile skills approximating to those of their normal brethren.

Locally, in our Training Centre in Castleford we have endeavoured to carry out in a simple sort of way the principles set out. The Castleford Training Centre takes pupils both under and over 16 years of age and they come mainly from the Castleford and Pontefract Divisions but in smaller numbers from the Rothwell and Wetherby Divisions. At the moment a shortage of places exists for many of them so that there is a considerable waiting list, but certainly this position will be alleviated in the near future when new Training Centres are opened in adjacent divisions. The ones who live near at hand travel to the Centre on foot, but those who live farther afield have their travelling needs catered for by means of hired 'buses and a few by private taxis.

The syllabus in the younger age groups has not altered very materially in the last few years though the accent is now on freedom of thought and movement and is, needless to say, non vocational, but that of the over 16's has undergone a considerable transformation. At our Centre the adolescent and older males undertake a variety of skills which comprise blackboard finishing, wood splitting and bundling, seed box making and in conjunction with the adolescent females, flower pot making. The older females are also engaged in the making of aprons, bean bags, paper bags, envelopes and curtains. All this work is done on a contract basis and even now we are endeavouring to work out an equable financial share out scheme which will give them some tangible incentive for the work they have carried out so making them feel on a level with the rest of the family. Most of the contracts have been obtained from the Mental Health Section but valuable work has been put into our hands through the generosity of the Castleford Borough Parks Department. As a result of this contract we have made 18000 plant pots and 1000 seed boxes for them and it would appear likely that this contract will continue in future years. Another contract has been secured from a local firm for the binding of aprons and it is hoped that this particular job as well as some of the others mentioned will ultimately lead to a stable form of employment.

It will probably be wondered how individuals with an I.Q. of 55 downwards, can be taught to do work involving a fair modicum of skill but this is readily explained; the work involved in making say a seed box or a plant pot is broken down into so many component parts and then jigs are devised for fashioning each individual unit. Thus in the making of a plant pot a shape is made for cutting out the pot material and then a jig for assembling them in units of 10, and contradictory though it may sound, the lads with the lowest I.Q. are those who do the counting. In industry these jobs would be carried out in much the same way except that they would be done more quickly by means of complicated machinery or by workmen. Whilst a good proportion of the time spent at the Centre is involved in carrying out contract work, it must not be thought that this is done to the exclusion of all else. Regular instruction is given calculated to help them in their appreciation of money values, to tell the time, to give them a social sight vocabulary, whilst talks are given in the use to be made of the Post Office, e.g. the different values of stamps necessary for various purposes, the cost of licences and the use of the telephone etc. Contract work teaches them how to work with one another and as a team whilst the training just mentioned befits them to take their place as social human beings.

There is at present no integrated scheme for the after-care of either the mentally ill or the mentally defective and the reason for this is not far to seek. Prior to ten years ago the community services for this section of the population were practically nil and the burden of looking after them rested solely on the parents or a mental hospital. Little or no thought was given to relieving the parents of their responsibility even during times of illness, stress or holidays. Since that time, however, an enlightened social outlook has been engendered and the state has made provision for all sorts of after care schemes including that for the mentally defective. Training centres are being built rapidly and the pressure for places has been so great that where new premises were erected even as recently as three or four years ago, fresh extensions are urgently being called for.

Concerning the pattern of work carried out by the over 16's at the Centres or what is even more important the ultimate prospects of this class to become wholly or partially self-supporting, probably in sheltered workshops, these are points which are actively exercising the brains of all those who are genuinely interested in the welfare of the mentally defective. The most we can say at the moment is that throughout the country a pattern is being worked out by trial and error and ultimately a master plan will be evolved which generally will fit the majority of the needs of this class of people.

What is being done at our local Centre is in the nature of an interesting planned experiment which has the whole-hearted support of the trainees themselves. Prior to taking up contract work, it was noticeable especially amongst the males that they felt misfits amidst their own parents and siblings, and would take mornings off to take in a load of coal for their relatives or neighbours, or some such job, but now they have become so absorbed in the work they are doing that they would not miss an attendance for worlds. In fact, it is now becoming increasingly difficult to get them to fetch a load of coal at all. One of the female adults - and it is hoped later to get another one interested - is engaged in binding aprons for a local garment factory the manager of which has shown a real understanding of our aims and objects, thus demonstrating what can be done when prejudice is overcome, and it is hoped ultimately that this adolescent female may fit into the routine of the factory. Furthermore, the fact that all the products of the Centre may ultimately find their way into the retail market, opens up interesting vistas concerning the future employment of mentally defective persons. Gone are the days when they were looked upon as being just so much dead wood totally incapable of pulling their weight and it may well be that future work will be able to provide a practical apprentice course in a variety of skills each suited to their temperament, aptitude and ability.

SECTION II (part 6)

HEALTH EDUCATION

CLINICS

Methods are continually being devised for the expansion of this field of work so that it will reach an increasingly wide section of the public.

Clinic displays have been characterised by originality in the past year and some health visitors have shown an aptitude for devising slogans with an appropriate appeal to mothers. Interest and appreciation demonstrated by mothers attending the clinics have in turn encouraged health visitors to continue and improve their efforts and aptitudes.

Topics featuring immunisation, vaccination, dental health, smoking and health demonstration boards have been available. It is not always easy to find such boards capable of accommodating the type of display which we desire to show but this applies almost wholly in the non-purpose built type of Infant Welfare Clinic. In addition to those already mentioned, other aspects of health education have been presented and this conception of the work is becoming more and more established with the passage of time. Group discussions in Relaxation Classes are always enthusiastically welcomed by mothers and a variety of suitable subjects calls for detailed examination. Suitable posters have also been shown in a large number of offices and public buildings.

Group talks in Infant Welfare Clinics are not so easily established but this aim is being encouraged more and more, week by week and month by month.

SCHOOLS

The standard and scope of instruction in Health Education as given in schools in this area appear to have varied considerably, depending upon a number of factors such as change of teachers, shortage of staff etc. Where an adequate programme list already exists such as B.C.G. Vaccination, Diphtheria Immunisation, Poliomyelitis Vaccination etc., dental health, smoking and health, to name only a few, it has been possible to offer suggestions and to give complimentary visual aids which seem to have received appreciative acceptance by the teachers concerned. The visual aids comprise posters, leaflets, films and filmstrips, and they have been combined with brief talks. In one school the loan of a "Home Safety" Flannelgraph was very enthusiastically received while the more senior girls also showed appreciation for the talks given. Co-operation in this field appears to be very good. In other schools where for various reasons it has not been possible to implant what one would regard as an adequate programme, occasional talks and demonstrations have been given by arrangements, usually, with the domestic science teachers in collaboration with the Head Teachers. In some cases visits to the Infant Welfare Centres have been arranged and these have proved very popular with the girl pupils.

At the present time, most of the Health Education work has been carried out in the Secondary Modern Schools, but some Junior Schools have also been afforded assistance. There is promise that this field can expand immensely as its usefulness becomes better appreciated and realised by more of the teaching personnel.

After the initial introduction has been made, quite a cordial liaison has been established in the schools approached. Many of the teachers appear conscious of their lack of medical background and of a detailed knowledge of the social services. While they are experienced in the art of conveying knowledge, and cultivating understanding, an outsider's viewpoint and approach can be both helpful and refreshing, both from the teachers' and pupils' outlooks. Much can be gained from co-operation by teachers and Health Visiting Staff by their combined efforts in School Health Education. While the class teacher can often acquire a considerable amount of information from the Health Visitor's talk, the Health Visitor in turn can also increase her skill and confidence in teaching, from observation of the class teacher's handling of the class. Both of these aspects assist in the promotion of a Health Education programme.

SECTION II (part 7)

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Periodic Inspections

Year of Birth	No. of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1958 & later	200	199	1
1957	448	445	3
1956	341	340	1
1955	90	90	-
1954	604	601	3
1953	271	270	1
1952	46	46	-
1951	508	506	2
1950	534	533	1
1949	320	320	-
1948	852	849	3
1947 & earlier	950	948	2
TOTALS	5164	5147	17

Other Inspections — Special - 1202 — Re-inspections - 38

Cleanliness Inspections

Routine cleanliness inspections are carried out at every school periodically by Health Visitors. During 1962 individual examinations totalled 19120 out of which 315 (1.7%) cases of uncleanliness were found.

SECTION II (part 8)

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

B.C.G. Vaccination

	1962	
No. of 13 year old children on school register at beginning of year plus absentees from previous years		1523
No. offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary		1523
No. of acceptances		1196
No. tested		1143
No. found positive (i.e. had already been in contact with germ of tuberculosis)	219	
No. negative	909	
No. not ascertained	15	1143
No. vaccinated		909
Percentage of children who have been in contact with tuberculosis and discovered during the year		19%
Percentage of children who have presumably never been in contact with tuberculosis and were discovered during the year		81%

Diphtheria Immunisation

The following table shows the immunisations carried out during the year.

Primary		Refresher	
0 - 4	5 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15
846	43	2	51

Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

The following table shows the number of adults and children who had, by the end of the year, received vaccination against poliomyelitis.

Primary			First Booster			2nd Booster	Adult
0 - 4	5 - 15	Total	0 - 4	5 - 15	Total	5 - 12	Primary
2114	11612	13026	1796	10230	12026	4113	5191

Vaccination Against Whooping Cough

Number Vaccinated

Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 yrs.	Total
256	513	43	19	12	843

Vaccination Against Smallpox

Number Vaccinated

	Under 1 yrs.	1 year	2 - 4 yrs	5 - 15 yrs.	Total	
Vaccinated	405	301	610	1352	2668)	2859
Revaccinated	-	-	29	162	191)	

IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION

2.2.3. Vaccination

No. of 15 year old children on school register at beginning of year plus absentees from previous years		1523
No. offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary		1523
No. of acceptances		1156
No. tested		1143
No. found positive (i.e. had already been in contact with cases of tuberculosis)	215	
No. negative	909	
No. not ascertained	15	1143
No. vaccinated		909
Percentage of children who have been in contact with tuberculosis and discovered during the year		19%
Percentage of children who have previously never been in contact with tuberculosis and were discovered during the year		81%

Diphtheria Immunization

The following table shows the immunization carried out during the year.

Primary		Reinforcing	
0 - 4	5 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15
656	43	2	51

Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

The following table shows the number of adults and children who had, by the end of the year, received vaccination against poliomyelitis.

Primary			Third Booster		2nd Booster	Adult
0 - 4	5 - 15	Total	0 - 4	5 - 15	5 - 15	Primary
2141	1112	1326	1252	1022	413	510

Vaccination Against Tuberculosis (Cont'd)

Under Vaccinated

Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 yrs.	Total
256	513	43	19	12	843

Vaccination Against Smallpox

Number Vaccinated

	Under 1 year.	1 year	2 - 4 yrs	5 - 15 yrs.	Total
Vaccinated	405	304	510	1252	2469)
Revaccinated	-	-	89	162	191) 2659

SECTION III (Part 1)

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

A. HOSPITALS

No changes have occurred in the hospital facilities available within the Castleford Borough, thus the services remain as follows:-

General Hospital Accommodation All hospitals providing facilities for cases from the Castleford Borough are managed by the Pontefract Hospital Management Committee under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board. These hospitals are situated in Pontefract and Castleford. Additional facilities are also provided in Leeds and Wakefield.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes The booking of beds for expectant mothers at the Castleford Maternity Home is carried out through the Divisional Health Office on an agency basis. Abnormal cases are referred by their own general practitioners either for direct booking or as emergency cases to Manygates Maternity Hospital, Wakefield.

Isolation Hospitals Any case of acute poliomyelitis is normally admitted to Seacroft Hospital at Leeds, while patients suffering from other infectious diseases are admitted to either the same hospital or more generally to the Burntwood Hospital, Brierley.

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE

The West Riding County Council provides the ambulance service for the Castleford district and the local depot is situated in Smawthorne Lane, Castleford, telephone 2281.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health is responsible for the administration of the Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield. Specimens for bacteriological, virological, entomological and chemical investigations are accepted by the Laboratory from general practitioners and Public Health Department staff.

