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BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD



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ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

Year ended 31st December, 1964

Medical Officer for Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity
and Child Welfare Officer 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, 1964

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

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

Senior Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 309

PHYSICS 309
LECTURE 10
THEORY OF THE ATOM

LECTURE 10

LECTURE 10

LECTURE 10

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1964.

CHAIRMAN

Alderman A. Pickersgill.

VICE-CHAIRMAN

H. P. Corris

ALDERMEN

H. Astbury

C. Dews, J.P.

A. Hanson, M.B.E.

A. Poulter

J. Smart J.P.

E. Taylor, M.B.E., J.P.

COUNCILLORS

Mrs. R. Belcher

G. Byrne

R. Carr

G. C. Davies

R. Dexter

R. Graham

W. Inman

Mrs. V. Lowe

A. Merry

Mrs. W. McLoughlin

S. Morgan

Mrs. M. M. Morris

R. Moulding

J. F. Parkin, J.P.

F. I. Pennington

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J. A. Rylatt

W. E. Smith

D. S. Thompson

J. H. Wales

Mrs. D. M. Ward, J.P.

J. A. Walsh.

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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. P. Carr, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 3.5.64)

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER FOR
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK

B. J. Catton, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS - MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Wm. C. Palmer, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.P.P.S.G. Sagar Street Ante-Natal Clinic.

F. J. Penrose, M.B., Ch.B. Airedale Child Welfare Clinic.

B. Atkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Airedale Ante-Natal Clinic.

I. D. Sutcliffe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Sagar Street Child Welfare Clinic

R. Butler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Hightown Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinic.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

J. 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, D.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.	(to 24.8.64)	Crofton 294
M. Bamford, S.R.N., H.V.	(from 17.8.64)	Castleford 3818
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.	(to 30.6.64)	Castleford 2217
A. S. Moss, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.		Castleford 3550
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
M. Sawyer, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	(from 22.7.64)	Pontefract 3507.

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR

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

DIVISIONAL NURSING OFFICER

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P. Green, S.R.N., S.C.M.
51 Toll Bar Road, Three Lane Ends, Castleford. Castleford 4154

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

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

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

HOME NURSES

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

M. Dennison, S.R.N.
18 Glebe Street, Castleford.

E. Frain, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
25 Choquerfield Avenue, Pontefract. Pontefract 3072

M. Carbutt, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. (up to 31.5.64)
149 Redhill Avenue, Glasshoughton, Castleford. Castleford 3749

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

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

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

ASSISTANT HOME NURSE

J. Baxter, S.D.A.N.
Cawood Villa, 3 Barnes Road, Castleford. Castleford 2074

TRAINING CENTRE SUPERVISOR

Mrs. M. Stone (from 13.7.64)
Training Centre, Kershaw Avenue, Airedale, Castleford. Castleford 2940

SPEECH THERAPIST

R. P. Rogers, L.C.S.T. (from 1.9.64) Castleford 4201

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Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you my twenty fourth Annual Report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1964.

Brief Comments

While the National Birth Rate continues to rise, the rate of 17.6 for the Borough shows a very slight fall compared with 1963.

On the other hand, the Death Rate, although still below the average for the past five years, has increased by 0.9 whereas that for England and Wales has fallen by the same figure of 0.9. Of the individual causes of death there was an increase of 24 from cancer of which 12 were cancer of the lung and significantly enough 3 were women. There were increases also of 23 from vascular lesions of the nervous system, and 11 from heart and circulatory diseases. In addition there was a decrease of 27 from respiratory diseases and the rate for deaths from respiratory tuberculosis was the lowest ever recorded.

Medical Research Council Investigation of Measles, 1964

It is generally appreciated that Measles is an acute infectious disease caused by a highly infective virus and characterised by a rash and rise of temperature, etc. In urban areas like ours, the disease is endemic, with an epidemic peak about every other year, and usually affects the pre-school child, as well as those who, if they have not already had it, have reached the age of five years and over.

In the pre-antibiotic days, pneumonia was not an uncommon complaint accompanying Measles, whilst another, encephalo-mylitis, though not common, can be devastating in its manifestations. Needless to say, many attempts have been made to produce a vaccine effective against Measles, but until recently all such attempts to do so have proved abortive, mainly in view of the high infectivity of the virus. During recent months, an effective vaccine has been prepared but, in view of the small amounts available, it has only been possible to try it out in a few selected areas, of which ours is one.

The rationale of this measles vaccine consists of giving a first injection of the dead virus and a second a month later of a live virus which is effective in developing an immunity, but which has been rendered inert as a cause of physical manifestations. In the past, the general consensus of opinion amongst parents appears to have been that since measles is a foreseeable risk of a positive nature, common to the majority of children, the family might as well get it all together and once and for all, so as to get it over and done with. The use of such a vaccine should be of immense value to doctors, parents and children alike, and this parental negative attitude should rapidly disappear.

In all, 167 children in this Division, between the ages of nine months and two years, received measles vaccination in November and December, 1964, and the effectiveness of this vaccine is well illustrated by a conversation I had with a local doctor recently. He stated that in a family of three, the two elder children developed measles, but the younger one, who had been vaccinated, came through unscathed.

One by one those infectious diseases which took a toll of human lives are being eliminated by means of vaccinations and, in this way, both the child mortality and morbidity rates are being reduced step by step. The first breakthrough was in the control of Diphtheria, and I am glad to be able to say that we have not had a single confirmed case in Castleford since 1949. This was followed by the Poliomyelitis vaccine - the last case was in 1953, and still later the Whooping Cough one. Many of the younger doctors look upon Diphtheria as a medical curiosity and it would be no idle speculation to suggest that Poliomyelitis, Whooping Cough and Measles could rapidly come into this same category.

It is indeed a pity that a vaccine cannot be elaborated against German Measles, in view of the disastrous effects it can have on the unborn child if the disease occurs in the mother during the first trimester of pregnancy.

One fact, however, must be stressed, namely that parents must avail themselves of these various vaccines, otherwise these disease will most assuredly crop up with the same disastrous effects as they have done in years gone by.

Typhoid Fever

A case of Typhoid Fever was notified to me in August of 1964 and was promptly removed to an Isolation Hospital. Contacts were kept under supervision but I am glad to say no further cases developed. The disease occurred in a teenage youth who had recently been on the Continent, where, presumably, the infection had been contracted. He fully recovered.

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.

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births per 1,000	25.5	21.5	23.5
Still Births per 1,000	1.5	1.5	1.5
Infant Mortality per 1,000	1.5	1.5	1.5
Child Mortality per 1,000	1.5	1.5	1.5
Maternal Mortality per 1,000	1.5	1.5	1.5
Deaths from Tuberculosis per 1,000	1.5	1.5	1.5
Deaths from Cancer per 1,000	1.5	1.5	1.5
Deaths from Heart Disease per 1,000	1.5	1.5	1.5
Deaths from Diabetes per 1,000	1.5	1.5	1.5
Deaths from Stroke per 1,000	1.5	1.5	1.5
Deaths from Suicide per 1,000	1.5	1.5	1.5
Deaths from Accidents per 1,000	1.5	1.5	1.5
Deaths from Poisoning per 1,000	1.5	1.5	1.5
Deaths from Infectious Diseases per 1,000	1.5	1.5	1.5
Deaths from Non-Infectious Diseases per 1,000	1.5	1.5	1.5
Deaths from Unknown Causes per 1,000	1.5	1.5	1.5

SECTION I (part 1)Statistics and Social Conditions
of the Area

Area (Acres)	4,394
Population (estimated R.G. 1964)	39,930
Population (estimated R.G. 1938)	43,090
Number of Inhabited Houses (1964)	13,504
Number of Inhabited Houses (1938)	11,026
Rateable Value	£1,084,052
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£4,114
Density of Population	9.1 persons per acre

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

Airedale, Carlton, Fryston, Glasshoughton, Half Acres,
Redhill, Snawthorne, Wheldale-Lock Lane, Whitwood and
Whitwood Mere.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICSComparability Factors

Births - 1.04

Deaths - 1.26

	Male	Female	Total	
<u>Live Births</u>				<u>Live Birth Rate per 1,000</u>
Legitimate	325	312	637	estimated Home Population -
Illegitimate	19	20	39	16.9 (corrected 17.6)
<u>Still Births</u>				<u>Still Birth Rate per 1,000</u>
Legitimate	9	11	20	Live and Still Births - 28.7
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
<u>Total Births</u>				
Legitimate	334	323	657	
Illegitimate	19	20	39	
<u>Deaths</u>	265	194	459	<u>Death Rate per 1,000 estimated</u> Home Population - 11.5 (corrected 14.5)

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Live Birth Rate for Castleford (corrected for age and sex distribution)	16.00	16.02	15.05	17.1	17.7	17.6
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4
Live Birth Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	16.5	17.1	17.4	17.8	18.3	18.7

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

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Still Birth Rate for Castleford	22.7	35.0	23.3	17.9	22.8	28.7
Still Birth Rate for England and Wales	20.7	19.7	18.7	18.1	17.3	16.3

INFANTILE MORTALITY

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

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of Deaths	14	24	20	25
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	22	34	29	37
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	22	35	31	35
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	44	-	-	77
Death Rate for England and Wales	21	21	21	20
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	25	23	23	22

Of the 25 deaths which took place of children under one year of age, 13 were males and 12 were females.

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

Pneumonia - 1	Asphyxia - 1
Broncho Pneumonia - 3	Hyaline membrane disease - 1
Prematurity - 9	R/M Incompatibility - 2
Acute Bronchitis - 3	Pre-eclamptic toxæmia - 1
Congenital Heart Disease - 1	Atelectasis of lungs - 3

The age groups at which death occurred were:-

0 - 24 hours	1 - 7 days	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 12 months
11	5	3	6

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.

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of Deaths	5	13	8	19
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	8.0	19.2	11.7	28.1
Death Rate for England and Wales	15.5	15.1	14.2	13.8

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births

(No. - 16
Rate - 23.7

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

Still Births and Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live and Still Births

(No. - 36
Rate - 51.7

Table showing details of the premature infants born in Castleford during 1964.

Birth Weight	TOTAL BORN				No. who died under 28 days		No. survived 28 days
	DEAD		ALIVE		at home	in hosp.	
	At home	In hospital	At home	In hospital			
Under 3 lbs.	-	2	1	7	1	6	1
3 - 4 lbs.	-	4	1	7	-	1	7
4 - 5½ lbs.	1	4	4	20	2	1	21
TOTAL	1	10	6	34	3	8	29

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Death Rate for Castleford (corrected for age and sex distribution)	14.3	13.7	15.5	16.1	13.6	14.5
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2	11.3
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	11.6	11.5	13.4	13.3	12.0	12.8

CRUDE RATES FOR CASTLEFORD

	1962	1963	1964
All causes	12.2	10.8	11.5
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.17	0.07	0.03
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.02	0.00	0.00
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0.37	0.37	0.30
Cancer, all sites	2.03	1.44	2.05
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.24	1.22	1.80
Coronary disease and angina	2.05	1.84	1.83
Heart and circulatory, all forms	4.55	3.70	4.01
Pneumonia	0.40	1.09	0.48
Respiratory diseases - all forms	1.86	2.33	1.68

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

	1962			1963			1964		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	6	1	7	3	-	3	1	-	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	10	13	7	2	9	11	4	15
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14	1	15	9	6	15	9	3	12
Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	3	4	-	4	4	-	5	5
Carried forward	24	16	40	20	13	33	22	13	35

	1962			1963			1964		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Brought forward	24	16	40	20	13	33	22	13	35
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	23	16	39	20	6	26	22	17	39
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	5	7	2	-	2	3	3	6
Diabetes	4	4	8	-	4	4	2	1	3
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	18	32	50	16	33	49	49	23	72
Coronary disease, angina	46	37	83	49	25	74	49	24	73
Hypertension with heart disease	3	8	11	5	3	8	6	6	12
Other heart disease	34	32	66	18	33	51	19	31	50
Other circulatory diseases	11	13	24	8	8	16	13	12	25
Influenza	3	2	5	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia	7	9	16	24	20	44	14	5	19
Bronchitis	29	14	43	35	12	47	27	15	42
Other diseases of the respiratory system	7	4	11	1	1	2	5	1	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-	2	3	-	3	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	3	3	3	-	3	1	4	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	5	3	8	1	1	2	1	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	26	17	43	12	24	36	18	24	42
Motor vehicle accidents	6	4	10	3	1	4	3	2	5
All other accidents	8	1	9	10	6	16	6	4	10
Suicide	3	3	6	7	-	7	1	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
TOTAL	266	228	494	241	193	434	265	194	459

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE PERIOD 1955 - 1964 INCLUSIVE

Year	Corrected Birth Rate	Corrected Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	TUBERCULOSIS		Cancer Death Rate	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM:		
					Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary		Bronchitis.	Cancer of lung and bronchus	Coronary disease & aorta
1955	13.98	12.45	26	-	0.17	0.02	1.86	23	16	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	73
1962	17.1	16.1	34	-	0.17	0.02	2.03	43	15	83
1963	17.7	13.6	29	-	0.07	-	1.44	47	15	74
1964	17.6	14.5	27	1.44	0.05	-	2.05	42	12	73

SECTION I (part 2)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1964 IN AGE GROUPS

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10-14	15-24	25 & Over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Measles	10	63	93	99	2	-	-	-	267	-
Whooping Cough	4	12	9	14	2	-	1	-	42	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	5	5	2	-	-	-	12	3
Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	0 - 5	5 - 15	15-44	45-64	65 & Over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital		
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-		-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-		-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
Nonbacterial Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1		1

TABLE SHOWING NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED 1955 - 1964

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Polio-myelitis	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Meningo-coccal Meningitis
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	-
1963	278	5	6	-	118	9	-	5
1964	267	42	12	-	1	1	1	-

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 notific- ations: 13	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	9	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

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
1962	14	62	4.4 to 1
1963	13	43	3.3 to 1
1964	13	46	3.5 to 1

Of the 46 contacts who were examined
no active cases of tuberculosis were found

Table showing numbers on register and
Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1955 - 1964

Year	Number on Register		Number of Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
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
1963	284	26	3	-
1964	280	26	1	-

Comparison between numbers on
Tuberculosis Register in 1963 and 1964

	1963			1964		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Number of cases on Register 1st. Jan.	280	25	305	284	26	310
New cases notified during the year	11	-	11	13	-	13
Restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other areas	1	1	2	-	-	-
TOTALS	292	26	318	297	26	323
Number of cases removed from Register during the year	8	-	8	17	-	17
Number of cases left on register at end of year	284	26	310	280	26	306

SECTION II (part 1)SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE WEST RIDING
COUNTY COUNCILCLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRESInfant Welfare Centres

No. of sessions during year	Attendances				Total children attending
	Born in 1964	Avg. per session	Born 1959 - 1963	Avg. per session	
457	14323	32.8	9198	21.0	2155

Ante-Natal Clinic

No. of sessions during year	No. of attendances	Avg. per session	Total patients attending
124	860	6.9	257

Relaxation Clinics

No. of patients attending	174
No. of attendances	866

Minor Ailments Clinics

No. of sessions held	356
No. of children attending	433
No. of attendances	486

Ophthalmic Clinics

No. of sessions held	46
No. of children attending	675
No. of attendances	777
No. prescribed spectacles	321

Orthopaedic Clinics

No. of sessions held	2
No. of children attending	24
No. of attendances	31

Paediatric Clinics

No. of sessions held	3
No. of children attending	23
No. of attendances	28

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

No. of sessions held	21
No. of children attending	24
No. of attendances	70

Speech Therapy Clinics

No. of sessions held	38
No. of children attending	34

SECTION II (part 2)NURSING SERVICESHome Nursing Service

Total Cases	1142
Total Visits	28814

Average visit load per home nurse	3033
Average accepted visit load per home nurse	3000

Domiciliary Service

No. of patients delivered in hospitals	758 (69%)
No. of patients delivered by domiciliary midwives	331 (31%)
	<u>1069</u>

No. of domiciliary confinements delivered under
Gas and Air Analgesia Nil

No. of domiciliary confinements delivered under
Trilone Analgesia 292 (80%)

Health Visiting Service

Number of effective visits made by Health Visitors to:

Expectant Mothers	1050
Children born in 1964	4342
Children born in 1963	2648
Children born 1959 - 1962	2906
Tuberculous households	87
Geriatric and Home Help visits, etc.	12694
Visits made by T.D. Health Visitor	923
Total Visits	<u>24650</u>

No. of children under 5 years visited 3219

SECTION II (part 3)HOME HELP SERVICE

During the year the equivalent of 46.5 full time home helps were employed in the Division.

Type of Case	No. of cases	Hours	Hours as percentage of total
Maternity	17	1442	1.4%
Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	131	8514	8.3%
65 and over	670	91621	89.2%
Others	28	1131	1.1%
Mentally disordered	Nil	Nil	0.0%
	<u>846</u>	<u>102708</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

SECTION II (part 4)LIAISON WITH HOSPITAL SERVICESPREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE AND AFTER CARE

The four main liaison services, Spastic, Diabetic, Geriatric and Maternity have continued as in previous years and have proved most useful and helpful to all concerned.

SECTION II (part 5)TRAINING CENTRE FOR THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

By the end of December there were 37 Trainees from Castleford and Normanton, 30 from Pontefract, 6 from Wetherby and 1 from Rothwell.

On 20th April, the first meal was prepared and cooked in the kitchen. Having meals on the premises has been a big improvement and is greatly appreciated by both Staff and Trainees. "Self-Service" was introduced later in the year and, with the supervision of children in the Special Care Unit, each Trainee goes for his or her own dinner and this, apart from giving them more responsibility, also enables them to choose their vegetables.

The most important day for the Trainees over 16 years of age was 6th April when the "Payment to Patients" scheme began. To begin with each Trainee received 5/- per week but by the end of the year, 3 were receiving 10/- per week, 10 were receiving 7/6 and 20 were receiving 5/-, the amount being determined not only by skill and ability but also by behaviour, willingness to work and working to full capacity. The money is handed to each person in a pay packet and each has to sign the paysheet. There could be no greater incentive and the pride with which the money is received must be seen to be believed.

SECTION II (part 6)HEALTH EDUCATION

A programme of topics was arranged at the beginning of the year for use in all Child Welfare Centres, the subjects being changed at six weekly intervals. General Care of the Health; Immunisation; Aspects of School Life; Preparation for Retirement; and Safety in the Home, were among the many subjects chosen. These topics were supported by displays and suitable posters and, at some sessions, by Film Strips.

During Relaxation Classes, Midwives and Health Visitors gave talks to the expectant mothers. Each class saw "To Janet A Son" and on four occasions the film was shown, very successfully, in the evenings when husbands were able to attend.

Health Visitors gave talks in some of the schools, the topic for Secondary Modern Schools being the care of the baby, with demonstrations of baby bathing, care of the hair and care of the health. This latter subject was also chosen for Infant and Junior Schools. Talks were given also to children, in the appropriate age group, on B.C.G. Vaccination.

Letters on the subject of smoking and health have been circulated to school children reaching the age of 11 years and posters have been issued to schools. Mothers have been advised not to smoke and have been encouraged to educate their children on the dangers involved. Smoking has been discouraged at the Clinics.

Posters and leaflets on venereal diseases were used through the Public Health Inspectors for public conveniences, toilets and police stations, and the Health Visitors for advice in the homes.

15.

SECTION II (part 7)
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Periodic Inspections

Year of Birth	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1960 & later	171	171	-
1959	443	441	2
1958	396	393	3
1957	52	50	2
1956	509	507	2
1955	255	254	1
1954	21	21	-
1953	565	565	-
1952	568	567	1
1951	100	179	1
1950	581	579	2
1949 & earlier	602	600	2
Totals	4343	4327	16

Other Inspections

Special 1036

Re-Inspection Nil

Cleanliness Inspections

Routine cleanliness inspections are carried out at every school periodically by Health Visitors. During 1964 individual examinations totalled 21153, out of which 387 (1.8%) cases of uncleanness were found.

SECTION II (part 8)

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

B.C.G. Vaccination

No. of 13 year old children on school register at beginning of year plus absentees from previous years	1964
	1157
No. offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary	1157
No. of acceptances	854
No. tested	846
No. found who gave a positive reaction	150
No. negative	693
No. not ascertained	3
No. vaccinated	692
Percentage of children who gave a positive reaction	18%
Percentage of children who have presumably never been in contact with tuberculosis and were discovered during the year	82%

Diphtheria Immunisation

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

Primary		Refresher	
0 - 4	5 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15
781	345	1	1042

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis The following list shows the number of adults and children who received vaccination during the year.

Children aged 6 months - 15 years

Number who completed a primary course	867
No. who received a first booster	80
No. who received a second booster	529

Adults 15 - 40 years

No. who completed a primary course	60
------------------------------------	----

Vaccination against Whooping CoughNumber Vaccinated

Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	Total
281	436	38	15	5	775

Vaccination against SmallpoxNumber Vaccinated

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5 - 15 years	Total
Vaccinated	26	36	13	7	82
Re-Vaccinated	-	-	1	2	3
					85

SECTION IIIGENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

- A. HOSPITALS The hospital facilities available within the Castleford Borough 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 provide 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.

TABLE I - POLIO VACCINATION				
Year	Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	Total
1948	20	12	1	33
1949	20	12	1	33
1950	20	12	1	33
1951	20	12	1	33
1952	20	12	1	33
1953	20	12	1	33
1954	20	12	1	33
1955	20	12	1	33
1956	20	12	1	33
1957	20	12	1	33
1958	20	12	1	33
1959	20	12	1	33
1960	20	12	1	33
1961	20	12	1	33
1962	20	12	1	33
1963	20	12	1	33
1964	20	12	1	33
1965	20	12	1	33
1966	20	12	1	33
1967	20	12	1	33
1968	20	12	1	33
1969	20	12	1	33
1970	20	12	1	33
1971	20	12	1	33
1972	20	12	1	33
1973	20	12	1	33
1974	20	12	1	33
1975	20	12	1	33
1976	20	12	1	33
1977	20	12	1	33
1978	20	12	1	33
1979	20	12	1	33
1980	20	12	1	33
1981	20	12	1	33
1982	20	12	1	33
1983	20	12	1	33
1984	20	12	1	33
1985	20	12	1	33
1986	20	12	1	33
1987	20	12	1	33
1988	20	12	1	33
1989	20	12	1	33
1990	20	12	1	33
1991	20	12	1	33
1992	20	12	1	33
1993	20	12	1	33
1994	20	12	1	33
1995	20	12	1	33
1996	20	12	1	33
1997	20	12	1	33
1998	20	12	1	33
1999	20	12	1	33
2000	20	12	1	33
2001	20	12	1	33
2002	20	12	1	33
2003	20	12	1	33
2004	20	12	1	33
2005	20	12	1	33
2006	20	12	1	33
2007	20	12	1	33
2008	20	12	1	33
2009	20	12	1	33
2010	20	12	1	33
2011	20	12	1	33
2012	20	12	1	33
2013	20	12	1	33
2014	20	12	1	33
2015	20	12	1	33
2016	20	12	1	33
2017	20	12	1	33
2018	20	12	1	33
2019	20	12	1	33
2020	20	12	1	33
2021	20	12	1	33
2022	20	12	1	33
2023	20	12	1	33
2024	20	12	1	33
2025	20	12	1	33
2026	20	12	1	33
2027	20	12	1	33
2028	20	12	1	33
2029	20	12	1	33
2030	20	12	1	33
2031	20	12	1	33
2032	20	12	1	33
2033	20	12	1	33
2034	20	12	1	33
2035	20	12	1	33
2036	20	12	1	33
2037	20	12	1	33
2038	20	12	1	33
2039	20	12	1	33
2040	20	12	1	33
2041	20	12	1	33
2042	20	12	1	33
2043	20	12	1	33
2044	20	12	1	33
2045	20	12	1	33
2046	20	12	1	33
2047	20	12	1	33
2048	20	12	1	33
2049	20	12	1	33
2050	20	12	1	33
2051	20	12	1	33
2052	20	12	1	33
2053	20	12	1	33
2054	20	12	1	33
2055	20	12	1	33
2056	20	12	1	33
2057	20	12	1	33
2058	20	12	1	33
2059	20	12	1	33
2060	20	12	1	33
2061	20	12	1	33
2062	20	12	1	33
2063	20	12	1	33
2064	20	12	1	33
2065	20	12	1	33
2066	20	12	1	33
2067	20	12	1	33
2068	20	12	1	33
2069	20	12	1	33
2070	20	12	1	33
2071	20	12	1	33
2072	20	12	1	33
2073	20	12	1	33
2074	20	12	1	33
2075	20	12	1	33
2076	20	12	1	33
2077	20	12	1	33
2078	20	12	1	33
2079	20	12	1	33
2080	20	12	1	33
2081	20	12	1	33
2082	20	12	1	33
2083	20	12	1	33
2084	20	12	1	33
2085	20	12	1	33
2086	20	12	1	33
2087	20	12	1	33
2088	20	12	1	33
2089	20	12	1	33
2090	20	12	1	33
2091	20	12	1	33
2092	20	12	1	33
2093	20	12	1	33
2094	20	12	1	33
2095	20	12	1	33
2096	20	12	1	33
2097	20	12	1	33
2098	20	12	1	33
2099	20	12	1	33
2100	20	12	1	33