SECTION III (Part 2)

MINIATURE MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY - APRIL, 1962

The Leeds Regional Hospital Board's Miniature Mass Radiography Unit carried out surveys in Airedale on 5th and 6th April, in Welbeck Street, Castleford from 17th to 27th April, and at two factories in May, 1962. The results of these surveys are given below.

	Male	Female	Total
Number examined	1427	1395	2822
Number of Cases of Tuberculosis found			
Referred to Chest Clinic presumed active	2	1	3
Referred to Chest Clinic presumed inactive	3	1	4
	5	2	7
Other abnormalities found			
Referred to chest clinic for further observations	7	-	7
Referred to patient's own doctor	2	2	4
Abnormal but no further action required	1	2	3
	10	4	14

Details of other abnormalities

New Growth	1
Pleural changes	1
Cardiac failure	1
Dust retention fibrosis	1
Pneumoconiosis	4
Mitral disease	3
Chronic bronchitis	2
Emphysema	1
	14

B O R O U G H O F C A S T L E F O R D

Annual Report

of the

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

E.J.WINFIELD, C.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.INST., P.C.

Year Ended 31st December, 1962

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1962, BEING A REPORT OF THE SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE TOWN.

Mr.Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in placing before you my nineteenth Annual Report in which is given a brief review of the working of my department and of the sanitary conditions apertaining in the Borough during the year 1962.

Throughout the year steady if unspectacular progress has been made generally throughout the many aspects of environmental hygiene covered by the department.

Items of particular note are the continued progress in Slum Clearance, the submission of a comprehensive report on the Clean Air Act dealing with smoke control areas and which showed how the problem of domestic smoke in the Borough could be tackled on a systematic basis over the next 10 - 15 years. In addition a scheme for the replacement of the old destructor by a modern incinerator together with re-organisation of the paper salvage operations was prepared, approved by the Council and tenders invited and accepted. Further details of these matters will be given later under the appropriate headings.

It would be impossible to fully review the year 1962 without making reference to the adverse weather conditions which gave rise to much extra work in many fields.

Early in the year the district was affected by a series of abnormal gale force winds which caused widespread damage to roofs, chimneys, spouting etc., in both privately owned and council owned houses and other buildings. For many weeks after the storms practically the whole building force of the town was engaged on first aid repairs to roofs followed by more permanent reinstatement of property. In most cases the owners of houses were willing to have the required works carried out and the main problem was in getting contractors to deal with the more serious defects first. After some delays caused by the inundation of the building workers or operatives under such a deluge of work, most of the necessary repairs were done but in a few cases the owners showed little inclination to have the works put in hand. In these cases advatage was taken of the accellerated procedure of the Public Health Act, 1961, and urgent repair notices served, with satisfactory results.

In the latter part of the calendar year and in the last three months of the financial year the district suffered under the most intensive frost and snow conditions in living memory. I am happy to be able to report that through the sterling work of the men of the department and the active and willing co-operation of the Parks, Highways, Direct Labour and Transport Departments, the main roads of the Borough were kept in a satisfactory condition throughout the prolonged spell of arctic weather.

It has been my usual practice to review new legislation passed during the year. In 1962 no major acts of Parliament were passed which affected the work of the department. This is not surprising when one considers that in 1961 three major Acts affecting Housing, Public Health and Factories came onto the Statute Book. In fact it was in 1962 that the major impact of these Acts began to be felt, and the effects of these will be reflected in the following resumé of the work under specific headings.

HOUSING

The securing of adequate and suitable housing accommodation for all persons in the town must remain a vital health service to the community. It is, of course impossible to make available to all residents modern houses with the amenities now looked upon not merely as desirable but as essential for maintaining proper health standards. However, every effort is being continued to eliminate the unfit houses within our boundaries but the progress of this must necessarily be integrated with the new house building programme. In addition houses of sound substantial structure which lack modern amenities can be provided with the necessary bathroom and other facilities by means of improvement and standard grants, and considerable progress has been made in this sphere of housing. Finally the department's efforts are being maintained on dealing with matters of disrepair to rented properties in order to prevent nuisance or dangers to health of the occupants.

I will deal with these aspects more fully under separate sub-headings.

New Housing

In 1962, the Council completed 224 houses to meet Slum Clearance, overcrowding and general needs, 160 of these were built on the Love Lane Estate which was developed alongside the Half Acres redevelopment scheme. As this project nears completion it is difficult to visualise the former condition of the site with slum housing, temporary huts and bungalows and derelict land, when one sees the modern layout of houses and flats with interspersed plots of gardens.

The remaining 64 dwellings were provided in the Whitwood Mere Area by means of flats and maisonettes on the site at Methley Road. These again prove a sharp contrast to the slum areas close by, from which the tenants have been transferred to the new dwellings.

Other housing projects were started in 1962 and it is pleasing to note the growth of new dwellings nearing completion in the Whitwood Area adjacent to the Whitwood Clearance Area. It is hoped that the progress of these houses will shortly result in the rehousing of the tenants from that area when, by the clearing of the site further redevelopment might ensue.

Private Housing

During the year 40 dwellings were built by private enterprise in the Borough. Many pockets of land are being built on to meet the demand of the person who wishes to own his own house. Unfortunately these sites are virtually exhausted, even though the demand for such housing continues.

Slum Clearance

The property scheduled for action in 1962 was reported on early in the year, some objections were received and public enquiries held and the confirmation of the orders without modification of the proposals, was received by the end of the year.

Figures relating to this work are given in the following table:-

Clearance Areas

The following areas were reported upon in 1962 and confirmed in 1962:-

	No. of Houses
Whitwood Mere No.5 Area.....	20
" " No.6 Area	16
" " No.7 Area.....	8
" " No.8 Area.....	2
Wheldon Road No.3 Area.....	127
Redhill Avenue Area.....	35

The first five areas were dealt with by way of Clearance Orders and the sixth by means of a Compulsory Purchase Order. It is anticipated that at some future date the site of these houses can be redeveloped for housing in a style which will satisfactorily fit in with the existing Churchfields Estate.

Individual Houses

Demolition Orders

Houses reported on in 1961, Demolition Orders made in 1961, Demolished in 1962....	9
Houses closed by Closing Order in 1961, but demolished in 1962.....	4
Houses reported on in 1962, Demolition Orders made in 1962, not demolished by end of 1962.....	19
Houses demolished informally in 1962.....	7
Local Authority owned houses certified as unfit but not demolished by end of 1962....	4

Closing Orders

Houses reported on in 1961, Closing Orders made in 1961 and closed in 1962.....	1
Houses closed informally in 1962.....	24

In addition to the above figures for work done in this field during 1962, it has been my practice to give a summary of the progress made since the formulation of the original Slum Clearance Programme. I therefore give in Table I the picture as it existed on the 31st December, 1962. This Table sets out the original programme which included nine main areas of Clearance together with five categories of Individual Unfit houses and temporary dwellings which were scattered singly or in small groups throughout the town. These areas and Individuals totalled 2,200 houses. To this figure has been added 475 houses in the Wheldon Road Area and a number of other houses which though not in the original programme were found to be in need of Slum Clearance Action.

It will be noted that the programme for 1963, 1964 and 1965 are already allocated for action, but that a balance of 581 houses are scheduled for consideration in the period 1966/70. As mentioned in my 1961 Report, it will be necessary to re-survey these houses in order to assess their condition and need for action as in some cases the condition of the houses in relation to the unfitness requirements of the Housing Act is known to have materially changed due to repairs having been carried out. However, certain other houses not in the programme have deteriorated and it may be that these will have to be considered from a Slum Clearance point of view.

I have also repeated Table II which gives an up to date picture of the number of families rehoused and houses demolished and closed in the period 1954 - 1962.

These Tables show that since the War over 1,700 houses have been reported upon by the Department and of these 1,112 have been demolished and 103 closed.

In addition to the actual clearance of houses, much work is falling on the department in dealing with awards for good maintenance made under Section 60 of the Housing Act, following Ministry inspections. In the areas reported in 1961, many awards were made which had to be assessed and allocated between counter claims of owners and occupiers. Fortunately in the 1962 Programme very few of the claims were allowed. Details of this work are given below:-

Clearance Area

1961 Programme

No. of houses for which owners made claims..... 119

No. of payments awarded by Minister..... 45

1962 Programme

No. of houses for which owners made claims..... 98

No. of payments awarded by Minister..... 19

Individual Houses

1961 Programme

No. of houses for which owners made claims..... 1

No. of payments made..... 1

1962 Programme

No. of houses for which owners made claims..... 10

No. of payments made..... 2

TABLE I

AREA OR CATEGORY	No. on original Programme	Revised No.	Clearance Areas		Individual Action		Purchased and Demolished or to Demolish	Improved and Removed from Programme	Removed as fit	In programme for			To be considered 1966/70
			No. dealt with as unfit (Pink)	No. dealt with as fit (Grey)	Demolition Orders or Informally Demolished	Closing Orders or Closed Informally				1963	1964	1965	
Albion Street	50	50	37	2	8		3						
York Street/Castle Street	87	94	56		4	1	6					27	
Gillotts Quarry	17	17	10		2				5				
New Fryston	211	211			61	11		94					45
Half Acres	307	306	249	53			4						
Whitwood	103	104	100	4									
Hightown	243	244	133		6	3							102
Whitwood Mere	299	308	156		6	18				102			26
Redhill Avenue	35	35	35										
Wholdor Road		475	207		17						112	102	37
TOTAL FOR AREAS	1352	1844	983	59	104	33	13	94	5	102	112	129	210
INDIVIDUALS													
Category 'A'	62	64	39		17	6							2
" 'B'	186	186	145	1	22	1	7		1	2			7
" 'C'	272	278	91		14	3	4			19		15	132
" 'D'	174	174	21		2						17		134
" 'E'	105	106				22							84
Temporary Dwellings	69	74	20		35	7							12
TOTAL FOR INDIVIDUALS	868	882	316	1	90	39	11		1	21	17	15	371
TOTAL FOR AREAS	1352	1844	983	59	104	33	13	94	5	102	112	129	210
Houses dealt with not in original programme		59	20	2	19	18							
GRAND TOTAL	2220	2785	1319	62	213	90	24	94	6	123	129	144	581
Total Reported upon			1684										

TABLE II

YEAR		No. of houses Reported on.	No. of families re-housed									TOTAL	No. awaiting re-housing.	No. of Dwellings Closed									TOTAL	No. to close	No. of houses Demolished									TOTAL	No. to Demolish	Removed from Areas by Private Craft	No. of houses Closed but later Demolished
			1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962			1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962			1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962				
1954	Individuals	38	30									30		9	7								16		6	16									22			
1955	Individuals	38		13	19							32			4	20							24				14								14			5
	Clearance Areas	329	9	52	22	199	21	1	1			305														62	31	125	97		12		2	329			
1956	Individuals	70			61	3	1					65				5	5	1					11				3	55	1					59			3
	Clearance Areas	142				12	38	80	5			135																6	10	81	38			135		7	
1957	Individuals	18				11	4		1			16					3	1					4					1	11	1	1			14			
	Clearance Areas	69					38	13	4			55																	21	26	20			67		2	
1958	Individuals	65				2	19	36				57						8	15				23						6	21	12	3		42			3
	Clearance Areas	140					5	85	39	3		132																		51	64	13	3	131		9*	
1959	Individuals	5						5				5							3				3								1		2			1
	Clearance Areas	189							91	21	4	115	72																		60	34		94	95		
1960	Individuals	35							20	10		30								11	1		12								2	19	2	23			5
	Clearance Areas	144							4	96	41	141																				36	108	144			
1961	Individuals	18								8	3	11									2	1	3									4	9	13	2		
	Clearance Areas	145									81	81	54																				16	16	129			
1962	Individuals	54									9	9	11									24	24										7	7	23			
	Clearance Areas	208									2	2	204																						208			
	TOTAL	1707	39	65	102	227	126	220	165	138	140	1221	341	9	11	25	8	10	18	11	3	25	120		6	78	48	187	146	180	210	109	148	1112	457	18	17

Deduct houses later demolished 17

No. of houses Closed 103

* 7 of these houses were later demolished

Improvement of Houses

During 1962 applications were received for 71 Discretionary Grants in respect of improvements and one for the conversion of a large house into two flats. All except one of these was approved and some 35 of the schemes were completed before the end of the year. In addition 34 improvements and one conversion scheme passed in previous years were finalised. Grants paid on these works totalled over £11,861.