Total	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5 - 14 years
20	20	20	12	7
20	-	-	1	2

MEMORANDUM OF CONSULTATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOROUGH PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1964, BEING A REPORT ON THE
SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE TOWN.

Mr Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure in presenting to you my Twenty-Sixth
Annual Report, in which is given a brief review of the working
of my Department, and of the sanitary conditions appertaining
in the Borough during the year 1964.

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

One of the main objects of the Public Health Department is to
secure the highest standards of public health, and to ensure
that the sanitary conditions of the Borough are maintained at
the highest level. During the year we have been able to secure
the highest standards of public health, and to ensure that the
sanitary conditions of the Borough are maintained at the highest
level. We have been able to secure the highest standards of
public health, and to ensure that the sanitary conditions of the
Borough are maintained at the highest level.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

During the year considerable progress was made in the
construction of the new Public Health Department and the new
Incinerator; more will be said of these in the appropriate
sections.

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

E. J. WINFIELD

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

The Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act 1949, which was
passed the previous year, came into operation during 1950. The
provisions relating to registration of premises became operative
from the 1st day, whilst the remainder of the Act was brought into
force on the 1st August by a number of Statutory Orders. These
include sanitary arrangements, washing facilities, ventilation,
ventilation and overcrowding, drinking water, clothing
apportionment, washing, eating facilities and cleanliness, all
of these of which have been covered with the issue of orders in
the particular. Year Ended 31st December, 1964

of the Act also covers the safety of workers and requires the provision of proper guards to machines
classified as dangerous. These include such machines as
loam sifters and mixing machines in shops. Notification of
all accidents is made compulsory where the person involved has
to be away from work in excess of two days. Stringent
provisions are also laid down for first aid equipment and trained
staff to be provided, although the latter point does not become
essential until later in 1965.

As will be seen from the above summary, this Act is very
comprehensive in its scope and I might mention that during 1964
over 20 separate orders and circulars were issued by the Ministry
of Labour.

The inspection of premises and enforcement of the Act and the
supplementary provisions will involve a tremendous amount of work
over the next few years.

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1964, BEING A REPORT OF THE SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE TOWN.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure in presenting to you my Twenty-First Annual Report, in which is given a brief review of the working of my Department, and of the sanitary conditions appertaining in the Borough during the year 1964.

Once again the year has shown continued progress in Slum Clearance and house improvement, but I regret that many phases of our activities have had to be curtailed through staff shortage. During the year new legislation produced increased responsibilities and increased work, but unfortunately one of the Additional Public Health Inspectors left the authority in June and has not since been replaced. We have thus been faced with more work and less staff and as a result less attention has perforce been given to varying matters.

During the year considerable progress was made in the construction of the new Public Slaughterhouse and the new Incinerator; more will be said of these in the appropriate sections.

NEW LEGISLATION

I would again review new legislation passed in 1964 which will affect the work of the department.

The Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, which was passed the previous year, came into operation during 1964. The provisions relating to registration of premises became operative from the 1st May, whilst the remainder of the Act was brought into force on the 1st August by a number of Statutory Orders. These include sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, temperature, ventilation and overcrowding, drinking water, clothing accommodation, seating, eating facilities and cleanliness, all of these of course being concerned with the welfare of workers in the particular type of premises. Another very important part of the Act also operative from August, deals with the safety of workers and requires the provision of proper guards to machines classified as dangerous. These include such mundane machines as bacon slicers and mincing machines in shops. Notification of all accidents is made compulsory where the person involved has to be away from work in excess of two days. Stringent provisions are also laid down for first aid equipment and trained staff to be provided, although the latter point does not become essential until later in 1965.

As will be seen from the above summary, this Act is very comprehensive in its scope and I might mention that during 1964 over 20 copious orders and circulars were issued by the Ministry of Labour.

The inspection of premises and enforcement of the Act and its supplementary provisions will involve a tremendous amount of work over the next few years.

A further Act passed in 1963 came into operation during the year under review, and this required the registration of all establishments used for the boarding of animals. Although this applies to only a few premises in the Borough the standards laid down are high and this will call for regular inspections.

Coming now to Acts passed by Parliament in 1964, special mention must be made of the Housing Act 1964, which came into force in August 1964. The main provisions of the Act deal with the improvement of houses by the provision of amenities, and for the first time powers are given to Local Authorities to compel owners to improve their houses. This is achieved by the declaration of improvement areas. In order to initiate such action the Act requires inspection of the district and a rather involved system of notices must be served until finally, if the owner does not carry out the improvement works, the Local Authority can do them in default and recover the costs. As Members are no doubt aware, there are large areas of houses within the Borough where only spasmodic improvements are being carried out and which could be dealt with under this Act. If, however, we are to gain, within a reasonable time, the worth-while goal of ensuring that every house in the town is provided with modern amenities, it will require very extensive work by my department and this can only be achieved if the full or even increased complement of qualified inspectors is ensured.

A further Act affecting the department is the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964, which requires registration of all persons dealing in scrap metals of any kind. This did not become operative until 1965.

HOUSING

The Council's policy of clearing unsatisfactory dwellings and re-housing the people in new estates has proceeded well during the year. The scheduled programme of clearance of unfit houses was maintained and synchronized with the availability of new housing. In this latter connection it was pleasing to see the completion of the transfer from the old to the new in the Whitwood Village area and the clearance of the site on which the erection of new houses will shortly be commenced.

I will now deal with the main aspects of housing more fully under separate sub headings.

New Housing

In the year 1964 the Council's Direct Labour Section completed the erection of 227 houses to meet Slum Clearance and general needs. Some 108 of these were at Whitwood on land adjoining the Clearance Area and 118 were built on the sites of the demolished prefabricated bungalows at Healdwood Road. The other house was provided at Savile Park for the caretaker who was formerly housed there in a prefab bungalow. It was gratifying to see the commencement and progress of building during 1964 on the Smawthorne Area Estate.

Private Housing

During the year private developers completed a total of 54 houses on a number of small sites within the Borough. This figure is a slight increase on last year, but the demand for this type of house continues and if sites were available at reasonable cost, no doubt further building would ensue.

Slum Clearance

The work of the Department in the survey and inspection of houses in the Council's programme and the reporting on these for appropriate action by the Council, has been carried out so as to integrate with the building programme. Thus at the commencement of 1964, nine Clearance Areas reported on in the latter half of the previous year were still awaiting confirmation by the Minister, which was subsequently received in May 1964.

The houses in the 1964 programme were reported on towards the end of the year and of course confirmation of these could not be received until 1965.

Detailed figures relating to this work are set out below:-

Clearance Areas

Areas reported on in 1963 and confirmed in 1964

	No. of Houses
Whitwood Mere No.9 Area	5
" " 10 Area	6
" " 11 Area	66
" " 12 Area	2
" " 14 Area	5

(These five areas were dealt with by way of one Compulsory Purchase Order).

Whitwood Mere No.13 Area 10

(Dealt with by Clearance Order)

Albion Street/Wood Street No.1 Area 4

" " " " 2 Area 7

" " " " 3 Area 10

(These three were included in one Compulsory Purchase Order)

Areas Reported on in 1964 but not confirmed by end of year

	No. of Houses
Wheldon Road No.4 Area	83
" " 5 Area	47

(Both these areas were dealt with by Clearance Orders)

Crowther Buildings Area 7

(This area was dealt with by way of a Compulsory Purchase Order which also included two grey properties).

COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA

Unfitness Order

In dealing with the first part of the Comprehensive Development Area covering Welbeck Street, all houses were thoroughly inspected and classified as fit or unfit. In respect of ten houses considered to be unfit, an Unfitness Order was made and was the subject of a local enquiry. Confirmation of this Order has not yet been received.

INDIVIDUAL HOUSES

<u>Demolition Orders, etc.</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Houses closed in 1960, Closing Order changed to Demolition Order 1964, and demolished 1964... ..	1
Part of a building closed in 1962 and demolished in 1964.	1
Council owned houses reported in 1962 and demolished in 1964.	4
Houses reported in 1964, Demolition Orders made in 1964 and demolished in 1964..	3
Houses reported in 1964, Demolition Order made in 1964 but not demolished in 1964...	2
Houses demolished informally in 1964.	2

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The Council's Slum Clearance Programme for the second five years which was laid down in 1958 ends with the 1965 quota. In order to have proper continuity in this work it was necessary in 1964 to do a survey and assessment of the houses remaining in the total 15 year programme. This was carried out in late 1963 and early 1964 and a report presented to the Council setting out the up-to-date condition of the houses. In some cases it was found that some houses included in the original 1954 report had been maintained in reasonable repair and could not, therefore, be put forward for action in the next few years. It has also been noted for some time now that certain houses which were not included in the 15 years Programme based on the 1954 report had been allowed to deteriorate and these were in need of early action.

Thus, of the 546 houses which were the balance of the original programme, some 300 houses were classed as unfit and in need of early action, whilst a further 80 were scheduled 'doubtful'. These are houses in slightly better external condition than the 'unfits', but where a final decision on them would depend on a comprehensive inspection and also on the standard of repairs carried out during the next few years. In addition to these houses, I reported on a further 93 houses classed as 'unfits' and 53 houses as 'doubtfuls' which were not in the original programme.

In order to show how the original programme has progressed over the years, I give in Table I an analysis of the properties in the 1954 Report and how these have been dealt with. This Table has been amended to show the effect of the 1964 Report. In Table II, I again show the cumulative totals of families rehoused, and houses demolished or closed.

These totals show that by the end of 1964, some 2,106 houses had been reported upon, 1,563 families rehoused, 100 houses or parts of houses closed and 1,459 houses demolished.