Applications were received for 46 Standard Grants and all were approved. Of these some 21 were completed in 1962 as were 8 other schemes approved in 1961. The total grant paid on these improvements was over £2,369.

Full detailed figures relating to this work are given in Tables Nos. III (a) and (b).

In Table IV I also give a progress report on these grants, setting out details of the numbers of applications dealt with since 1954. From this Table it would appear that there is a fall off in the number of applications received but the Discretionary Grant figure for 1961 includes 50 houses in one area owned by the National Coal Board; if this is ignored the figures show a slight increase on last year.

There appears to be a steady growth in the number of applications from owner occupiers which is mainly accounted for by young couples purchasing houses which become vacant and improving them before or shortly after their occupation of the dwellings.

It still seems, however, that the major problem in this field, that is the hundreds of tenanted houses capable of improvement, is not being significantly reduced, as owners still show reluctance to take advantage of the grant scheme. A few cases however have arisen where the owner was willing to do improvements and the tenants refused.

I feel that the necessary amenities will not be provided to these houses unless some form of compulsion is introduced by legislation. I made reference to this in my last report, but make no apology for repeating my considered opinion that only by a systematic scheme backed by powers to carry out the works in default, can the families in the dwellings concerned be provided with the essential amenities.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

TABLE III(a)

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Conversions (Large Houses into 2 Flats)

	No. of Flats	Amount of Grant £. s. d
Applications approved in 1961, works completed in 1962	2	470. 10. 0
Applications approved in 1962, works not completed by end of 1962	2	284. 12. 6
TOTALS	4	755. 2. 6

Improvements

Applications approved in 1960, works completed in 1962:-		
Owner/occupied houses	2	374. 11. 4
Applications approved in 1961, works completed in 1962:-		
Owner/occupied houses	31	5,502. 14. 2
Tenanted houses	1	113. 11. 7
Applications approved in 1962, works completed in 1962:-		
Owner/occupied houses	33	5,043. 6. 4
Tenanted houses	2	356. 13. 1
Applications approved in 1962, work not completed by end of 1962:-		
Owner/occupied houses	35	5,957. 8. 4
Tenanted	1	109. 19. 7
TOTAL of works completed in 1962:-		
Discretionary Grants	71	£11,861. 6. 6

TABLE III(b)

STANDARD GRANTS

	No. of Houses	AMENITIES PROVIDED.					GRANT £. s. d
		Baths	Wash-Basins	Water-Closets	Hot Water	Food Stores	
Applications passed 1961, Completed in 1962:-							
(a) Owner Occupiers	7	3	3	6	3	-	507. 18. 3
(b) Tenanted	1	1	1	1	1	-	90. 0. 0
Applications passed 1962, Completed in 1962:-							
(a) Owner Occupiers	15	10	12	15	9	-	1,506. 5. 11
(b) Tenanted	6	2	2	6	1	-	265. 3. 11
Applications passed 1962, Not completed by end 1962:-							
(a) Owner Occupiers	15	12	12	15	12	-	1,704. 7. 0
(b) Tenanted	10	10	10	10	10	-	1,098. 2. 0
TOTAL OF WORKS	54	38	40	53	36	-	5,171. 17. 1
Total of works completed in 1962:- (Standard Grants)	29	16	18	28	14	-	2,369. 8. 1

STANDARD GRANTS

TABLE IV

YEAR	IMPROVEMENTS							Conversions Approved and Proceeded with	TOTAL
	Owner Occupiers.			N.C.B.		Other owners of rented property.			
	Approved and Proceeded with.	Refused	Withdrawn	Approved and Proceeded with	Withdrawn	Approved and Proceeded with	Withdrawn		
1954	9	2	11				1		23
1955	20	1	13			3	10		47
1956	18	2	1			2			23
1957	14	3	4	22	22	2		2	69
1958	30	1	2			1			34
1959 Discretionary	33	1	2			4			40
1959 Standard	10	2							12
1960 Discretionary	75			22		2	1	4	104
1960 Standard	19			6		2			27
1961 Discretionary	64			50		4	1	2	121
1961 Standard	25	1		7					33
1962 Discretionary	70	1		1		2		2	76
1962 Standard	30			4		12			46
TOTAL	417	14	33	112	22	34	13	10	655

Houses in Multiple Occupation

As mentioned in my last year's Report, a problem was encountered by the use of a house for the accommodation of a number of persons each occupying a separate room and sharing the washing and cooking facilities. The 1961 Housing Act gave stronger powers to deal with such cases and under these notice was served requiring the provision of additional washing, toilet and other facilities.

As a consequence of this notice, the owner decided to cease the use of the premises for multiple occupation.

Housing Statistics

The following is a copy of the return of Housing Statistics as submitted to the Ministry:-

(1) No.of dwelling houses in district..... 13,392

(2) No.of houses included in above:-
- (a) Back to back..... 36
- (b) Single back..... 18

(3) Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Elsewhere

No.of houses included in representations made during the year:-
- (a) In Clearance Areas..... 208
- (b) Individual Unfit Houses..... 23

A. Houses Demolished In Clearance Areas

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during the year	
		Persons	Families
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	137	402	140
(ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	-	-	-
(iii) Houses on land acquired under Sec.43(2) Housing Act,1957.	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(iv) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec.17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	21	31	12
(v) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	3	-	-
A.2. No.of Dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed.	5	-	-

B. Unfit Houses Closed	Houses Closed	Displaced During year	
		Persons	Families
Under Sections 16(4),17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act,1957	26	3	1
Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18.	-	-	-

C. Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11)After informal action by Local Authority	88	-
(12)After formal notice under:-		
(a)Public Health Acts	-	-
(b)Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act,1957.	9	1

E. Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in Confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year.	No.of Houses	No.of Occupants in Column (1)
	-	-

4. No.of families re-housed during the year in Council owned dwellings:-

(a) Clearance Areas etc..... 140

(b) Overcrowding..... 10

Rent Act, 1957

(a) No.of Certificates of Disrepair granted Nil

(b) No.of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the Local Authority 1

(c) No.of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled..... Nil

New Dwellings

No.of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By Local Authority..... 224

By Private Enterprise..... 40

Grants for Conversion of Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	Formal Applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	No. of Dwellings completed during the year
	No. of Dwellings	No. of Dwellings	
(a) Conversions	2	2	2
(b) Improvements:- Discretionary	71	70	69
Standard	46	46	29

SUMMARY OF NOTICES

Section	Informal Notices	Complied with without Statutory Notices	Statutory Notices	Statutory Notices complied with	Out-Standing
Housing Act, 1957, Sect. 9	30	2	24	11	17
Public Health Act, 1936 Sects. 92/3	126	61	44	32	33
Section 75	87	69	5	4	14
Section 45	51	40	7	7	4
Section 39	49	28	7	7	14
Others	30	21	3	2	7

Key

Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, is used to require the thorough reconditioning of houses.

Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936, deals with such matters as blocked or defective drains, sink waste pipes etc.

Section 45 is used for water closets which are defective but which can be repaired without reconstruction.

Section 47 deals with the conversion of privies, waste water closets etc., to proper wash down water closets.

Section 75 enforces the provision of proper dustbins.

Sections 92/3 deals with premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance and are used for general repairs to houses.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This Section of the work must always be one of vital importance to the health and welfare of the community. The duties always cover the supervision of all foodstuffs during their production in factories, bakehouses, preparing premises and slaughterhouses, during the distribution by the wholesale trade, and of course during retail sale. Our work therefore covers many processes and many trades, and I herewith give a summary of the type of premises dealt with.

Food Factories

There still remain in the town two factories manufacturing sweets, one being mainly of the liquorice type commodity and the other sweets from sugar boiling. On the cereal side we have one large flour mill and three maltsters producing the raw material for beer and other liquors. Two factories prepare aerated waters and one factory is used for the manufacture of potato crisps. Other trades comprise two tripe dressers and one fat refiner. During the past year major improvements have been secured at these premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Food Preparation Premises

These include 22 bakehouses and 27 premises preparing sausages and potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods. In addition we have one dairy which pasteurises milk and handles a large part of the milk supplied to the town.

Wholesale Premises

The town is well served by wholesale warehouses, there being three fish warehouses, one which is in new premises erected in 1961 and another has recently been greatly improved. Three wholesale green-grocers operate in the town and two of these have large banana ripening houses. A recent innovation in the town is the introduction of a wholesale grocery business which now meets many of the demands of the smaller retail shops for packaged goods.

Retail Premises

On this side there are 44 Butchers Shops, 22 Confectioners, 10 Grocer/Confectioners, 12 Retail Fish Mongers and 38 Fried Fish Shops. 3 Multiple Stores operate in the town and there are 132 Grocers, many of which are now converting to self-service type of operation. There are 20 Green-grocers retailing fruit and vegetables and 37 shops solely devoted to the sale of Sweet Confectionery together with Tobacco etc. The town is served by 15 Chemists and Druggists and the catering side has 46 premises varying from Restaurants, Industrial and School Canteens, down to small Snack Bars. In addition there are 94 Licenced premises being either Public Houses, Licenced Clubs or Off-Licence Shops.

Mobile Shops

The town continues to be well served by Mobile Vehicles and control is exercised over these by virtue of the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act; the following are the details of the vehicles operating within the district:-

TRADE	From within the District		From outside Districts
	No. of persons registered	No. of Premises Registered	No. of persons registered
Ice Cream	2	2	7
Greengrocers	14	11	2
Grocers	10	8	5
Butchers	3	1	-
Confectioners	10	6	5
Fishmongers	5	4	2
Fried Fish & Chips	1	1	-
Eggs	1	1	-

Having given the picture in general outline I would now wish to deal with some aspects in greater detail.

Food Premises

I have referred in several reports to the activities of the department in dealing with the 1960 Regulations; the steady endeavour of the district inspectors has now shown its result and food premises throughout the town generally comply well with the Regulations. Routine inspection is of course maintained and the following Table shows in detail the result of this work:-

Regulations	Requirements	No. of premises where works are completed
6	Construction and cleanliness of equipment.....	23
8	Protection of food from contamination.	9
9	Cleanliness of Food Handlers and their clothing.....	Nil
14	Improvements to Sanitary Conveniences.	18
16	Provision of wash basins with hot and cold water etc.....	23
17	Provision of first aid equipment.....	5
18	Provision of lockers for outdoor clothing.....	5
20	Improvements to lighting of food rooms	1
21	Ventilation of food rooms.....	2
22	Food rooms not to communicate with sleeping rooms.....	Nil
23	Cleanliness and repair of structure of food rooms.....	19
24	Accumulation of refuse etc., and improvements in refuse storage.....	Nil

In my last report I referred to the position at our Market Hall where work had been commenced on the provision of hot water supplies, wash basins, sinks etc. The work was pursued throughout the early part of the year and in addition the tenants themselves undertook a considerable amount of work in painting, and the like. With our own premises now in full compliance one is far better able to deal with persons who refuse to co-operate with the standards of hygiene. It is difficult to impress on everyone the importance of what to them seems either an intrusion into their private affairs or alternatively is something of minor importance demanded by a pernickety official. This outlook does from time to time reveal itself in such matters as personal hygiene, hand washing and the like, and particularly the surreptitious smoking on food premises. The work of the district inspectors in dealing with this aspect is to be commended and in the year under review in one case only was it necessary to resort to the service of formal notice and the threat of legal proceedings. Thus the majority of the progress made is by informal action and the education of the food handler to an appreciation of the principles and practice of Food Hygiene.

In addition to the routine inspections mentioned above, certain other problems occurred which are worthy of special mention, three of these arose from direct complaints. The most serious came from a person who purchased two meat pies which on opening were found to be mouldy and unfit for eating. The full circumstances were reported to your Health Committee who authorised the taking of legal proceedings. As a result the suppliers of the pies were subsequently fined £25 with five guineas costs.

The other two complaints arose from what was considered to be the presence of "foreign bodies" in foodstuffs. One related to a malt loaf in which was found a metal paper staple; the facts were reported to the Health Committee and in view of all the circumstances of the case it was decided not to take legal proceedings, but to issue a warning to the manufacturers of the loaf. The second occurrence was the finding of a dark coloured object inside an ice-cream cone. The article was forwarded to the Public Analyst who reported that it was "overcooked cone biscuit and perfectly harmless". No action therefore, was necessary.

The other major problem arose from the introduction into the town centre of a "Hot Dog" barrow. The vehicle was inspected in use late at night and it was found that many of the Food Hygiene Regulations were being contravened. The facts were reported to the Health Committee who authorised the taking of legal proceedings. Subsequently, however, it proved virtually impossible to trace the person or firm actually responsible and it was never found possible to serve the necessary summonses within the prescribed period. However, the warnings made at the time of inspection had the satisfactory result of stopping the "invasion" of the district, by this or similar barrows.

MEAT INSPECTION

The meat supplies of the town during 1962, continued to be derived partly from animals killed at the public and private slaughterhouses within the Borough, and partly as dressed carcases from wholesalers operating in slaughterhouses outside the district.

The Council continued to operate the public slaughterhouse in premises leased from the Co-operative Retail Services Limited; these premises are of old design and are proving completely inadequate by way of both layout and capacity for the through-put of animals dealt with. In the Slaughterhouse Report of the Council under the Slaughterhouses Act 1960, these premises are classified as being incapable of being made to comply with all the provisions of the Hygiene and Cruelty Regulations and therefore will have to cease operation on the "appointed day".

During the year a number of improvement and repair works were carried out in order to comply so far as is possible, with these Regulations and to improve hygiene generally. Constant vigilance and supervision of the premises and staff was necessary in order to maintain the hygienic standard as high as possible bearing in mind the unsuitability and inadequacy of the premises.

The public slaughterhouse is used almost wholly for the killing of animals for one wholesaler who supplies meat to very many of the butchers in the Borough in addition to exporting meat to shops in other areas.

Consequent upon the impending closure of the public slaughterhouse, this wholesaler had in 1961, been endeavouring to secure permission for the erection of a private slaughterhouse within the district. At the end of that year, however, the decision of a Ministerial Inquiry was received which refused planning permission for the proposal. During 1962 further consultations were held with the wholesaler and with local butchers on the question of killing requirements. These discussions were extended to a second wholesaler operating in an adjoining area. These multiple deliberations with the trade resulted in the momentous decision of the Council to provide a modern public abattoir which would be capable of meeting the slaughtering needs of the district and its surroundings, with the most up to date facilities for the hygienic killing and dressing of carcases. Action was commenced for the securing of necessary permissions and the selection and planning of the type of premises most suitable to meet these needs. The work must, of necessity, be somewhat prolonged, and it will be some time yet before the new slaughterhouse can be brought into operation.

At the outset of 1962, there were three private slaughterhouses operating within the district, one of these was of adequate design and size as to be capable of being made to comply with the Regulations; this continued to operate during the year and is used by two butchers from within the Borough and one from an adjoining district. It is expected that this will continue to operate only until the new public abattoir comes into being. The other two

slaughterhouses were scheduled as being incapable of complying with the Regulations and opportunity was taken at the time for re-licensing, to point out to the occupiers that certain works were immediately necessary, and that in view of the limited life of the slaughterhouses, it would be uneconomical to carry out these works. The occupiers agreed and did not apply for further licensing. The butchers concerned were afforded facilities for their slaughtering at the public slaughterhouse.

The standard of animals killed continued to be of a high order and little incidence of disease was found. Tuberculosis again showed a decrease and is now becoming a rarity in the slaughterhouse.

Inspection of all animals was carried out on the day of slaughter and this was only achieved by the inspectors working considerable hours after normal times and at the week-end, and at this stage I would like once again to pay tribute to their conscientious participation in the duties of the department. Evening and week-end work, particularly in slaughterhouses, is anything but attractive, and their cheerful willingness to take part is most commendable.

The following reveal the large amount of work entailed in ensuring that a safe meat supply is produced from the slaughterhouses within the Borough.

Animals Slaughtered in 1962

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No.killed	4,048	3,259	200	24,561	2,399
No.inspected	4,048	3,259	200	24,561	2,399
All diseases except T.B.and Cysticerci:- 1.Whole Carcases condemned	-	1	3	5	2
2.Animals with parts or organs condemned.	606	362	-	9	13
% affectected	15.17	10.96	1.5	0.06	0.79
Tuberculosis 1.Whole carcases condemned.	-	1	-	-	-
2.Parts or organs condemned.	1	3	-	-	9
% affected	0.025	0.12	-	-	0.38
Cysticercosis 1.Whole carcases condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
2.Parts or organs condemned.	-	3	-	-	-
% affected	0.025	0.09	-	-	-

Carcases, Parts and Organs Condemned

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Whole Carcases	2	3	5	2	12
Quarters	-	-	1	-	1
Heads & Tongues	41	-	-	9	50
Lungs	5	-	-	1	6
Plucks	-	-	7	-	7
Hearts	13	-	-	-	13
Livers	864	-	2	12	878
Kidneys	3	-	-	-	3
Skirts	4	-	-	-	4
Legs	-	-	1	-	1
Loins	-	-	1	-	1
Spleens	1	-	-	-	1

Diseases

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Cirrhosis	611	-	-	-	611
Abscesses	181	-	2	-	183
Cysticercus Bovis	4	-	-	-	4
Tuberculosis	4	-	-	9	13
Parasitic	-	-	4	12	16
Angioma	69	-	-	-	69
Congestion	-	-	1	-	1
Tumours	2	-	-	-	2
Actinobacillosis	17	-	-	-	17
Fatty Infiltration	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	3	-	1	1	5
Splenitis	1	-	-	-	1
Hepatitis	5	-	-	-	5
Nephritis	1	-	-	-	1
Dystokia	-	-	1	-	1
Cysts	25	-	-	-	25
Pleurisy	-	-	-	1	1
Adhesions	4	-	-	-	4
Pericarditis	6	-	-	-	6

The incidence of animal tuberculosis is particularly worthy of consideration, and figures for the past thirteen years are given in the following table. A general downward trend can be seen, although with some fluctuation in the figure for cows:-

Percentage of Animals Affected with Tuberculosis 1950-62

YEAR	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
1950	9.25	49.12	0.59	-	8.75
1951	9.94	46.7	2.8	-	5.1
1952	14.08	40.55	0.23	-	5.42
1953	9.4	40.06	-	-	2.7
1954	6.4	35.7	-	-	2.4
1955	5.2	14.1	-	-	1.1
1956	4.7	5.3	-	-	0.6
1957	3.8	3.4	5.9	-	0.9
1958	7.9	12.4	-	0.01	0.6
1959	7.76	14.41	9.18	-	1.07
1960	0.05	3.09	-	0.007	0.51
1961	-	0.23	-	-	0.49
1962	0.025	0.12	-	-	0.38

Public Slaughterhouse

In addition to meat inspection duties the managment of the Public Slaughterhouse is vested in my department. The following Tables give details of the finances and throughput of the premises. The Abattoir Account for the year shows a loss of just over £200 but this is the result of including for the first time an oncost amount of over £400 and a charge for staff administration of £150.

The throughput figures when compared with previous years show a marked increase and the total animals killed jumped from 27,256 in 1961 to 33,144 in 1962. This output can only be achieved in these inadequate premises by the working of long hours by the wholesalers, slaughtermen and even longer hours by the Council's yardmen who have to clean up the premises when killing has ended.

In the Treasurer's Abstract of Accounts for the Financial Year ended 31st March 1963, the Abattoir Account is as follows:-

Expenditure	£.	Income	£.
Wages.....	2,160	Tolls.....	4,298
Oncost.....	403		
Repairs & Alterations	175		
Gas & Electricity....	341		
Coke.....	216		
Cleaning Materials...	34		
Rates.....	133		
Rent.....	574		
Protective Clothing..	37		
Equipment.....	209		
Transport.....	12		
Postages.....	1		
Insurance.....	37		
Grant.....	25		
Administration.....	150		
	4,507		4,298

Public Slaughterhouse

Month	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Sows & Boars
January	-	345	-	301	21	2,044	253	-
February	-	313	-	209	12	1,768	211	-
March	-	311	-	214	15	1,529	213	-
April	-	330	-	224	25	1,411	151	-
May	-	316	-	258	13	1,238	145	-
June	-	272	-	204	4	1,464	127	-
July	-	303	-	263	9	1,973	133	-
August	-	286	1	246	19	2,061	150	-
September	-	333	-	345	24	2,361	225	3
October	-	299	-	354	31	2,753	241	1
November	-	313	-	354	15	2,666	251	1
December	-	277	-	287	12	2,242	365	6
TOTAL for 1962	-	3,698	1	3,259	200	23,510	2,465	11
TOTAL for 1961	-	3,574	-	1,756	226	18,321	3,285	94
TOTAL for 1960	2	2,637	-	2,104	218	14,538	3,031	57
TOTAL for 1959	2	1,753	16	2,373	98	14,543	2,535	31
TOTAL for 1958	7	1,306	58	1,649	40	8,710	3,204	32
TOTAL for 1957	-	1,634	82	827	17	8,533	2,646	27
TOTAL for 1956	1	1,331	26	906	125	6,127	2,540	34

The fluctuation in tolls as determined by seasonal variations, is of interest, and the following are the figures for 1962/3:-

Slaughterhouse Charges - 1st April 1962 to 31st March 1963.

	£.	s.	d
April	271.	16.	6.
May	263.	18.	6
June	328.	17.	9
July	287.	6.	3
August	303.	14.	6
September	474.	3.	6
October	288.	1.	9
November	362.	7.	3
December	459.	17.	9
January	393.	16.	9
February	354.	0.	6
March	379.	16.	3
TOTAL	4,267.	17.	3

Private Slaughterhouses

The following are the figures for the year 1962/63 for these premises:-

MONTH	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
January	-	27	11	-	-	114	7
February	-	33	5	-	-	104	
March	-	28	4	-	-	81	-
April	-	27	1	-	-	42	-
May	-	25	1	-	-	69	-
June	-	22	1	-	-	67	-
July	-	25	4	-	-	110	-
August	-	19	5	-	-	55	-
September	-	24	-	-	-	87	-
October	-	32	-	-	-	124	-
November	-	17	10	-	-	103	-
December	-	19	9	-	-	95	-
TOTAL	-	298	51	-	-	1,051	7

MILK SUPPLIES

Once again there is little to report by way of change in the town's milk supplies. All the milk sold in the town continues to be designated milk and must therefore comply with standard tests. In only one case is raw milk sold by a retailer and that is from a Tuberculin Tested Herd from just over our borders; all other milk is sold treated either by pasteurisation or sterilization.

Our largest supplier without doubt is the local dairy of the Co-operative Retail Services Limited, where both Tuberculin Tested and Undesignated milk is treated in their modern H.T.S.T. plant. Milk processed at the plant is retailed by both the Society's own vehicles and also by private roundsmen purchasing wholesale from the Society, or by retail shop-keepers.

Other retailers in the district are supplied with Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised), Pasteurised and Sterilized Milk from a local depot operated by Express Dairy Limited. Many shops still continue to sell sterilized milk delivered to them by firms from outside our area.