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	1965 Programme	In 1964 Report classed as		To be considered later
			No. dealt with as unfit (pink)	No. dealt with as fit (grey)						'Unfits'	'Doubtful'	
Albion Street	50	50	37	2	11				27			
York Street/Castle Street	87	94	56		10	1						
Gillelts Quarry	17	17	10		2			5		43	1	
New Fryston	211	211			62	11	94					
Half Acres	307	306	249	53								
Whitwood	103	105	100	5								
Highborn	243	244	133		6	3				82	20	
Whitwood Mere	299	308	242	18	16	18						14
Redhill Avenue	35	35	35									
Wholdon Road		476	320		17			16	102			21
TOTAL FOR AREAS	1352	1846	1182	78	124	33	94	21	129	125	21	35
Individuals												
Category 'A'	62	64	39		17	5				3		
Category 'B'	186	186	147	1	22	1		4		4		
Category 'C'	272	276	110		21	3			15	103	6	18
Category 'D'	174	174	38		2					53	43	38
Category 'E'	105	106			4	18				9	4	71
Temporary Dwellings	69	74	20		35	7				3	6	3
TOTAL FOR INDIVIDUALS	868	880	354	1	101	34	7	4	15	175	59	130
TOTAL FOR AREAS	1352	1846	1182	78	124	33	94	21	129	125	21	35
Houses dealt with not in original programme		64	22		22	20						
Houses added in 1964 Report		146								93	53	
GRAND TOTAL	2220	2936	1558	79	247	87	11	25	144	393	133	165
Total Reported Upon					2101							

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TABLE II

YEAR		No. of houses Reported on	No. of families re-housed										T O T A L	No. waiting re-housing	No. of dwellings closed										T O T A L	No. to close	No. of houses demolished										T O T A L	No. to Demolish	Removed from area by Minister	No. of houses demolished	
			1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963			1964	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962			1963	1964	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	19	2	1	1			305											11		3	31	23	97		12		2			329						
1956	Individuals	70		61	3	1						65			5	5	1						11												59		3				
	Clearance Areas	42			12	3	1		5			135											4											137		5					
1957	Individuals	18			11	4		1				16					3	1					4											14		2					
	Clearance Areas	69			38	13	4					55											23											67							
1958	Individuals	65			2	19	36					57					8	15					4											42		3					
	Clearance Areas	140				5	8	39	3			132											3											137		2					
1959	Individuals	5										5					3						3											2		1					
	Clearance Areas	189										185											12											189							
1960	Individuals	35										30											12											24		6					
	Clearance Areas	144										141											3											144							
1961	Individuals	18										11											3											16		1					
	Clearance Areas	145										141											3											145							
1962	Individuals	54										22											24											30							
	Clearance Areas	208										200											24											79		1					
1963	Individuals	10										4											4											7							
	Clearance Areas	151										133											4											151							
1964	Individuals	7										3											4											4							
	Clearance Areas	148										148											148											148							
T O T A L S		2023	39	65	102	27	26	220	165	138	140	20	158	281	9	11	25	8	10	18	11	3	25	4	-	124	6	78	48	15	144	182	210	109	148	162	105	146	43	6	24

Deduct houses later demolished

24
100

Well Maintained Claims

A further duty carried out by the Department as a corollary to slum clearance work, is the investigation and assessment of awards made by Ministry Inspectors to owners of houses in clearance areas where the houses have been well maintained. Claims by owners and counter claims by tenants have to be fully investigated and recommendations made to the council on the allocation of the monies due. In addition where demolition orders have been made on individual houses, any claims received have to be gone into even more intensively so that the Council can be advised firstly as to whether a payment shall be made, and secondly what amount is due and to whom this sum shall be paid.

During 1964 the awards and claims dealt with related to areas reported in 1963. Fourteen awards were directed by the Minister and in the case of four of these, counter claims from tenants were received and assessed. In addition the owners of one individual house submitted a claim which was approved for payment.

Improvement of Houses

The field of the work of the department in the making of grants to owners for providing modern amenities to their houses plays a very vital part in achieving the target of satisfactory housing conditions for every person throughout the town. As I mentioned in my last report, there are many hundreds of houses within the town which, although built in terraces, are of sound construction, but which lack bathrooms, internal water closets and hot water systems.

It would be virtually impossible and certainly uneconomical to demolish these houses and to provide new houses for their tenants, particularly in view of the still large number of properties which are not considered capable of improvement, and which are in the present slum clearance programme, or which will have to be included in future programmes.

It must therefore be our aim to achieve as quickly as possible, the provision of essential amenities to all houses worthy of such work. It is gratifying to report that in 1964 the figure of 214 applications for grant again showed an increase on all previous years. The works completed in the year showed a marked improvement on last year's figures and the total of 165 houses improved and grants made amounting to over £25,000, gives some indication of the scope of this work.

However, it still must be pointed out that the greater proportion of these works are to houses owned by their occupiers, and that owners of rented properties are still reluctant to take advantage of the grants. Fuller details of applications etc., are given in Tables III(a) and (b) and Table IV.

I made reference earlier in this report to the 1964 Act which enables enforcement of improvements. I make no apology for reiterating that only by the formulation of a systematic programme, similar to that laid down for Slum Clearance, can we hope to gain the target of a satisfactory house for every Castlefordian.

TABLE III(a)

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

<u>Applications</u>	<u>Owner Occupied Houses</u>	<u>Tenanted Houses</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
No. of Applications:-			
Received	102	42	144
Refused	1	9	10
Approved	101	33	134

Amount of Grant
Approved:- £16,846.17.9d. £2,040.18.5d. £18,887.16.2d.

Works Completed

	<u>No. of Dwellings</u>	<u>Amount of Grant</u>
Applications approved 1962 completed in 1964:-		
Owner Occupied houses	2	£227. 9. 3d.
Applications approved 1963 completed in 1964:-		
Owner Occupied houses	48	£8,884. 4. 2d.
Tenanted Houses	6	£1,025. 2. 2d.
Applications approved 1964 completed in 1964:-		
Owner Occupied Houses	45	£7,962. 13. 7d.
Tenanted Houses	6	£1,015. 16. 3d.
Total works completed in 1964:-	<u>107</u>	<u>£19,115. 5. 5d.</u>

Outstanding Works

Applications passed in 1964 not completed in 1964:-		
Owner Occupied Houses	56	£10,651. 8. 10d.
Tenanted Houses	27	£6,887. 10. 6d.

TABLE III(b)

STANDARD GRANTS

<u>Applications</u>	<u>Owner Occupied Houses</u>	<u>Tenanted Houses</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>			
Applications received in 1964:-	54	16	70			
Applications approved in 1964:-	54	13	67			
Applications disapproved in 1964:-	-	3	3			
Applications subsequently withdrawn in 1964:-	2	-	2			
Amount of Grant approved in 1964:-	£5,632.	£1,792.	£7,424.			

Works Completed	No. of Dwellings	Grant	Amenities Provided			
			Bath	Hot Water	W.C.	Wash Basin
Applications approved in 1962 completed in 1964:-						
Tenanted	1	£105	1	1	1	1
Applications approved in 1963 completed in 1964:-						
Owner Occupied	22	£2,260	17	14	22	19
Tenanted	4	£441.	3	4	4	4
Applications approved in 1964 completed in 1964:-						
Owner Occupied	26	£2,628.	18	16	26	21
Tenanted	5	£678.	5	5	5	5
TOTAL OF WORKS COMPLETED IN 1964 (Standard Grants)	58	£6,112.	44	40	58	50
<u>Outstanding Works</u>			<u>Amenities to be Provided</u>			
Works passed in 1964 not completed by end of year:-						
Owner Occupied	26	£3,041.	22	20	26	18
Tenanted	8	£1,114.	8	8	8	8

TABLE IV

Y E A R	I M P R O V E M E N T S								Conversions approved and proceeded with	T O T A L
	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	Refused	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
Standard	10	2								12
1960:- Discretionary	75			22		2		1	4	104
Standard	19			6		2				27
1961:- Discretionary	64			50		4		1	2	121
Standard	25	1		7						33
1962:- Discretionary	70	1		1		2			2	76
Standard	30			4		12				46
1963:- Discretionary	79	3				8			2	92
Standard	45	1				9				55
1964:- Discretionary	100	1	1	23		10	9			144
Standard	52		2			13	3			70
T O T A L	693	19	36	135	22	74	12	13	12	1,016

Houses in Multiple Occupation

In 1964 we were again fortunate that no problems arose due to the over occupation of houses by numbers of families. Many of my colleagues in the County Boroughs have had considerable trouble with large houses being let off room by room to separate families, without proper facilities. The only case we have had in the town was two years ago, and prompt action by the department quickly cleared up the problem. I feel it is essential to keep an eye out for such cases and to deal with them immediately, otherwise they usually attract similar ones and the problems are intensified.

Housing Statistics

The usual annual return has been submitted to the Ministry giving details of all aspects of housing works. For the information of the Committee the details given in the return are set out below:-

- (1) No. of dwelling houses in district ... 13,504
- (2) No. of houses included in above:-
- (a) Back to back... 6
- (b) Single back ... 1
- (3) Estimated No. of unfit houses at 31/12/64 in respect of which no representation has yet been made ... 651

Details of Future Programme

1965 - 154 houses 1966 - 164 houses
1967 - 163 houses 1968 - 170 houses

(4) Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Elsewhere

No. of houses included in representations made during the year:-

- (a) In Clearance Areas... 150
- (b) Individual Unfit houses ... 5

A	<u>Houses Demolished in Clearance Areas</u>	Houses Demolished	Displaced during the year	
			Persons	Families
(i)	Houses unfit for human habitation	172	507	176
(ii)	Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	-	-	-
(iii)	Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	5	9	3
<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>				
(iv)	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	8	10	2
(v)	Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	4	7	1
A.2	No. of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed.	2	-	-

B. <u>Unfit Houses Closed</u>	Houses Closed	Displaced During Year	
		Persons	Families
Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957.	1	3	2
Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18	-	-	-

C. <u>Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied</u>	By Local Authority	
	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	85	-
(12) After formal notice under:-		
(a) Public Health Acts	48	1
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957.	59	-

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)
	-	-

5. No. of families re-housed during the year in Council owned Dwellings:-

(a) Clearance Areas etc...	...	...	...	...	164
(b) Overcrowding...	...	...	...	...	8

Rent Act, 1957

(a) No. of Certificates of Disrepair granted	...	1
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the Local Authority..	...	Nil
(c) No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	...	Nil

New Dwellings

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By Local Authority...	...	...	...	227
By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	54

Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	Formal Application under 1957 Act	Applications approved during the year	No. of Dwellings completed during the year
	No. of Dwellings	No. of Dwellings	
(a) Conversion	-	-	-
(b) Improvements:-			
Discretionary	144	134	107
Standard	70	67	58

REPAIRS TO HOUSES

During 1964 the number of complaints from tenants with regard to defects of repair showed a decrease on the previous year. This, no doubt, is due to the fact that many of the worst houses in the town have been demolished under slum clearance. I feel, however, that I must make mention of the fact that considerable difficulty is being experienced in securing the execution of repairs. This is not usually due, as might be expected, to the reluctance of owners to have the repairs done, but in most cases is caused by the smaller 'jobbing' contractors being almost fully engaged in carrying out improvement works, which of course are more attractive than the remedying of repairs. We are therefore finding on many occasions that orders for repairs have been issued by the owners or agents but the contractor is unable to give them prompt attention, and it is necessary to exert pressure on the builders rather than on the owners. I have given the usual summary of notices in the following table.

SUMMARY OF NOTICES

SECTION	Informal Notices	Complied with without Statutory Notices	Statutory Notices	Statutory Notices complied with	Out-Standing
Housing Act, 1957, Sec. 9	10	3	5	5	2
Public Health Act, 1936 Sections 92/3	62	27	24	22	13
Section 75	39	35	2	2	2
Section 45	40	30	10	9	1
Section 39	22	18	2	2	2
Others	8	2	6	5	1
Public Health Act, 1961 Section 17	2	-	2	2	-
TOTALS	183	115	51	47	21

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 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.

Section 17 of the Public Health Act, 1961, is used to remedy stopped up drains etc.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This section of the work of the Department is a very vital one in preserving the health of the community. Unfortunately the majority of duties carried out are "behind the scenes" and it is only when something goes wrong that the Press and Public become concerned and begin to realise the importance of this work. In 1964, the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak was a classic example of this, when for a few weeks at least the whole country became food hygiene conscious, particularly in relation to tinned meats. At this time the department had, on several occasions to carry out a complete check of all food shops, canteens and warehouses, in order to ascertain if there was in Castleford any tinned meat produced at the suspect South American factories. In fact a considerable number of tins were found, and these were withdrawn and returned to Ministry Warehouses.