Regular sampling of milk is carried out by the department to ensure purity and quality of our supplies. This sampling covers all aspects of production and supply and includes the testing of raw milk received at the local dairy, for Bacterial purity, freedom from Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus, and also for the chemical quality of the fat content etc.

Regular samples are also taken after processing to ensure proper operation of the plant, and this is extended to sampling of supplies being delivered by various roundsmen and from the local shops.

The figures for sampling are shown in tabular form, but during the year one case calling for particular mention did arise; details of this will be found in the paragraphs dealing with sampling generally.

In previous reports I have referred to our old friend the milk bottle, and have drawn attention to the sad misuse to which it is subjected by the individual consumer. I would not wish to reiterate all that I have said, but merely confine myself to expressing a deep regret that observations during the year of 1962 indicate that the bottles of that year were no better treated than were their predecessors of other years. One looks forward with hope to the day when milk will be dispensed in non-returnable containers.

It is of interest to note that 1962 was the fifth successive year during which no sample of milk was found to be positive to the test for Tuberculosis.

The following Table gives a summary of this section of our work:-

Registration of Producers, Distributors and Dairies.

No. of Producers of pasteurised milk.....	1
No. of inspections of pasteurising plant.....	54

Distribution

No. of Distributors on register.....	99
No. selling Tuberculin Tested raw milk.....	1
No. selling Pasteurised Milk.....	27
No. selling Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk.....	24
No. selling Sterilized Milk.....	96

Sampling of Milk for Bacteriological Examination

Raw Milk

No. of samples submitted to Methylene Blue Test.....	36
No. of samples which satisfied Methylene Blue Test..	31
No. of samples which did not satisfy the above test.	5
No. of samples void (bottles broken).....	Nil

Tuberculin Tested Milk

No. of samples submitted for the prescribed test....	119
No. of samples which satisfied Methylene Blue test..	108
No. of samples which did not satisfy the above test.	10

Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples submitted to prescribed test.....	42
No. of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test.....	42
No. of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test.....	42

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests.....	44
No. of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test.....	44
No. of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test.....	44

Biological Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis

No. of samples submitted for above test.....	171
No. of samples giving negative result.....	161
No. of samples giving positive result.....	Nil
No. of void samples.....	10

Chemical Analysis of Milk

No. of samples taken -	Informal.....	48
	Formal.....	32
No. of samples adulterated -		
	Informal.....	10
	Formal.....	5

ICE CREAM

Ice Cream is now firmly established as an all the year round commodity and it would seem to gain rather than decrease in popularity. It continues to be sold either pre-packed from the small retail shops, or as both pre-packed and loose from vendors vans touring the district.

We continue to derive most of our supplies from large concerns situated outside the district and who sell under a wide variety of attractive names. There still continues one ice-cream producer in the town who prepares ice cream from "cold mix" and retails this from his own van.

All premises used for the production, storage and sale are registered under the Food and Drugs Act and vendors are registered as Hawkers of Food under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act.

Sampling continued on a normal basis and the results show that a high standard of purity and quality is being maintained.

Details of work under this heading are summarised below:-

No.of premises registered for sale during 1962... 1

Position at end of 1961

No.of premises registered for manufacture of ice-cream..... 4

No.of premises registered for sale of ice-cream.. 122

Bacteriological Sampling

No.of samples taken..... 5

No.classified in Grade I..... 4

" " " " II..... Nil

" " " " III..... 1

" " " " IV..... Nil

Chemical Sampling

No.of samples taken..... 5

No.of samples satisfying required standard..... 5

FISH

Once again there is little change to report. The supply of wet fish is derived mainly from three wholesalers who import in bulk and distribute to the retail trade. In this latter connection they supply to not only the retail "wet" fish shops, but also to the numerous fish fryers existing in the town. The wholesale warehouses are of good construction and a high standard of cleanliness is maintained. In the retail trade those shops selling wet fish are equipped with refrigerated display cabinets which in turn are invariably augmented by refrigerated storage.

In my last report I referred to the then new aspect of quick frozen pre-packed fish fingers or fillets, and the sale of these appears now to be well established.

OTHER FOODS

Unsound Food

It is generally appreciated that in the food trade there must be some spoilage or damage. During the year the excellent co-operation which has been built up with traders in the town, played its usual important part, and damaged or unsound foods were surrendered for destruction and the traders issued with a Certificate of Condemnation.

During the year the following foodstuffs were dealt with in this way:-

Condemned Food

285 lbs. Cooked Ham.	212 lbs. Tinned Fruit.
56 lbs. Cooked Pork.	10 lbs. Tinned Milk.
80 lbs. Corned Beef & Mutton.	19 lbs. Other Meat Products.
13 lbs. Sausages.	39 lbs. Tinned Peas
98 lbs. Stewed Steak.	82½lbs. Tinned Tomatoes.
48 lbs. Jellied Veal	12 lbs. Tinned Beans.
352 lbs. Bacon.	17 lbs. Tinned Irish Stew.
2 Shoulders Pork.	21 lbs. Imported Lambs Liver
20 lbs. Tinned Chicken.	28 lbs. Imported pigs kidney.
19 lbs. Pork Luncheon Meat.	18 lbs. Tinned Puddings.
16 lbs. Tinned Tongue.	15 lbs. Rice.
11 lbs. Tinned Fish.	1 Box Fresh Fish.

SAMPLING

Throughout the year sampling under the terms of the Food and Drugs Act was continued as a routine matter, but there was one very interesting matter arising from this.

Enquiries were received from a distant authority concerning colouring matter used in the manufacture of sweets, and a series of samples were taken covering several specific colours; the tests were designed to check the decomposition of Erythosine when used in manufacture. It is very pleasing to be able to report that as a result of these samples it was shown to everybody's complete satisfaction, that the materials were free of adverse action and produced a completely satisfactory sweetmeat.

Sampling of other foods for chemical analysis was also undertaken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, and the following Table gives a summary of all samples taken:-

Commodity	No. of samples taken		No. of samples adulterated	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk	32	48	5	10
Potted Beef Paste	1	-	-	-
Pork Sausages	1	-	-	-
Tea	1	-	-	-
Beef Dripping	1	-	-	-
Ice Cream	-	5	-	-
Invalid Butter Toffee	1	-	-	-
Orange Drink	-	2	-	1
Jam & Cream Cake	1	-	1	-
TOTALS	38	55	6	11

Details of the samples reported as adulterated, together with action taken, is summarised below:-

Date of Sample	Sample No.	Commidity	Analysis	Remarks
15. 5.62	528C	Milk	2.9% Fat	Formal samples taken (Sec.539)
"	529A	Milk	2.6% Fat	Formal Samples taken (Sec.545, 546, 548)
29. 5.62	551C	Orange Drink	90 p.p.m. SO_2	Followed up by check sample which proved genuine.
"	538	Jam & Cream Cake	No butter fat	Warning issued
"	539	Milk	2.7% Fat	When taken with results from other churns in same consignment, average worked out over 3% Fat.
"	545	Milk	2.9% Fat	When taken with results of other churns in same consignment, average worked out over 3% Fat.
	546	Milk	2.85% Fat	
	548	Milk	2.9% Fat	
16.10.62	346A	Milk	17.6% Added Water	Followed up by formal samples (See 358)
	346B	"	1.4% " "	
	346C	"	2.95% Fat	
	348B	"	5.4% Added Water	
	349A	"	27.8% " "	
	349B	"	6.33% " "	
	349C	"	25.6% " "	
	350A	"	26.0% " "	
18.10.62	358	Milk	7.91% Solids not fat 7.0% Added Water	Proceedings taken (see following note)

The samples 346A - 350A and 358 were all taken from churns sent in by the same farmer. Thirteen formal samples were taken on the 16th October and seven of these were reported as containing varying percentages of added water or low fat content. These were followed up by twelve Formal Samples on the 18th October, when only one sample of morning milk showed added water. "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken early morning on the 19th October, and these showed that the cows were giving milk of satisfactory quality. The facts were reported to Committee and proceedings were authorised. At the hearing of course only details of the one adulterated formal sample could be given in evidence and the Bench found the case "Proved", but gave a conditional discharge to the defendant on payment of costs.

Flour Samples

The local flour mill was subjected to its usual annual treatment with hydrocyanic acid gas in order to prevent any infestation of mill moth and other parasites. The department carried out the usual series of samples of flour to test for residual HCN in the commodity. The first set of samples showed that the HCN content was just above the permitted level. The flour was therefore held for a further period of airing and a second batch of samples taken. The results of these were satisfactory and the flour was then released for distribution.

WATER SUPPLY

The supply of water to the town, and its distribution, became vested in the Wakefield and District Water Board towards the end of 1961, although in fact the source of the water remained the same as in previous years.

All houses in the district have a supply of water laid on into the dwelling and no wells or private supplies are in use.

Regular sampling of the water was carried out from the storage reservoirs and taps, to check the bacteriological standard. In addition a sample of the public supply was taken to check that the chemical analysis was satisfactory. At the same time, at the request of the Medical Officer, the public supply and two local disused wells were sampled and analysed for Fluoride content.

The results of all these samples are given in the following table:-

Bacteriological Examination

No. of samples taken from reservoirs	48
No. classified as satisfactory	47
No. classified as void	1
No. of samples taken from taps	128
No. classified as satisfactory	127
No. showing coliform organisms	1

Chemical Analysis

No. of samples taken	1
No. satisfactory	1

Fluoride Content

Fluoride present in mains water sample...Nil
Fluoride present in 2 well water samples.0.1 parts per million.

PUBLIC BATHS

The Public Baths in Florence Street still provide the sole swimming facilities in the district. Throughout the normal season the pool is well used during school hours by parties of school children and at other times by clubs and other regular bathers. In 1962 it was decided to keep the pool in operation throughout the winter and this facility was appreciated by the regular patrons of the bath, although not in very large numbers. However, at times of warm weather and particularly during school summer holidays, the demand is such that the baths are inundated with bathers. This large number of swimmers places a heavy load on the chlorination plant, but I am happy to report that the bacterial standard of the water was maintained at a high level. Only one sample during the year showed coliform contamination, and although 10 samples indicated the presence of some bacteria when subjected to the Plate Count Test, this examination is an extremely severe test and the low counts found are practically negligible.

In addition to the bacterial sampling, regular tests were taken for chemical analysis in order to check the build up of dissolved matter in the water. All of these gave very satisfactory results, but the water was changed in August in order to keep down the total solids in the water.

The Baths Superintendant and his Staff merit congratulations for maintaining the usual high standard of water even when working under saturation loads.

The details of samples are summarised below:-

Bath Water Samples

Bacteriological Examination

No. of samples taken.....	36
No. of samples showing coliform bacilli	1
No. of samples showing colonies to the Plate Count Test.....	10

Chemical Analysis

Date of Sample	Parts Per Million				
	Total Solids	Chloride	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen Absorbed
3.4.62	140	58	0.04	0.20	1.3
30.4.62	540	208	0.05	0.35	7.0
15.5.62	520	120	0.04	0.50	7.2
29.5.62	620	256	0.08	0.30	4.6
26.6.62	660	266	0.04	0.25	2.6
25.7.62	640	274	0.10	0.25	2.8
4.9.62	480	178	0.10	0.25	7.2
4.10.62	480	96	0.08	0.24	4.4

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Clean Air Act 1956, has now I feel, achieved full recognition, but I regret not complete acceptance. Despite all the evidence that has been produced concerning the effect on health, there are still vast numbers of people who are reluctant to abandon their open coal fire and accept some other form of heating. They raise in support of their case, many forms of argument and invariably attempt to show that they are justified in their attitude because the Act cannot achieve perfection. They instance as reasons for not accepting local control such matters as diesel vehicle fumes, the emission of Sulphur Oxides and other gaseous matters. The householder is ever ready to place the responsibility on the shoulders of industry whilst industry in turn looks critically at the forest of domestic chimneys, all emitting their quota of smoke. It is not an easy matter to marry the two sides of the problem, and it is even more difficult to convert the strong minded objector. Nevertheless, every effort continues to be made by all forms of propaganda, to educate our people. It is at times disappointing to find that our endeavours are undermined by injudicious articles in the National Press or through that very popular medium, Broadcasting and Television. In this report I would wish to deal with the two aspects of the problem as they exist today in our Borough.

Industry

Since the passing of the Act I have in each yearly report reviewed the progress made in the field of industry. Today, one is able to say that the greater part of the industrial smoke of years gone by, has gone. The alterations made to industrial apparatus has been very successful and we are now left with only one or two problems, albeit they are not all of minor character. I do not propose to deal with each industrial concern individually, but would comment only on those that have particular bearing on the position.

Whilst, I have said, the majority of industries now comply with the Clean Air Act and the Dark Smoke Regulations, we still experience trouble from the Coking Plant owned by the National Coal Board and operating at Glasshoughton. It will be recalled that the retorts were entirely rebuilt some four years ago and that the by-products plant and other ancillaries amended or overhauled. Undoubtedly this has produced a great improvement in the smoke position at the works, for the Ovens do not generally give rise to smoke. However, there have been occasions when dense clouds of black smoke have been created through an oven not being completely burnt off and from time to time clouds of lighter shade have emanated from the plant at a time when ovens are to be charged. These, however, are operational matters and until technology has secured some form of break through, there elimination cannot be guaranteed. By and large, therefore, this aspect of the plant is very much better. During the year 1962, difficulty arose from the quenching of the hot coke. In the early Spring gales the quenching tower built to serve the new ovens, collapsed, and for a time only the base was available for quenching purposes, this resulted in the adjoining neighbourhood being subjected to a spray of water vapour containing grit, and considerable complaint was made. This matter was taken up with the plant

management and the Alkali Inspector, and as a result arrangements were made to use the former quench tower at the opposite end of the works. Although this operates at lower altitude, it is more remote and an improvement was secured. One aspect of coking operations which still, I feel, creates a major problem, is the disposal of the waste liquor. It would seem that from time to time some or all are used in the coke quenching operation, and when this occurs a particularly obnoxious affluvia is given off. The problem is serious and one can sympathise with the management which finds itself with a quantity of liquor which no controlling authority will permit to be discharged in volume, at any point. The matters I have so far referred to, are of course not within the direct jurisdiction of the local authority, but are under the control of the Alkali Inspectorate. By virtue of the liaison existing with these officers, measures have been taken to deal with the complaints, and I am sure that this system will continue to operate to everyone's benefit.

Finally, at the same plant, trouble did arise from that section under the control of the local authority, namely the steam raising plant. In my last report I referred to the slow progress being made in replacing the existing plant, and even by the Autumn of 1962 there had been virtually no improvement. As a result a statutory observation was taken and its result immediately transmitted to the National Coal Board Headquarters and later reported to the Health Committee. This resulted in several quick meetings between officers of the National Coal Board and the Authority, and by the end of the year work was already in hand for mechanising the existing boilers and renewing those that were in need of it. My report for 1963 should contain a more satisfactory picture.

A happier note is struck in reporting further on the installation of a water tube boiler burning pulverised fuel, at one of our large works. At the onset this very new form of plant gave considerable teething troubles, but continuing experiment seems to have eliminated the early major troubles, and one would hope that the extension of this principle will ease the problem of what is a rapidly expanding industry.

Our final industrial problem is the hand firing which takes place at our three local brick yards. During the year a number of contraventional emissions were noted and consultations were held with the management. In these cases so much depends on the care and efficiency used in the firing, and the matter virtually depends on what is commonly referred to as "the human element". As a result of our action improvements have been noted, but one cannot feel that a satisfactory state has been guaranteed; it may well be, therefore, that closer investigation with changes of method, may be called for.

Pollution is of course not limited solely to coal smoke, and during the year complaint was received of a grit nuisance arising from a manufacturing process established in a disused quarry. The matter was taken up with the people concerned and improvement secured. Again, however, one cannot but feel that further troubles could easily arise.

Chemical emissions into the atmosphere, are often noted and referred to, the processes creating them are, of course, under the control of the Alkali Inspectorate, and as with the Coke Ovens, the liaison between your local officers and the Alkali Inspectors, has once again proved beneficial in dealing with complaints.

I have referred, not only in this report but in earlier ones, to the importance of good relations between the Alkali Inspectors and your officers, and it is once again a great pleasure to be able to say that over the year not only were the closest contacts maintained, but the most friendly and informative. The problems which arise from scheduled industries can be very serious to local inhabitants, and with the Alkali Inspectors covering such a wide field, close supervision is not reasonably possible. The observations and communications of local inspectors can be invaluable to the Alkali Inspector, whilst a reciprocal exchange of information can provide the answers to local enquiries. This is the basis upon which our two departments have worked and which I hope will continue to work.

Domestic

I said of the year 1961, that it was one of contemplation, but I am happy to say that of 1962 it was one of some action. Over the years we have felt very much fettered by the problem of miner's concessionary coal, and whilst I fear that this has not been settled to the entire satisfaction of mineworkers, the signing of agreements has given us the opportunity to make progress.

During the year an overall survey was made of the town's problem and in October I was able to submit to the Health Committee a special report dealing with the problem of Smoke Control Areas. From this report it was agreed that the new housing estate to be built in the Snawthorne area, should constitute our first Smoke Control Area, and measures were put in hand at the end of the year to deal with this project. It was further agreed that a second area should be considered in the Western area of the district, commonly referred to as "Whitwood", where our new estate is being built cheek by jowl with existing properties. This would form a pilot scheme from which we should gain considerable detailed information about existing properties. From this the Committee would be able to consider the town as a whole.

Here clearly, has our start been made, and more will be said of it in subsequent years, but I trust that our first area will not be one of isolation but the forerunner of an ever growing programme.

Administration and Propaganda

During the year we continued to maintain our four soot deposit gauges and our lead peroxide cylinders; the results from these are later given in tabular form, and give some indication of the degree of local pollution.

I spoke earlier of the value of education and propaganda and no opportunity is ever lost of showing to our people the benefits that can be secured. During the year we were offered a visit from the National Coal Board Bungalow, in which is demonstrated the use of small bore piping and independent boiler in background heating as well as open appliances. The bungalow was sited very near to the shopping centre and after the Opening Ceremony by His Worship the Mayor, Alderman J. Smart J.P., the general public were given almost a full week of exhibition time. Many hundreds visited the Exhibit and from the questions asked, it was clearly obvious that considerable interest had been aroused.

This, in itself is most heartening, but I am particularly impressed by the growing interest shown by the modern forms of house heating. Possibly the severe cold of the Winter has accelerated this, but whatever may be the cause it would be true to say that there is a growing interest in background heating achieved from hot water circulation, which in turn is secured not only by independent boilers, but by heavy duty boilers built into a normal room firegrate. The interest is not confined to solid fuel appliances and we know that the gas and electrical industries are securing their quota of interest in their forms of appliances. I am hopeful, that taking all in all, the day of cleaner air is drawing rapidly nearer.

Once again your Council has continued its Membership of The West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council, where yet again your Official had the honour to be Chairman, and the National Society for Clean Air, your official again serving as Deputy Chairman of the Yorkshire Divisional Council and as one of its representatives on the Executive Council.

Month	Sootfall - Tons per Square Mile			
	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
January	41.59	23.71	90.21	17.52
February	31.35		33.43	16.64
March	39.35		50.20	19.84
April	36.55		119.20	14.55
May	17.41		Gauge Broken	8.19
June	9.50			17.35
July	Changed to Lock Lane	Gauge Broken	Changed to The Green	13.54
August	45.22		11.40	8.86
September	10.67		6.97	2.58
October	22.34		9.3	9.97
November	10.97		7.34	19.57
December	15.14		16.38	17.55
TOTAL	280.09	23.71	344.43	166.16

Sulphur Trioxide Estimate

Milligrammes per Day

Month	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
January	4.35	4.90	2.63	4.04
February	3.68	2.66	2.46	3.34
March	2.61	3.26	-	3.01
April	2.16	2.04	-	3.72
May	3.13	2.04	-	2.13
June	1.52	-	1.02*	1.73
July	-	-	1.98 Changed to The Green	1.86
August	-	2.43	2.20	2.51
September	-	1.48	1.18	1.64
October	-	2.22	2.46	3.55
November	-	3.00	3.44	4.36
December	-	2.27	4.67	4.10
AV.PER DAY	3.06	2.63	2.63	2.83

*Partly exposed due to gale damage.

Sootfall - Shown in tons per square mile per annum

Year	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
1962	280.09	-	344.43	166.16
1961	221.67	251.24	259.87	204.90
1960	310.59	227.65	127.91	181.25
1959	149.43	197.79	117.92	169.23
1958	168.14	192.24	113.11	151.99
1957	199.62	207.94	120.85	180.51
1956	206.30	191.28	120.52	207.42
1955	245.35	167.24	124.74	208.40
1954	266.10	183.12	144.82	198.12
1953	141.99	168.98	125.83	178.76
1952	194.45	258.20	139.24	204.70
1951	216.27	285.72	155.42	243.16
1950	165.76	185.61	150.37	242.70
1949	190.51	172.97	147.52	321.44
1948	237.13	257.32	212.90	352.26
1947	176.32	269.10	217.74	307.11
1946	204.72	249.72	161.52	254.04

Sulphur Trioxide Estimation - Average for Year - Milligrammes per day

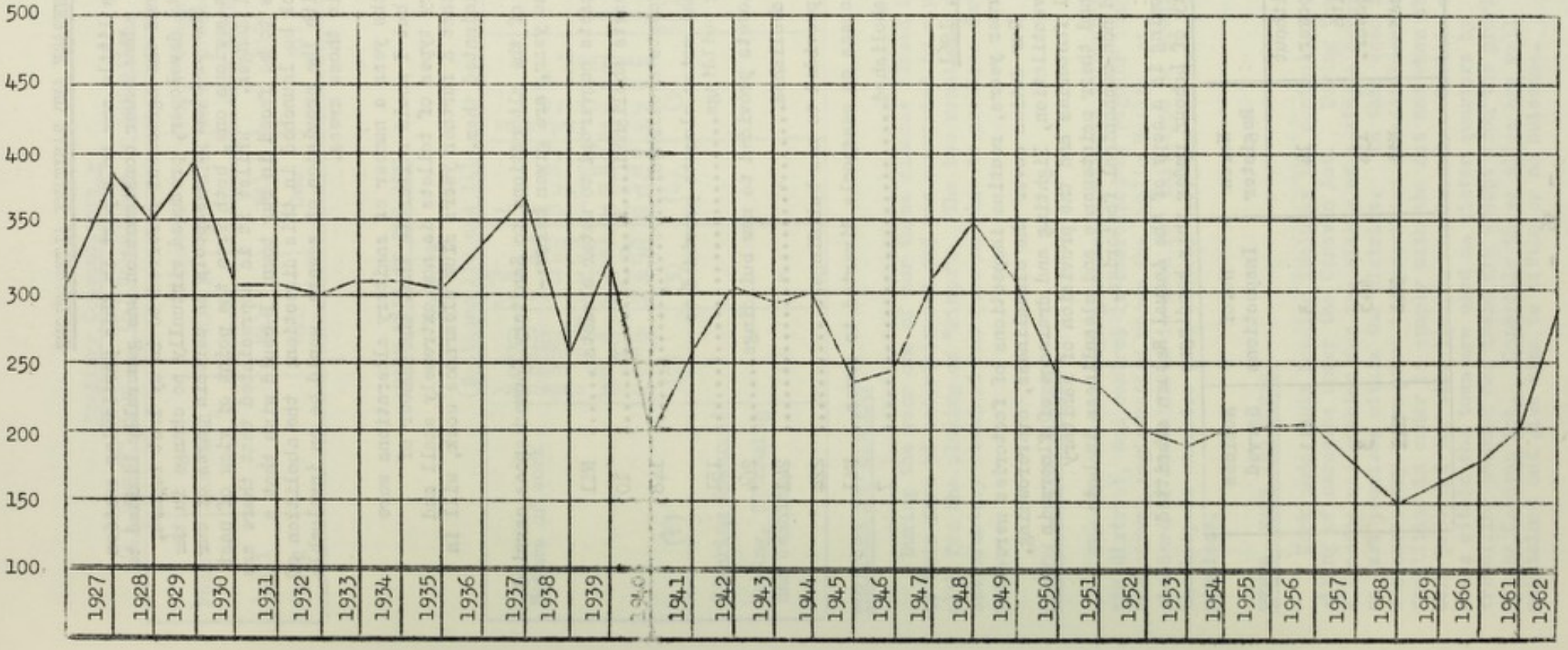
1962	3.06	2.63	2.63	2.83
1961	2.41	2.32	2.46	2.36
1960	2.59	1.98	2.05	2.28
1959	2.48	2.22	2.12	2.11
1958	3.18	2.18	2.17	2.48
1957	2.64	2.49	2.53	2.77
1956	3.50	2.29	2.41	3.25
1955	5.09	2.03	2.48	2.83
1954	4.32	2.86	2.83	3.50
1953	2.61	2.11	2.13	2.30
1952	2.09	1.47	1.79	1.91
1951	2.01	1.67	1.73	1.91
1950	1.60	0.95	1.63	1.98
1949	not established		3.23	3.18
1948	not established		3.79	3.37
1947	not established		2.79	2.91
1946	not established		2.51	2.19