This, of course, was only one aspect of our duties, which include the inspection of food factories, bakehouses, making-up premises and all types of food shops including the many mobile vans operating in the district. It is with regret that I must point out that during 1964 it was impossible, due to staff shortage, to visit these premises with the frequency that is desirable to ensure the maintenance of ideal hygiene standards.

One duty in this field which must be maintained at the highest level, is the inspection of all meat from animals killed in slaughterhouses within the Borough.

It is with satisfaction that I can report that every animal slaughtered was examined by the inspectors of my department, and all diseased or unsound meat was condemned and either destroyed or diverted for processing as animal food. It must be said, however, that this was only achieved by the inspectorial staff working considerable time outside normal hours, particularly on Sundays.

Routine sampling of water, milk and other foodstuffs was carried out in order to check their purity and freedom from infection. Another routine task was the examination of various foodstuffs in the shops and warehouses and considerable quantities of these were surrendered by the shopkeepers and condemnation certificates issued to them in order that they could claim reimbursement from the suppliers.

The details of work carried out under the various branches of food supervision are given below under the various sub-headings:-

Meat Inspection

Most of the meat supplies to the town was derived from animals killed at the Public Slaughterhouse, although one private slaughterhouse was used by two local butchers and some meat was purchased from wholesalers in adjoining districts.

The Public Slaughterhouse

The slaughterhouse owned by the Co-operative Retail Services Ltd., again was operated on lease for the whole of 1964, as a Public Slaughterhouse.

Once again a very high percentage of all animals killed was the property of one wholesaler who buys animals from markets all over the country and supplies carcass meat not only to local butchers, but also to many establishments outside the Borough.

The throughput of animals during 1964 showed a slight decrease on the previous year, but this was due to a drop in the number of bovine animals slaughtered. This was occasioned by the very high price of beef animals caused by continental buyers invading the markets to purchase animals for export. Thus the demand for beef far exceeded the supply, with the result that prices soared.

Nevertheless, the total number of animals killed was 31,235 and as mentioned in previous years was far in excess of the designed capacity of the premises and was only achieved by killing being carried out on seven days per week and often after normal hours.

This slaughterhouse, of course, had been initially scheduled to close at the end of 1963, but its operation was extended to the end of 1964 and later to 31st July 1965, pending completion of the new Public Slaughterhouse at Whitwood. In view of this impending closure the old premises which, as everyone knew, were totally inadequate and unsuitable, were kept going only with the greatest of effort. The equipment, besides being out of date, was, due to its age and over use, liable to frequent breakdowns, and as replacements would not have been justified, make-do temporary repairs had to be effected on many occasions.

It must be admitted that ideal conditions of hygiene could not be maintained in these premises, but every effort was made to keep this standard as high as possible.

Private Slaughterhouses

During 1964, only one private slaughterhouse was in operation; this was used by two local butchers, together with another retailer with shops in adjoining districts.

Although this slaughterhouse was initially scheduled as being capable of improvement up to the required standard by the appointed day, the occupier, when informed of the proposed new public slaughterhouse, agreed that the expense of improvement would not be justified. He therefore agreed to close his premises as soon as the new premises were ready. The premises, although not fully complying with the Regulations, were maintained in reasonable condition in view of the small number of animals dealt with.

New Public Slaughterhouse

It was a great pleasure, therefore, during 1964, to see the progress on the building of the new slaughterhouse. Every effort was made in consultation with the Borough Architect to avoid any faults in design observed in visits to other abattoirs and to foresee problems which might arise. It is perhaps inevitable in such a large undertaking that every eventuality cannot be anticipated, and no doubt problems will arise when the premises are in operation. However, I am fully convinced that the new premises will be as good, if not better than any other slaughterhouse of similar size in the country. It is therefore with great pleasure that I anticipate being able to report at the end of 1965 the completion of building and its operation for at least six months, during which period the initial teething troubles may be eliminated.

Meat Inspection

As mentioned in the preface to this section, the department was able, with some difficulty, to achieve inspection of all animals slaughtered in both public and private slaughterhouses. This duty was carried out in accordance with the 1963 Meat Inspection Regulations, and all carcasses passed as fit were stamped by the inspector concerned. For this service the Council laid down a scale of charges somewhat less than the maximum allowed by the Regulations, but even at this reduced level this service resulted in an income over the year of £950.

Incidence of Disease

During the course of the meat inspection duties, many and varied disease conditions were found in animals slaughtered. On the whole, however, the standard of animals killed was very high and most infections were confined to localised conditions which had not become generalised and affected the carcass of the animal. Once again the incidence of Tuberculosis was very small and whenever a case of disease is detected the Department co-operate with the Ministry of Agriculture's Officers in tracing the infection.

Detailed tables relating to this work are given below:-

Animals Slaughtered in 1964

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed	3,894	2,908	59	21,470	2,904
No. Inspected	3,894	2,908	59	21,470	2,904
<u>All diseases except T.B. & Cysticerci:-</u>					
1. Whole carcass condemned	-	1	-	12	3
2. Animals with parts or organs condemned	467	398	-	316	34
3. % affected	11.9	13.6	-	1.5	1.3
<u>Tuberculosis</u>					
1. Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	-
2. Parts or organs condemned	4	-	-	-	-
3. % affected	0.10	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
1. Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	-
2. Parts or organs condemned	5	4	-	-	-
3. % affected	0.13	0.13	-	-	-

Carcasses, Parts and Organs Condemned

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Whole Carcasses	1	-	12	3	16
Quarters	2	-	1	-	3
Heads and Tongues	27	-	1	4	32
Lungs	9	-	12	3	24
Plucks	2	-	36	3	41
Hearts	22	-	4	-	26
Livers	739	-	288	7	1,034
Kidneys	9	-	-	-	9
Skirts	4	-	-	-	4
Intestines	2	-	2	-	4
Loins	1½	-	1	-	2½
Stomachs	2	-	1	-	3
Udders	16	-	2	-	18

Disease conditions found

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	TOTAL
Cirrhosis	209	-	41	17	267
Abscesses	226	-	2	-	228
Cysticercus Bovis	9	-	-	-	9
Tuberculosis	4	-	-	-	4
Parasitic	10	-	239	5	254
Angioma	113	-	-	-	113
Bruising	2	-	1	-	3
Tumours	1	-	-	-	1
Actinobacillosis	9	-	-	-	9
Fatty Infiltration	3	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	1	-	8	6	15
Nephritis	7	-	-	-	7
Distoma	224	-	19	-	243
Inflammation	6	-	-	-	6
Pericarditis	6	-	2	4	12
Necrosis	2	-	-	-	2
Mastitis	12	-	2	-	14
Emaciation	1	-	1	-	2
Moribund	1	-	8	-	9
Enteritis	-	-	1	-	1
Hydatid Cysts	6	-	-	-	6
Degenerate Cysts	22	-	-	-	22

The incidence of animal tuberculosis is particularly worthy of consideration, and figures for the past fifteen 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 1950-64

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
1963	0.02	-	-	-	0.32
1964	0.10	-	-	-	-

Management of Public Slaughterhouse

In addition to meat inspection and hygiene control at the Public Slaughterhouse, my department is also responsible for the management of the premises, employment of cleansing staff and collection of Tolls.

The following tables give details of the finances and throughput of the premises. The Slaughterhouse account shows an overall excess of Expenditure over Income of £1,598, but close on £1,000 of this is attributable to Loan Charges on the new premises. Further reasons for the deficit was the high expenditure on frequent repairs to worn out equipment and an increase in labour costs caused by the need for additional help in maintaining the cleanliness of the premises. There was also a drop in the anticipated income caused by the reduction in the number of bovine animals killed.

The Borough Treasurer's Abstract of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1964, gives the Slaughterhouse Account as follows:-

Expenditure		Income	
	£		£
Wages	2,289	Tolls	4,344
On Cost.. ...	458	Miscellaneous..	7
Repairs & Alterations	104		
Gas and Electricity..	330		
Coke	319		
Cleaning Materials...	27		
Rates & Water... ..	136		
Rent	574		
Protective Clothing..	52		
Equipment	391		
Transport	65		
Insurance	37		
Stationery & Adverts.	4		
Grant	25		
Administration. ...	150		
Loan Charges - New Slaughterhouse..	988		
T O T A L	5,949		4,351

Public Slaughterhouse

MONTH	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Sows & Boars
January	-	356	-	352	10	1,940	193	3
February	-	313	-	281	7	1,441	229	5
March	-	324	-	267	6	1,364	185	5
April	-	350	-	244	10	1,361	175	3
May	1	298	-	189	3	1,375	142	-
June	-	318	-	183	-	1,397	117	-
July	-	347	-	159	-	1,438	117	-
August	-	298	-	140	-	1,799	132	-
September	-	200	-	235	3	2,352	203	3
October	-	355	-	298	5	2,433	479	8
November	-	322	-	321	5	2,567	390	5
December	-	312	-	239	10	2,003	503	7
TOTAL FOR 1964	1	3,793	-	2,908	59	21,470	2,865	39
TOTAL FOR 1963	-	4,020	-	3,306	202	20,487	2,478	39
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 1964/5:-

Slaughterhouse Charges - 1st April 1964 to 31st March 1965

MONTH	TOLLS	MEAT INSPECTION CHARGES
	£. s. d	£. s. d
April	279 10. 9	59. 10. 3
May	309. 10. 6	72. 5. 6
June	260. 9. 9	56. 9. 0
July	248. 0. 6	52. 6. 0
August	310. 12. 6	65. 6. 0
September	338. 18. 3	70. 11. 0
October	484. 13. 9	100. 16. 0
November	403. 13. 9	89. 15. 6
December	362. 1. 9	74. 11. 9
January	556. 7. 6	118. 1. 0
February	413. 7. 6	85. 17. 6
March	360. 18. 3	75. 8. 3
TOTAL	4,328. 4. 9	920. 17. 9

Private Slaughterhouse

The following are the figures for the year 1964 for these premises:-

MONTH	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
January	-	27	-	-	-	96	-
February	-	27	-	-	-	90	-
March	-	22	-	-	-	59	-
April	-	25	-	-	-	73	-
May	-	23	-	-	-	77	-
June	-	30	-	-	-	112	-
July	-	20	2	-	-	55	-
August	-	10	-	-	-	48	-
September	-	18	1	0	0	77	-
October	-	26	-	-	-	99	-
November	-	18	1	-	-	80	-
December	-	19	-	2	-	80	-
TOTAL	-	265	4	2	-	946	-

Milk Supplies

Once again there was little change in the supply of this essential commodity to the Town. The Borough is a designated area and therefore all milk sold must come within one or other of the special designations, viz. "Pasteurised", "Tuberculin Tested" and "Sterilized".

The greater part of the milk supply to the town comes from two sources. The larger of these is the dairy and pasteurising plant operated by the local Co-operative Society. This plant receives milk from about 100 farms mainly from the rural areas to the North and East of the town. The milk is treated by the High Temperature/Short Time method of Pasteurisation which is capable of destroying the organisms of tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus. The Society not only operate a large number of delivery vehicles for direct sale to the public, but also sell milk by wholesale to individual roundsmen operating on their own behalf.

The second main source is a similar pasteurising plant operated by Express Dairies Ltd., outside our boundaries. This milk is delivered to a wholesale depot and cold storage within the Borough and the various individual roundsmen collect their supplies from this depot. Thus practically all the milk delivered direct to houses has been subjected to heat treatment which should ensure freedom from risk of infection of milk borne diseases.

The only exception in these door to door supplies is one farmer/retailer who still sells Tuberculin Tested milk without heat treatment.

There still, however, remains a demand for the "Sterilised" type of milk sold in hermetically sealed bottles by small retail shops throughout the town. This milk with its longer keeping power is derived for one or other of a number of sterilization plants some distance from Castleford.

A new innovation over the past year has been the provision of automatic milk vending machines at the various collieries. These machines supply a half pint carton for sixpence and have proved very popular. At two of the collieries pasteurised milk is sold but at the other raw tuberculin tested milk is delivered direct from a farm outside the area.

The department continued during 1964, to maintain its control and check on the purity and quality of all the above supplies. Routine samples were taken for bacteriological examination, for chemical analysis and also for guinea pig tests, to detect any infection by tuberculosis and brucellosis. The dairy premises were also regularly visited to ensure cleanliness. Samples were also taken from the vending machines and in some cases proved to be unsatisfactory for keeping quality. This proved to be due to cartons hanging over unsold from the delivery day to the next. Steps were taken to ensure that all unsold cartons were removed from the machines on the following day when the new delivery was made.

As in previous years, the Co-operative Society took regular monthly chemical samples from all farms sending into their dairy and notified the department of any doubtful results. During 1964, on only 3 occasions was this necessary and check samples taken by the Department were reported as satisfactory by the Public Analyst. It would appear from this that the system of payment introduced over the past few years, whereby low quality milk results in a lowering of price, has been successful in getting the farmers to improve the quality of the milk whereas prior to this system emphasis was mainly on quantity of production.

During 1964, problems again arose due to the presence of foreign bodies in milk bottles, as well as the usual crop of dirty bottles.

One complaint related to the presence of cement mortar in a milk bottle, and the firm owning the dairy concerned were given an official warning by the Council.

The following table gives a summary of the department's work in connection with milk supplies:-

Registration of Producers, Distributors and Dairies

No. of registered producers of Pasteurised Milk...	...	1
No. of Distributors on register	...	108
No. of Distributors selling Raw Tuberculin Tested Milk...	...	1
No. of Distributors selling Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk...	...	27
No. of Distributors selling Sterilised Milk...	...	97

Sampling of Milk for Bacteriological Examination

Tuberculin Tested Raw Milk

No. of samples submitted for prescribed test.	...	172
No. of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test.	...	134
No. of samples void..	...	19
No. of samples unsatisfactory	...	19

Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests.	...	2
No. of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test	...	2
No. of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test...	...	2

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests	...	101
No. of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test	...	87
No. of samples void to Methylene Blue Test...	...	10
No. of samples unsatisfactory to Methylene Blue Test	...	4
No. of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test...	...	100
No. of samples not satisfying Phosphatase Test	...	1

Sterilised Milk

No. of samples submitted to Turbidity Test...	...	9
No. of samples satisfactory	...	9

Biological Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis

No. of samples for this test	...	102
No. of samples giving positive result..	...	Nil
No. of samples giving negative result..	...	102

Biological Examination of Milk for Brucella Abortus

No. of samples for this test	...	74
No. of samples positive to Ring Test...	...	16
No. of samples positive to Guinea Pig Test...	...	3
No. of samples positive to Spleen Culture Test.	...	3
No. of samples positive to Cream Culture Test	...	3

Chemical Analysis of Milk

	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>
No. of samples taken.	3	Nil
No. of samples adulterated.	Nil	Nil

ICE CREAM

There was little change in 1964, in the supply of this commodity. As mentioned in my last report, practically all mobile van sales were of the "soft" type of ice cream prepared from a pasteurised powder and quick frozen in a totally enclosed appliance on the retail van. Certain fixed shops continued to sell prepared ice-cream but in all cases this was derived from the large manufacturing firms producing a reputable product. During the year the sole remaining producer registered within the district ceased to make ice-cream. It would seem that the high standards of hygiene required both for the premises and operation can only be maintained on an economic basis by mass production on a large scale. The large firms owning these ice-cream factories take great precautions to ensure the purity and wholesomeness of their products. Regular chemical and bacteriological sampling is carried out at all points of manufacture. Hygiene is of prime concern to the firm concerned in order to maintain their high reputation. In this connection it is interesting to note that the larger nationwide firms are now employing public health inspectors as hygiene advisory officers. In addition to the firms own control measures, close supervision is exercised at these plants by public health inspectors of the Local Authorities concerned. It is therefore not surprising that little, if any trouble, is nowadays experienced with ice cream.

Local control is now mainly confined to initial inspection of new premises and retail vans in order to ensure they reach the required standards so that registration by the Council can be recommended, together with routine calls and checks on existing premises and vans. In view of the regular sampling at source, to carry out intensive sampling locally would be wasteful of time and money. However, occasional spot check samples were taken in order to deter or detect any relaxing of standards.

Details of work under this heading are given below:-

Registration

New premises registered in 1964, for the sale of ice-cream	2
---	---

Position at the end of 1964

No. of premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream	3
No. of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	118

SAMPLING

No. of Bacteriological Samples taken	6
No. of samples classified in Grade I	6

FISH

The supply of fresh fish to the town continued in 1964, to be channelled through the three wholesalers who maintain warehouses and cold stores within the Borough. The majority of the fish is cod or similar varieties and is received already filleted. Much of this is distributed to the many fried fish shops throughout the town. A number of wet fish shops, also supplied through the above wholesalers, still cater for a somewhat limited demand for wet fish. These shops of course, in addition to the popular round fish such as cod and haddock, also supply more expensive types including most of the popular

flat fish. Mention must be made of the great increase in the sale of quick frozen fish, particularly "fish-fingers" or "fillets". These articles of course, are ready prepared for cooking and are without skin and bones and appear to appeal particularly to the younger generation of working wives whose household time is limited. Preparation of these is mainly carried out at hygienic factories close by the main fishing ports, and their frozen condition enables longer storage and a wider availability of fish throughout the year.

The local premises are maintained at a high standard. Routine inspection is carried out as often as possible, and the department is called in on occasions to inspect doubtful consignments received from the ports; these are usually necessitated when transport delays from the more distant parts, and hot weather, has resulted in deterioration of the fish.

All unsound fish is condemned and certificates issued to the person concerned, in order that reimbursement can be claimed.

OTHER FOODS

Unsound Food

During the year the department carried out, with the ready co-operation of food traders, the usual services of the examination and condemnation of many kinds of foodstuffs. Most of this spoilage was due to deterioration due to improper preparation or storage, or to damage during transportation. Both retail shops and wholesalers warehouses have to be visited from time to time, and the larger supermarkets which handle great quantities of tinned goods necessitate regular weekly attention. Condemnation certificates are issued and the unsound foods are surrendered for destruction.

The following list will give some idea of the variety and quantity of foods dealt with in this way:-

Condemned Food

1,586 lbs. Cooked Ham.	30 lbs. Peaches.
78 lbs. Corned Beef.	20 lbs. Pineapple.
286 lbs. Chopped Pork.	83 lbs. Oranges.
10 lbs. Sausages.	65 lbs. Fruit Salad.
242 lbs. Pork Shoulder.	55 lbs. Pears.
41 lbs. Tongue.	154 lbs. Other tinned fruits.
139 lbs. Chicken & Turkey.	92 lbs. Beans.
64 lbs. Steak.	586 lbs. Potatoes.
5 lbs. Corned Mutton.	97 lbs. Peas.
156 lbs. other tinned meats.	110 lbs. Tomatoes.
12 lbs. Fish foods.	59 lbs. other vegetables.
709 pkts. Cheese	53½ lbs. Butter & Other Fats.
33 lbs. Rice & Sago.	147 lbs. Various other foods.
53 lbs. Jam & Other Preserves.	

The total weight of foods condemned (not including meat and offals at the Slaughterhouse) was approximately 2 tons.

Complaints from Purchasers

During 1964, a number of complaints were received regarding the sale of various foodstuffs which were either unsound or contained foreign bodies. All these occurrences took place in the period July to September and the warm weather at that time no doubt led to the quicker deterioration of the foods. All cases were fully investigated and the necessary statements obtained from complaints. The matters were reported to the Public Health Committee and instructions sought on the action to be taken.

A summary of the complaints, together with subsequent development, is given below:-

Date of Report	Foodstuff and Complaint	Action on Committee Instructions
24.7.64	Mouldy Malt Loaf.	Warning
29.7.64	Glass in Mineral Water Bottle.	Warning
12.8.64	Mouldy Pork Pie.	Prosecution-Fined £25.
2.9.64	Unsound Custard Tarts.	Prosecution-Fined £20.
9.9.64	Mouldy Steak & Kidney Pie.	Prosecution-Fined £10.
24.9.64	Wire Staple in Butter.	Warning.

SAMPLING

In order to check that foodstuffs sold in the town comply with the required standards, samples are taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis as to their chemical composition. In these days many foods are bulk produced and pre-packed at large factories. This type of commodity is regularly sampled at source of production and local sampling rarely results in unsatisfactory analysis. The limited time that was available for sampling by the department was therefore mainly concentrated on checking on locally produced manufactured products which are not regularly sampled by other authorities.

The following table gives details of samples taken:-

COMMODITY	No. of samples taken		No. of samples reported as adulterated	
	FORMAL	INFORMAL	FORMAL	INFORMAL
Milk	-	3	-	-
Plain Flour	1	-	-	-
Beef Sausage	3	-	2	-
Butter	1	-	-	-
Fishcakes	1	-	-	-
Fish Fingers	1	-	-	-
Potted Meat	2	-	1	-
Brawn	1	-	-	-
Pork Fat	1	-	1	-
Minced Beef	3	-	1	-
Steakettes	1	-	-	-
Cream Cakes	1	-	-	-
Beef Dripping	1	-	-	-

Further details of the samples reported as adulterated are given below:-

Beef Sausage

Both samples of this commodity, although they complied with the standard for meat content, also respectively contained 297 and 264 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide. Whilst the presence of this preservative is allowed up to 450 parts per million, it is an offence to sell sausage containing preservative unless a notice is displayed notifying the customer to that effect. In both cases no notice was displayed. The Committee decided that in both cases a warning should be issued.

Potted Meat

This sample contained only 63.7% meat and the Analyst considered that the content should be 80%. The article should have been sold as "Potted Meat Paste". The Committee again decided that a warning should suffice.

Pork Fat

This contained 60% Pork Fat and 40% Gravy. The Analyst considered that the article should be sold as "Pork Fat with Gravy". A warning was again authorised.

Minced Beef

This sample showed 242 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide and the Regulations prohibit any preservative in minced Beef. The Committee accepted that the addition had taken place by mistake and issued a warning.

WATER SUPPLY

One of the department's routine but important duties is the regular sampling of water supplied to ensure its bacterial purity at all stages of supply and distribution.

All houses in the town are provided with a piped supply of water connected to the mains. The authority now responsible for the provision of water and its distribution is the Wakefield and District Water Board, of which the Council is a constituent member.

Samples were taken throughout the year and sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield for bacteriological examination; only three of these samples showed contamination, and immediate check samples following these proved to be satisfactory. The full details of samples taken are as follows:-

Bacteriological Sampling of Water

No. of samples taken ...	...	...	...	...	136
No. of samples classified as satisfactory. ...	...	...	...	...	132
No. of samples showing coliform organisms. ...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of samples void ...	...	...	...	...	1

PUBLIC BATHS

The Public Baths in Florence Street remain the sole swimming facilities available to the public. The large and small pools were kept open throughout the whole year. Usage of the pools was very heavy, particularly during the summer season; it was therefore essential to maintain regular sampling of the water to ensure its purity and the satisfactory operation of the chlorination plant. This consisted of bacteriological samples taken at least fortnightly and further checks for chemical analysis at about monthly periods. These latter tests give indication of the build up of Total Solids in the water, and when these reached a certain level, on the advice of your Medical Officer, the water was changed. The chemical analysis also shows by the results for ammonia content, whether the chlorination plant and filters are working satisfactorily. Two tests for build up of manganese and iron in the water were also taken.

It is with pleasure that I again can report the maintenance of the very high standard in that no samples of any kind were classed as unsatisfactory throughout the whole year. Seven bacteriological samples indicated the presence of a few colonies when subjected to the Plate Count Test, but this test is extremely sensitive and some years ago when it was used for drinking water samples, results were considered satisfactory even with quite a few colonies being found. I feel that the Baths Manager and his staff are to be congratulated on their record for 1964.