ANNUAL SOOTFALL IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE FROM 1926 TO 1961 ON THE CENTRE OF CASTLEFORD

1926 - 1943 SITUATED AT CAMBRIDGE STREET, CASTLEFORD

1944 ONWARDS SITUATED AT CARLTON STREET, CASTLEFORD

SCALE - 1" = 100 TONS



DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SANITARY ALTERATIONS

There is little new to report in this particular section of our work. New sewer construction was generally limited to new estates and the agreement referred to in my last report, with a private developer, produced virtually no change in the situation. The problem of cesspools in certain parts of our district is a serious one, both from the point of view of past and potential danger. Whilst it is appreciated that there are many problems to be faced in our town, I could wish that a serious attack be launched in this direction; the abolition of cesspools, with the provision of sewers, would be an invaluable improvement in those areas.

During the year a number of sanitary alterations were carried out, but I would reiterate that the number of unsatisfactory types of toilets is now extremely small and one expects that a further years slum clearance work, will in fact have eliminated them.

Details of the alterations to Sanitary Conveniences carried out during the year, are given below:-

Slop Closets converted to water closets.....	Nil
Pail Closets abolished.....	10
Water Closets abolished.....	148
Additional water closets provided to existing buildings.....	151
Water closets provided to new buildings.....	264
Ashbins abolished.....	241
Ashbins provided to new buildings.....	224
No. of houses on cesspools diverted to sewer..	Nil
Ashpits abolished.....	7

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

As in former years, routine inspections of factories were carried out. Our duties cover the cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting and drainage of floors in non-mechanical factories and the provision of sanitary conveniences and their maintenance and cleanliness in both mechanical and non-mechanical factories.

The following is a copy of the Annual Return submitted to the Ministry of Labour, under this heading:-

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Notices Served
Factories without mechanical power.	14	3	Nil
Factories with mechanical power.	134	445	3
Other premises	Nil	Nil	Nil

Sanitary Conveniences -

(a) Insufficient. (b) Unsuitable or Defective.

Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M.I.	Referred by H.M.I.	No.of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
(a) 1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) 2	3	Nil	One	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	No.of outworkers in August list required by Sec.110(1)(c) (2)	No.of cases of default in sending lists to the Council. (3)	No.of prosecutions for failure to supply lists. (4)	No.of instances of work in unwholesome premises. (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
(Wearing Apparel) Making, Cleansing and Washing	10	-	-	-	-	-

THEATRES AND CINEMAS

During the year one of our three cinemas closed its doors to this form of entertainment and was converted to a private club for the playing of "Bingo". The two remaining are of a satisfactory standard and gave no rise to problems during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

The two common lodging houses continued to operate within the district, and control is exercised by regular inspection and annual registration under the Public Health Act. The standard of cleanliness is good for this type of premises and the keepers exercise good control over the men using the premises.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Work under this heading includes the control of the siting of caravans under the Caravan Act. During the year a licence was granted for the siting of a single caravan on farm premises within the district. In this case it was necessary to require the provision of additional facilities in order to comply with the Act and when these were provided the site licence was issued. Certain other sites within the town are used as winter quarters by travelling showmen and these are exempt from the provisions of the Caravan Act. Generally these sites are well maintained and give rise to little or no nuisance.

Unfortunately this is not the case when unauthorised siting of caravans owned by itinerant hawkers and scrap/rag collectors, occurs. These persons pull on to any piece of vacant land without obtaining permission from the owners of the land, and when they depart they often leave behind, litter and refuse. It is only by constant vigilance of the department that such cases are noted and with the co-operation of the police authority the necessary action for moving the caravans is taken.

Near the end of 1962 a case was observed of a man using two huts on an allotment for living and sleeping. Action was initiated to stop this and was successfully concluded in 1963.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

During the year the work of rodent control was maintained. Two operatives were employed and apart from short periods of working on housing disinfestations, were occupied full time on the regular inspection of premises and the treatment of infestations found during these inspections or reported by complaints.

The methods used are those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and although these may not always achieve a 100% eradication of rats and mice, the regular treatment of vulnerable premises prevents the establishment of serious infestations. The greatest problem in this field is presented by the large areas of non-statutory allotments where uncontrolled keeping of pigs and other livestock on far from ideal premises, makes an ideal breeding ground for rodents. The occupiers of these allotments sometimes are far from co-operative to the operators and this makes the work more difficult. The proposed clearance of two of these allotment sites at Snawthorne and Whitwood Mere for redevelopment will eradicate two very difficult problem areas in this field.

The Council continues its membership of the Workable Area Committee which holds meetings about four times a year in Leeds. Your officers attend these meetings at which new methods are discussed and problems of joint action can be co-ordinated.

The following extract from the Annual Return to the Ministry gives details of works carried out under this heading:-

Property	Rats		Mice	TOTAL
	Major	Minor		
Corporation Property	-	20	2	22
Dwelling Houses	-	181	Nil	181
Business Premises	-	11	5	16
Agricultrual Property	-	-	-	-

No. of treatments:-

Corporation Property.....	91
Dwelling Houses.....	370
Business Premises.....	65
Farms.....	Nil
	526

	No. of Properties	No. of Inspections
Corporation Property	38	281
Dwelling Houses	13,392	5,002
Business Premises	979	712
Farms	10	10

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

The licensing and superivision of premises where petrol and other similar products are stored is carried out by my department. New installations are checked both during planning and construction and existing premises visited to ensure compliance with the Home Office Code of Conditions.

The up to date position regarding the storage of petroleum spirits, petroleum mixtures etc., is as follows:-

Number of premises where petrol is stored in underground tanks.....	45	
Number of tanks used.....	85	
Total capacity of tanks.....	128,600	gals.petrol
Number of bulk surface installations.....	3	
Number of tanks involved.....	13	
Total capacity of tanks.....	144,584	gals.Hydro Carbons.
Number of surface stores for cans etc.	9	
Total storage capacity.....	310	gals.petrol
	400	gals.lamp spirit
	112	lbs.Carbide of Calcium.

MARINE STORE DEALERS

Nine premises are registered for this particular trade, and as in former years several police officers are authorised to act as officers under this Section, in addition to the staff of the department.

SHOPS

In addition to the inspection of Food shops mentioned earlier in this report, routine inspections were carried out at other shops in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Shops Act 1950. This legislation requires adequate toilet and washing facilities, together with proper heating and lighting and cleanliness. In most cases any inadequacy of these items was quickly remedied by informal action, but in 1962 the owners of three premises were reluctant to comply with the requirements of the Act. In these cases formal notices were served under the Shops Act and with the warning of the likelihood of legal proceedings in the event of non-compliance, the necessary facilities were provided.

NOISE

Since the passing of the Noise Abatement Act 1960, the public appear to be becoming more noise conscious, and complaints of noise are beginning to increase. Unfortunately the Act only gives powers which are limited by certain exemptions and by the defence that "the best practical means of reducing the noise" have been used. In addition some difficulties are experienced in assessing the volume of noise causing a nuisance and no statutory limits for noise are included in the Act. Thus it is often difficult to give a quick and easy answer to complaints.

Two serious problems were reported in 1962. The first of these was caused by an oil fired boiler in a factory adjacent to some dwellings, and the intermittent noise caused

by the fans and burner coming into action at periods during the night hours gave rise to many complaints. The case was investigated and advice given on the provision of a sound proofing door. This was provided by the owners of the factory and appears to have eliminated the problem. The second case arose from the excessive volume of a "juke box" in licensed premises causing nuisance in adjoining houses. Representations to the licensee eventually resulted in the reduction in volume of the loud speaker with the desired effect.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

These comprise one gut scraper, two tripe boilers, one fat melter and two rag and bone dealers. In general the premises are well kept and give rise to no nuisance, but in the case of one tripe boiler the premises are not fully satisfactory and during the year he initiated action for removal to more suitable premises.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Three premises are still registered under the Act, and are well maintained.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The powers of registration granted by the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, are still applied. During the year two new premises were registered and five closed, leaving 49 premises in operation.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

One premises used for the making of upholstered furniture operates and is registered under the Act.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, SECTION 50

During 1962 it was necessary to carry out the burial of two persons under this Act.

MORTUARIES

In my last report I was able to say that work had been commenced on new Mortuary premises at Glasshoughton. It had been hoped that these would be open by the end of the year, but unfortunately the work and difficulties created by the weather, made this not possible, and comment will therefore have to be left until the 1963 Report. It was necessary, therefore, to continue throughout 1962, in the two mortuaries at Cinder Lane and Glasshoughton, where every endeavour was made to maintain them in the best possible standard, having regard to their position and facilities.

OTHER NUISANCE MATTERS

During the year two matters of unusual character called for action. The first arose from the conditions of a house occupied by a single man; complaints from neighbours were investigated and the interior conditions found to be little short of tragic. The occupier concerned, unfortunately, was not able to even appreciate let alone deal with the conditions, and it was only with the utmost difficulty that contact was made with him. Such were the circumstances, that medical opinion was sought and hospital accommodation found for the person concerned.

The second problem was even more unusual and possibly just as difficult to deal with. A report was received from a local police officer, that the carcase of a dead pony lay in a ditch on the edge of the district; although almost inaccessible, it was obviously a playground for children, and the decomposing body was giving rise to nuisance. The owner of the animal seemed unknown, and after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, direct action was taken. The position and condition of the carcase made removal impossible, but through the good offices of the County Constabulary the carcase was destroyed by the fire of flame guns. This was indeed a most difficult situation and we were greatly indebted to the police authority and their officers for the co-operation given.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS AND NUISANCES FOUND

	Informal Action	Formal Action
Nuisances found in 1962.....	333	90
Nuisances left over from 1961..	38	28
Total requiring abatement.....	371	118
Abated during 1962.....	284	80
Outstanding at end of 1962.....	87	38

PUBLIC CLEANSING

As in all former years this section of the report and the figures included in it, cover the period of the Financial Year and not the Calendar Year.

Always in this section of our work there is much to report, but on this occasion all things pale in comparison with the weather conditions. In the preface to my report I said that it was the worst winter in living memory, and the extremely low temperatures and repeated falls of snow placed a heavy burden on the resources of the department; furthermore, these conditions came very early in the winter and continued almost unabated for weeks on end. The first fall of snow came unexpectedly at about 8 a.m. on the morning of the 19th November, and from then forward constant attention had to be given to road surfaces for either frost or snow, until the last week in March 1963. It was fortunate that we had been able to secure a considerable quantity of salt and grit in advance , which was supported by further supplies during the period; as a result we were able to face the whole period with suitable material, although from time to time rationing of daily supplies was necessary. At the end of the period we were left with but a small stock pile of vital salt and slightly more sand and grit.