Detailed results of the samples taken are given in the following tables:-

Bath Water Samples

Bacteriological Examination

No. of samples taken...	...	...	...	...	70
No. of samples showing coliform bacilli..	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of samples showing colonies to the Plate Count Test	...	...	...	...	7

Chemical Analysis

Date of Sample	Results in parts per million				
	Total Solids	Chloride	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen Absorbed
30. 1.64	200	76	0.03	0.05	5.0
2. 3.64	280	140	0.02	0.14	-
2. 4.64	320	189	0.06	0.02	3.2
3. 6.64	620	243	0.08	0.11	5.0
WATER CHANGED					
30. 6.64	340	203	0.08	0.20	4.2
5. 8.64	440	153	0.06	0.12	4.6
13. 8.64	820	191	0.12	0.16	4.6
WATER CHANGED					
5.10.64	420	157	0.12	0.14	2.0
3.12.64	320	103	0.10	0.26	3.7

Analysis for Iron and Manganese

Date of Samples	Parts per Million	
	Iron	Manganese
28.1.64	0.1	Nil
22.4.64	0.2	Nil

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The work of the Department under this heading during 1964, can best be outlined under the following aspects:-

- (1) Recording of Pollution levels.
- (2) Industrial and Commercial Premises.
- (3) Domestic Premises.

Pollution Records

A major step was taken at the outset of 1964, when two new volumetric apparatus were installed at The Green, Ferry Fyston, and at the Whitwood Mining and Technical College. This apparatus actually pumps a standard volume of air, measured by a gas meter, firstly through a filter paper which arrests all smoke and grit particles, and secondly through a bubbler bottle with Hydrogen Peroxide which absorbs the Sulphur Dioxide. Both paper and bubbler are changed daily except at week-ends. The papers are sent off to Wakefield for assessment of amount of smoke by means of a reflectometer. The results are tabulated daily and the record sheets are sent off monthly to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, where the concentrations are worked out by electronic computer and the results subsequently returned. In addition to the two new installations, the smoke filter apparatus at Castledene was brought up to the full standard by incorporation of an SO₂ bubbler.

There are therefore three sets of this apparatus within the Borough and the results from these have been graphed together for comparison purposes.

In this connection I should like to express my sincere thanks to the Principal and staff of the Whitwood Mining and Technical College for permission to instal one set of apparatus and for their kind help in daily carrying out the change of filter paper and titration of bubbler contents. I gratefully acknowledge the supplying by Doctor Paterson, of the results obtained from the Castledene apparatus, which is operated by his staff.

The graphs of results naturally show a seasonal fluctuation, but in addition to this there is great variation in the daily figures, due particularly to changes in wind direction and other climatic conditions. There is no doubt, however, that these figures, when taken over a period of years, will be able to give a reasonable indication of any changes in the pollution of the atmosphere.

In addition to the new gauges, it was decided to continue the operation of the soot deposit gauges at the three sites in the Borough. The gauges are more liable to inaccuracies and freak results than the volumetric apparatus, but their overall result can be compared with the records of the same apparatus operated for many years.

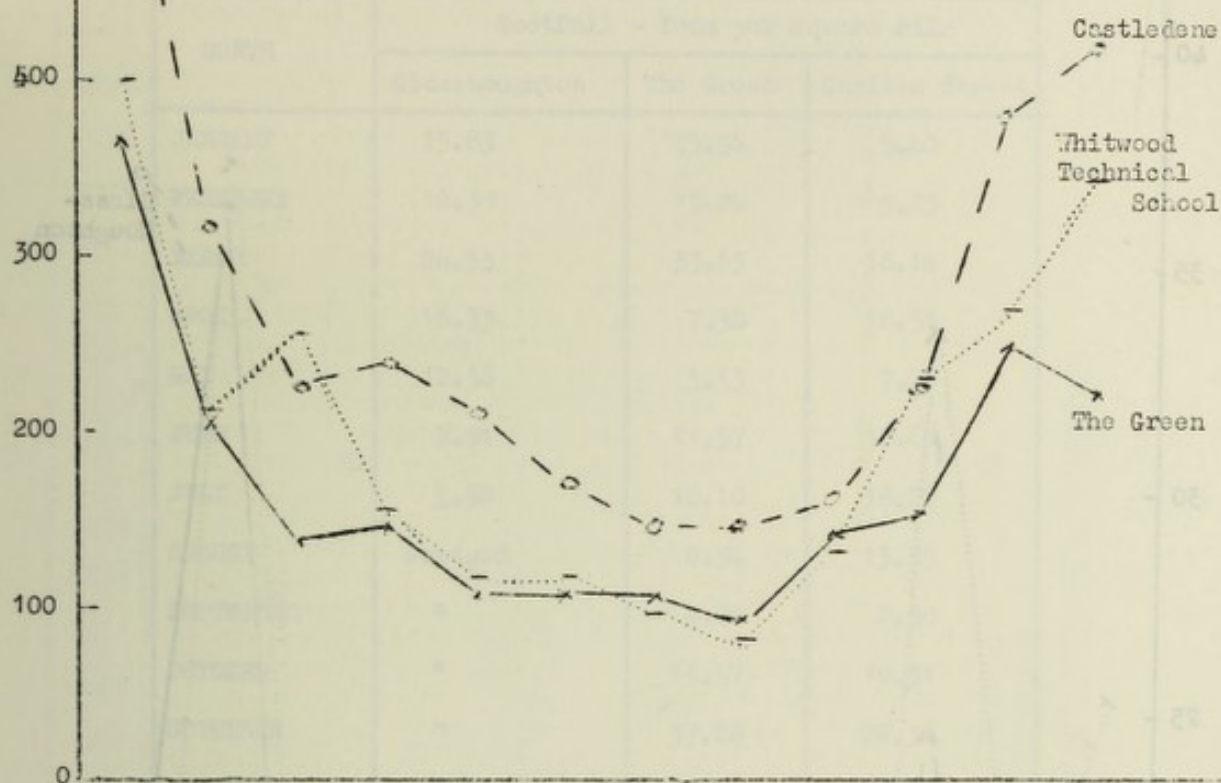
Once again the results are shown on a graph, together with a table which sets out the monthly and yearly totals of sootfall. Unfortunately, the gauge at Glasshoughton was damaged by vandalism and was out of action for several months.

The results are as follows:-

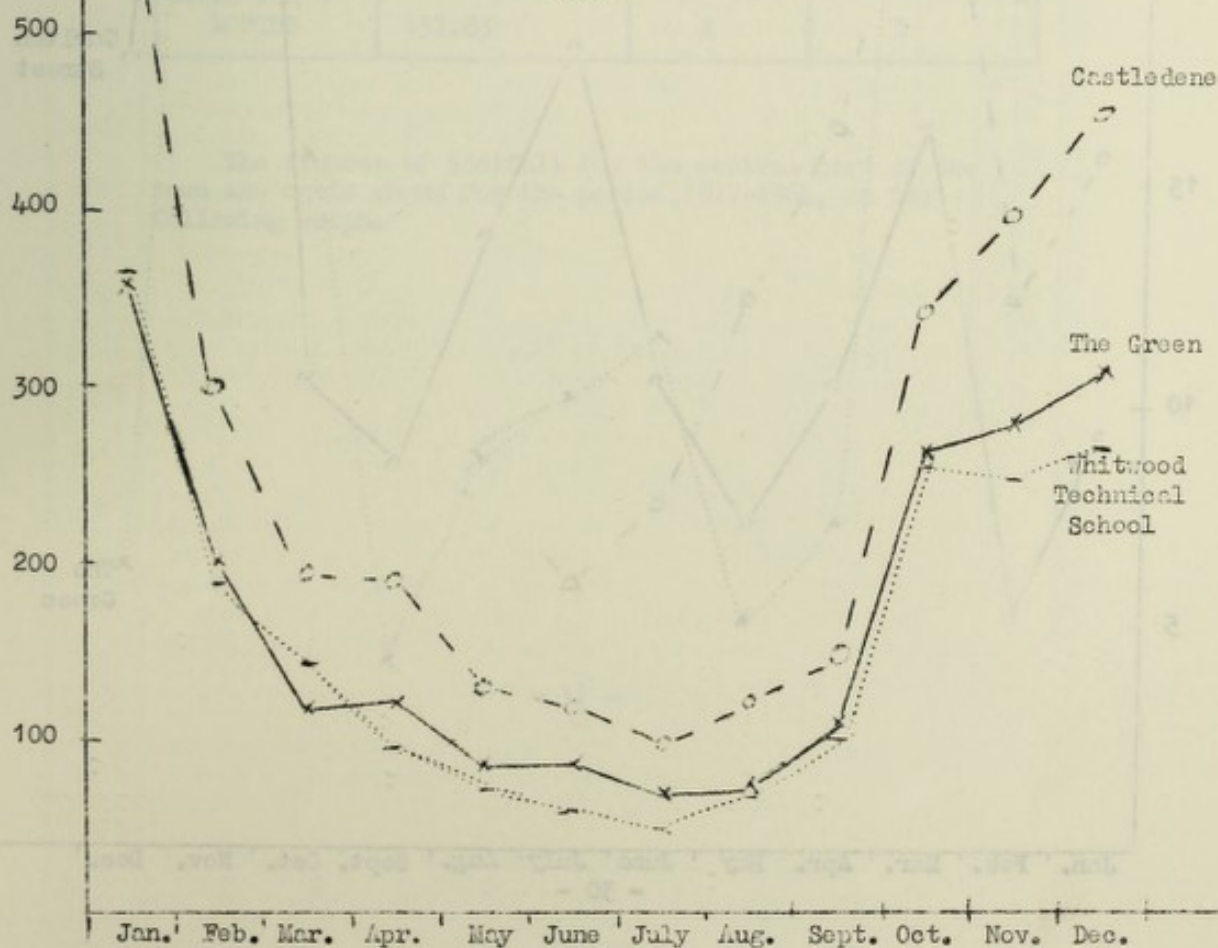
VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS - AVERAGE DAILY AMOUNT IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METER