During the period we operated the same system that has proved so satisfactory in previous years. Our local problem is of course, the operation of the shift system at the various collieries, which results in bus services running from about 4 a.m. until almost midnight. Our organisation was prepared to meet this twenty hour period, and whilst some gangs reported as early as 4 a.m., others worked on until 10 or 11 p.m., and in some cases through the night. Even at week-ends and

during the Christmas Holidays, there was no letting up, and the winter took a severe toll of the men taking part. Whilst the department was able to undertake much of the gritting by its own complement, snow removal and snow conditions generally, made outside help imperative. Here we were extremely fortunate in being able to draw men, vehicles and appliances, from other departments. By arrangement with the officers concerned, the Parks Department bore the brunt of the work in the Airedale and Ferry Fryston housing schemes; the Direct Labour Force on housing took over much of the footpathing in the residential areas of Snawthorne, Half Acres, Hightown, Whitwood Mere, Whitwood and Cutsyke, whilst the Highways Department dealt in similar manner with the town centre and the Lock Lane and Wheldon Lane areas. Every possible appliance was used and throughout the prolonged period we had the constant support of the Transport Department in providing the necessary vehicles. Despite the magnitude of the task, we were able to maintain our responsibilities without having to engage any casual labour or hired vehicles, and I cannot pay tribute too highly, to the men and officers of my own department, and to the men and officers of those other departments who gave such sterling aid.

A final note must be, that despite this abnormal state of affairs, the refuse collection service never broke down. Some disorganisation was bound to occur, and at times delays in collection naturally followed, but our arrears were never so serious as not to be put to right in but a very short period when the good weather arrived.

I would now comment briefly on the cleasning services generally.

Refuse Collection

During the year two new vehicles were brought into commission, one S & D. fore and aft tipper with pressure loading, and one Dennis Continuous Loader. These, in turn, replaced one Dennis Paxit and one Karrier Side Loader.

The combining factors of the Bonus Scheme, the improvement in mine-workers coal, and the changing pattern of housing, called for some re-organisation, and for the greater part of the year collection was sustained by four main vehicles, namely the two new ones referred to, one Dennis Paxit and one Dennis Shefflex, supported by part time use of the Karrier Gamecock. The collection from shop and commercial premises of course remained with the special bodied Ford, which in turn provides the bulk of the paper and cardboard for our Salvage Scheme. The figures covering the costs of the service are given in tabular form as prescribed by the Ministry, and appear at the end of the report.

Disposal - Tips

Throughout the year two tips were maintained, one serving the Eastern half of the town at Water Lane, and the second serving the Western half. Here a change of policy was created by certain changes of planning under the town map, and as a result the tip at Three Lane Ends was temporarily closed in the August 1962, and tipping transferred to a former site at College Grove, where it continued to the end of the year. Throughout the year the Bray Loader was used extensively in soil removal, daily coverage and final finish; I would add

here that this vehicle showed its adaptability in the bad weather when it was extensively used for loading and handling gritting material. The vehicle has been in operation for some three years, and whilst the type of work puts it to terrific strain with consequent break-down, one cannot but fail to realise its immense value in securing the hygienic conditions at our disposal tips.

Destructor

During the year there was no change in our operation and we continued to use the make-shift cell at Cinder Lane. However, invitations were issued by advertisement, for submission of schemes and quotations for new plant, and by the end of the operative year these had been secured and a selected scheme forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval and Loan Sanction. I continue to look forward to the day when proper apparatus is available and our temporary scheme disbanded.

The following statistics will be found of interest:-

Collection

Refuse collected during the year was as follows:-

	Tons.	Cwts
Ashbins (estimated weight).....	18,504.	0.
Ashpits (estimated weight).....	59.	15.
Shop refuse and Salvage.....	374.	0.
TOTAL.....	18,937.	15.

The net cost of this service was £33,403.

In addition the department removed 323 tons 9 cwts of refuse from the Market premises, the cost of which was borne by the Market Committee.

As in previous years tradespeople and others conveyed material to the districtor and to the tips.

The emptying of cesspools was carried out as required and it is estimated that 3,560 tons of sewage was so removed at a cost of £1,521.

Tips

Material disposed of at the tips was as follows:-

	Tons.	Cwts.
Ashbins.....	18,504.	0.
Ashpits.....	59.	15.
Destructor Waste.....	111.	10.
Street Sweeping.....	2,068.	0.
Gully Cleansing.....	1,872.	0.
Market Refuse.....	323.	0.
TOTAL.....	22,938.	5.

Destructor

Shop Refuse.....	374.	0

Salvage

Materials salvaged during the year were as follows:-

Waste Paper.....580 tons - £4,351

The gross expenditure on disposal was £9,264. but with the income from salvage and trade refuse of £4,504 this was reduced to a net figure of £4,760.

Street Cleansing

I have reported very fully on the abnormal winter conditions, but I must comment on our normal scheme of operation. Street sweeping continues to be carried out by a combination of manual labour and mechanical appliances; the town centre is swept daily by small gangs using an electrically propelled, pedestrian controlled, street orderly cart. Once the town centre has been cleared, the main gang moves to the Smawthorne residential area, whilst the remainder take over individual beats. In the outer part of the town a further Orderly Cart is operated by a gang in the Glasshoughton area, whilst the remaining districts are divided over a number of manual orderly beats; these are all supported by three mechanical sweeper collectors which are responsible for the carriageways of the main traffic streets.

All street gullies are cleansed by vacuum tank vehicles, which also assist in cesspool emptying, sewer flushing and many kindred tasks; three such vehicles are permanently engaged. During the summer months these vehicles undertake street washing during periods of hot weather. Suffice it to say that this is not a particularly heavy task.

Cost Statement 1962/3

(a) Refuse Collection and Disposal

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	% of total gross expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
	Revenue Account	£.	£.	£.	%
1.	Gross Expenditure				
	(i) Labour	22,752	6,813	29,565	69.1
	(ii) Transport	10,806	478	11,284	26.3
	(iii) Plant, etc.	11	1,785	1,796	4.2
	(iv) Other items.	-	188	188	0.4
	(v) Total Gross Expenditure.	33,569	9,264	42,833	100.0
2.	GROSS INCOME (including £ received from local authorities).	166	4,504	4,670	-
3.	NETT COST	33,403	4,760	38,163	-
4.	Capital Expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-	-
	UNIT COSTS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5.	Gross cost per ton labour only.	23. 7	7. 1.	30. 7.	
6.	Gross cost per ton transport only.	11. 2	6	11. 8	
7.	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton.	34. 7	4. 11	39. 6	
		£	£	£	
8.	Net cost per 1,000 population.	826	118	944	
9.	Net cost per 1,000 premises.	2,494	355	2,849	

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

10.	Area (statute acres - land and inland water...	4,394 acres
11.	Population at 30th June,1962 (Registrar-General's Estimate).....	40,420 persons
12.	Total refuse collected (tons).....	19,316 tons
13.	Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year).....	26 cwts.
14.	Number of premises from which refuse is collected.....	13,392
15.	Premises from which weekly collection is made.	100%
16.	Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point (including Nil miles by secondary transport).....	1 mile
17.	Kerbside collection, if practiced, expressed as estimated percentage of total collection...	Nil
18.	Total refuse disposed of (of which Nil tons were disposed of for other local authorities).	19,316 tons
19.	Methods of disposal (salvage excluded):	
	(a) Crude tipping.....	-
	(b) Controlled tipping.....	96%
	(c) Direct incineration.....	4%
	(d) Separation and incineration.....	-
		100%

20. Salvage and Trade Refuse:-

	Analysis of Income and Tonnage	
	Income (included in item 2)	Tonnage Collected (included in item 12)
	£.	Tons
Salvage		
(a) Raw kitchen waste (note (a)).....	-	-
(b) Scrap metal.....	-	-
(c) Waste Paper.....	4,351	580
(d) Other Salvage.....	-	-
(e) Totals.....	4,351	580
Trade Refuse	319	-

(b) Street Cleansing

	Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering	Street gulley cleaning	Total	% of Total Gross Expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
	Revenue Account	£.	£.	£.	%.
1.	Gross Expenditure				
	(i) Labour	7,665	686	8,351	54.0
	(ii) Transport	5,231	1,497	6,728	43.5
	(iii) Plant, etc.	386	4	390	2.5
	(iv) Other items	-	-	-	-
	(v) Total gross expenditure	13,283	2,187	15,469	100.0
2.	Gross Income (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and the County Council)	101	-	101	-
3.	NETT COST	13,182	2,187	15,368	-
4.	Capital Expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-	-
5.	Gross Expenditure on snow clearance, gritting, not included previously.	17,533	-	-	-
	UNIT COSTS				
6.	Net cost per street mile.	251	-	-	-
7.	Net cost per 1,000 gulleys cleansed.	-	128	-	-
8.	Net cost per 1,000 population.	326	54	-	-

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

9. Mileage of street cleansed (note (j)) ..... 56.92 miles

10. Frequency of cleansing:-
    (a) At least once daily 2%
    (b) Three to five times weekly 1%
    (c) Twice weekly 10%
    (d) Once weekly 23%
    (e) Less than once weekly 64%

11. Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical means 40%

12. Number of street gulleys cleansed (note (k)) .. 4,864

13. Number of gulley cleansings during year (No. of gulleys x No. of cleansings) (note (k)) .. 17,126

14. Percentage of gulley cleansings done by mechanical means 100%

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Once again our existing accommodation was augmented by new conveniences in The Square at Airedale, where provision is made for both men and women in premises adjacent to a permanent bus shelter. The system of staffing is as in former years, at Bradley Street attendance is provided for the women's section, but the men's section and all the urinals in the town centre are served by part time attendance and cleaning, as are the conveniences at Four Lane Ends and Airedale. It is with regret that I have to comment on the sorry treatment metered out to these very essential premises. Throughout the year practically every convenience in the town was subjected to damage and vandalism, flushing cisterns were torn from their wall brackets, other fittings damaged and coin locks wrenched from doors and appliances. It is particularly grievous to note that such damage occurred in the new conveniences at Airedale within three days of opening. Although every effort is made to check the senseless attacks, we were never able, even with the assistance of the police authority, to find anyone directly responsible. One can only hope that the rising generation will eventually become educated to the value of public facilities.

STAFF

During the year changes perforce occurred in the department. I am very pleased to report that the three technical assistants all qualified as Public Health Inspectors. Mr.Hepworth was appointed as an additional inspector and Mr.Hughes and Mr.Ward left to take appointments elsewhere. Subsequently Mr.Ward returned, when Mr.K.Whitley left to take up an appointment with another authority. Mr.Melvin Gray was appointed on the 26th November 1962, as a trainee assistant, and this appointment left a vacancy for a further trainee.

The following are the members of staff:-

Deputy Public Health Inspector.....	Mr.J.Rooke.
Additional Public Health Inspectors.	Mr.K.Whitley Mr.H.Burton Mr.J.D.Hill Mr.J.S.Hepworth from 1st June,1962.
Technical Assistants.....	Mr.J.S.Hepworth to 1st June 1962. Mr.R.Hughes to 31st August,1962. Mr.D.Ward to 4th August,1962. Mr.M.Gray from 26th November,1962.
Clerks.....	Mrs.N.Ward. Mrs.V.A.Stansill Miss S.M.Diggory.

CONCLUSION

In various parts of the report I have expressed my grateful thanks to members of the staff of the department both indoor and out, but despite this I would like to again place on record my appreciation of all that has been done during the year. Particularly would I like to thank my Deputy Mr.Rooke, who has once again undertaken so many duties and so much responsibility both in the work of the department and in the preparation of this report; I am ever grateful for his assistance so readily given and so efficiently carried through. I would also wish again to express to the Council my appreciation for the confidence shown in me and again thank my colleagues in other departments for their help and support throughout the year.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

E.J.WINFIELD

Senior Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

Cinder Lane,
28th October,1963.