GRAPH I

SULPHUR DIOXIDE

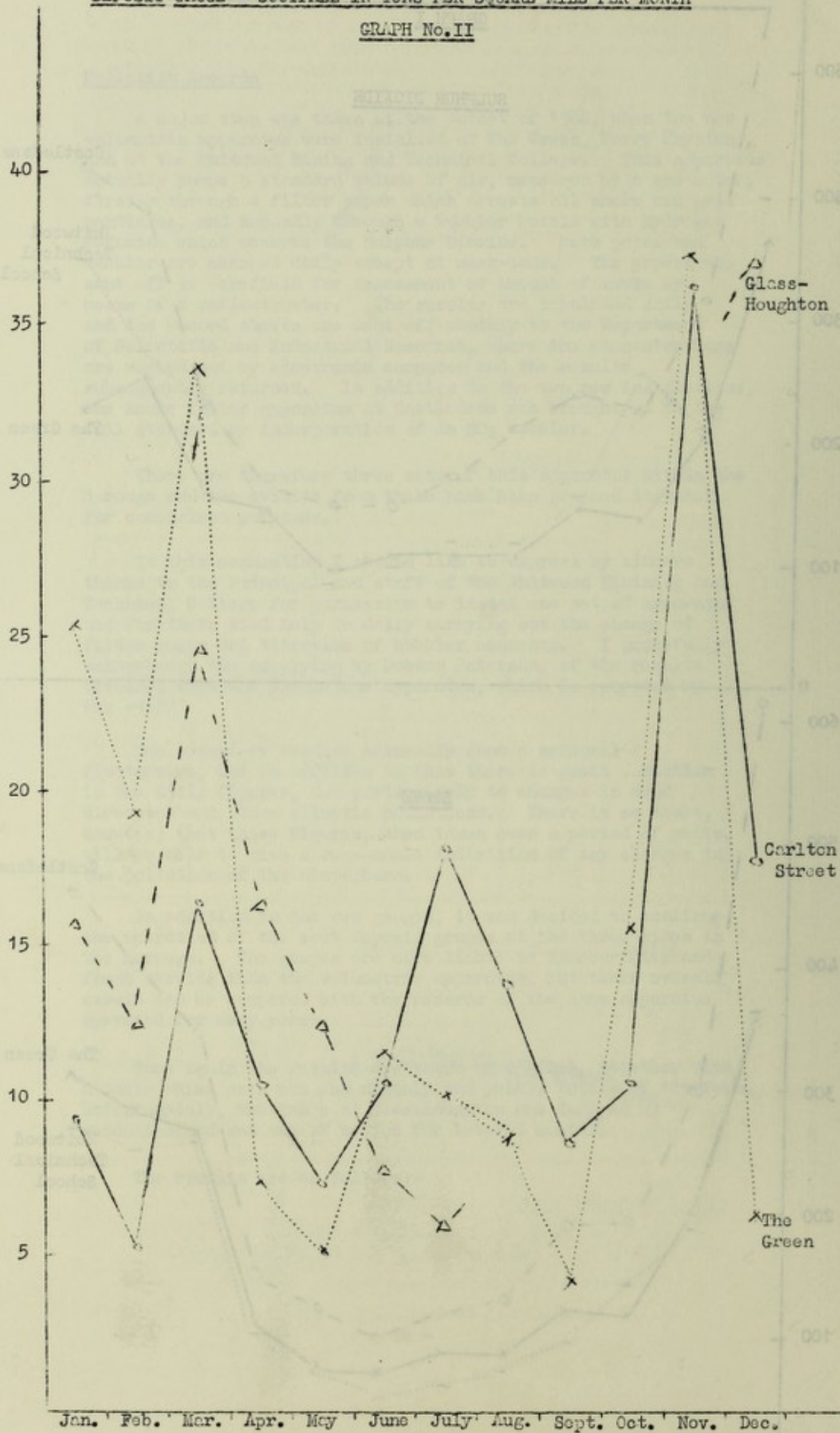


SMOKE



DEPOSIT GAUGE - SOOTFALL IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER MONTH

GRAPH No. II



MONTH	Sootfall - Tons per square mile		
	Glasshoughton	The Green	Carlton Street
JANUARY	15.83	25.34	9.40
FEBRUARY	12.39	19.24	5.29
MARCH	24.53	33.65	16.14
APRIL	16.33	7.38	10.51
MAY	12.36	5.13	7.28
JUNE	7.91	11.57	10.61
JULY	5.98	10.10	18.20
AUGUST	Damaged	8.94	13.85
SEPTEMBER	"	4.00	8.50
OCTOBER	"	15.57	10.51
NOVEMBER	"	37.28	26.32
DECEMBER	27.00	6.04	17.65
TOTAL FOR YEAR	X	184.24	164.26
TOTAL FOR 8 MONTHS	132.83	X	X

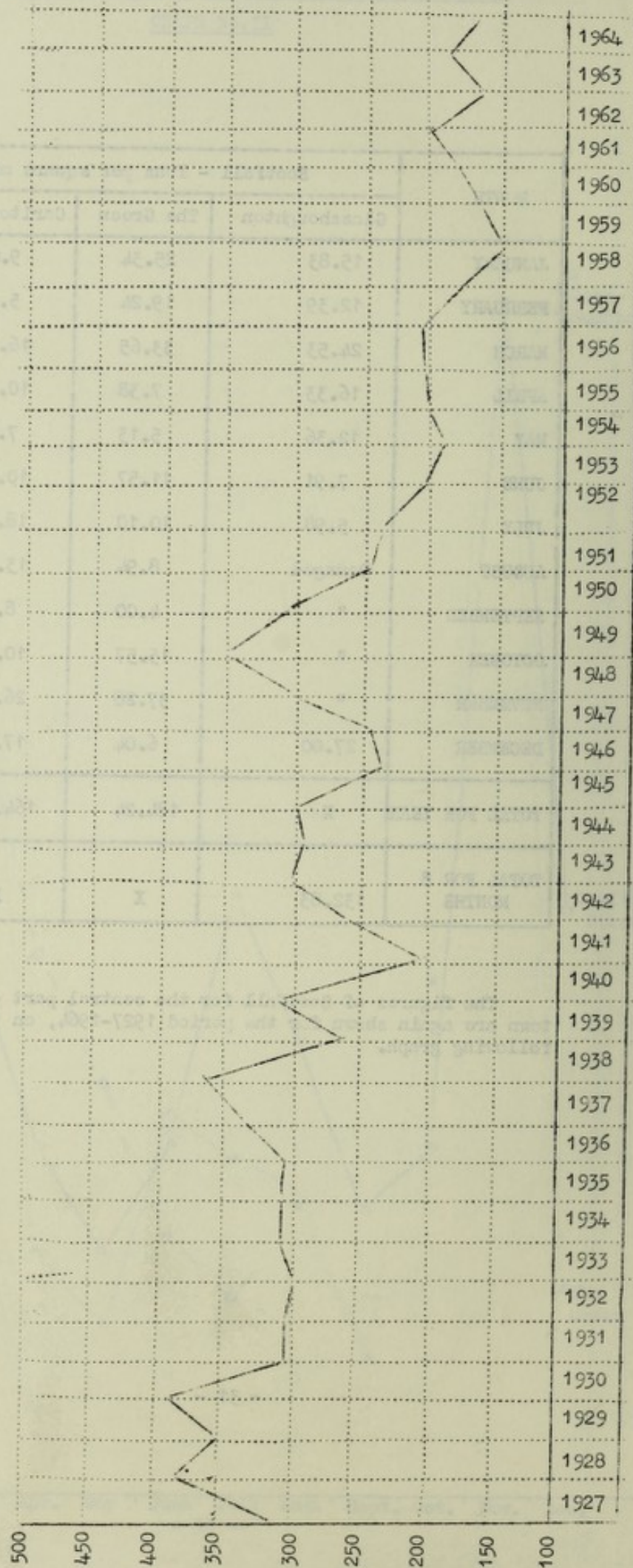
The figures of Sootfall for the central part of the town are again shown for the period 1927-1964, on the following graph.

ANNUAL SOOTFALL IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE FROM 1927 to 1964 ON THE CENTRE OF CASTLEFORD

1927 - 1943 SITUATED AT CAMBRIDGE STREET, CASTLEFORD

1944 ONWARDS SITUATED AT CARLTON STREET, CASTLEFORD

SCALE - 1" = 100 TONS



Industrial and Commercial Pollution

It is with pleasure that I am able to report that the level of smoke pollution from Industrial and Commercial undertakings has considerably declined over the past few years. Although of course there is no means of actually measuring the business pollution separately from that of domestic premises, the above assessment is based on two factors. Firstly smoke observations taken individually on industrial chimneys throughout the Borough, indicate a great improvement and secondly the number of complaints of bad smoke emissions has greatly reduced.

The time that could be devoted to statutory observations had perforce to be limited owing to staff difficulties, but a sharp eye was kept for any emissions of smoke in excess of Ringlemann Shade II and prompt visitation made to ascertain the cause. Apart from some minor problems caused by breakdown of mechanical stokers etc., there was only one boiler plant which gave smoke to such an extent that verged on the permitted periods allowed. This was at a local factory with a range of Lancashire Boilers fired by sprinkler stokers. Strong representation and warnings were given and this resulted in the replacement of the sprinkler stokers with modern chain-grate stokers. The department had been advocating this course for some time and it was very gratifying to see that the chimney in question is now virtually free from any emission, and the management have expressed great satisfaction not only in the smokeless result but also in the fact that a cheaper fuel can be used and an increased steam output has been achieved. At the same factory some smoking had occurred from another chimney serving a large pulverised fuel boiler. This was almost certainly due to the steam demand exceeding the designed capacity of the boiler. The improved output of the Lancashire Boilers however, has resulted in a reduction in load on the large boiler with some consequent improvement in emission. The question of increasing steam demand at this works was taken up with the management and it was agreed that a very large boiler, fired by coal by means of chain-grate stokers would be ordered and fitted as soon as possible. This should ensure adequate steaming capacity for some years to come, and with the boilers working well within their maximum rating no smoke problems should ensue.

A further problem on a smaller scale was dealt with at a local colliery. Steam for pithead baths etc., was being produced by one or more of an old range of Lancashire Boilers fitted with sprinkler stokers. During 1963 a scheme was approved for a pair of Economic Boilers with chain-grate stokers. Installation of these was being carried out in 1964 but in the interim period some smoking did occur mainly due to the use of poor quality fuel on the Lancashire Boiler. Representations made to the N.C.B., resulted in the supply of a better fuel and a great reduction in smoke.

New Installations

In addition to dealing with the problem arising from existing plant, the Department's duties included the check of new installations both at the time of submission of the schemes and during actual erection.

When plans of a new boiler plant are received for approval two main points must be considered. Firstly it is necessary to calculate the amount of Sulphur Dioxide which will be given off and from this derive the necessary height of chimney needed to give proper dispersal of these gases without nuisance. Secondly when prior approval of the installation is requested, consideration must be given to the boilers capability to operate without smoke emission.

The following table gives some idea of the variety of problems dealt with in 1964 in this section:-

Planning Stages

Type of Building	No. of Boilers	Total capacity per hour	Fuel	Height of chimney required
Old Peoples Home	2	753,000 B.Th U	Coal	47'
Clothing Factory	1	1,035 lbs. steam	Lt. Oil	45'
Garage	1	2,000 lbs. steam	Coal	60'
Clothing Factory	2	990,000 B.Th U	Lt. Oil	45'
Clothing Factory	1	900,000 B.Th U	Lt. Oil	50'
Melting Works	1	1,500,000 B.Th U	Lt. Oil	65'

NOTE: 1 lb. steam approximately equals 1,000 B.Th U.

In connection with the first installation listed, the chimney shown on the plans was only 29'. The County Council were informed that the height needed to disperse the gases, when worked out on the Ministry recommendations, was 47'. Although it was appreciated that the O.P. Home as a non-industrial building, was not subject to Section 10 approval, it was suggested that the height ought to be increased above the 29' shown, otherwise nuisance might be caused, particularly to three storey buildings in close proximity. I regret however, that our representations met with no success and the County Council insisted on their right to claim exemption from the particular Section. I feel that some amendment to the Clean Air Act is necessary to bring within its scope all boilers over a certain capacity irrespective of the types of building for which they are being used.

Installations

During the year new boilers and heating plants installed, which were subject to check by the department, included a gas fired warm air unit at a new printing works, two coal fired boilers at a colliery and the boilers on the Corporation's own Transport Depot and Slaughterhouse.

Alkali etc., Works

Sections of some industrial plants within the area are excluded by Legislation from control by the Council and its officers. These include the two chemical works, the glass bottle works and the coke ovens. At these plants only the boiler plant is under our control and the remainder of these factories is the responsibility of the Alkali Inspectorate. These installations, unfortunately, are liable to give off emissions which give rise to nuisance.

Although the department has no direct responsibility for these premises, a close watch is kept on emissions and a good liaison is maintained with the Alkali Inspector whenever problems arise. During 1964, some reduction of emissions was achieved at the Coke Ovens plant and at a chemical works as a result of this co-operation, but there still remains a need for further improvements at both these installations. Further investigation and research is being carried out by the Alkali Inspector and he has asked for the help of the department in observing and recording any improvement or deterioration of emissions.

It must be appreciated in this field that the occupiers of these works are permitted to give off fumes etc., up to statutory limits, and are subject to applying the "best practicable means" of reducing the emissions. Ways of improving these "means" are constantly being investigated, but it may be many years before a final satisfactory solution is achieved.

Domestic Premises

It is becoming more generally accepted that the greater proportion of smoke pollution is due to emissions from house chimneys. The reduction of this smoke and consequential securing of improved air conditions, must be our objective over the next decade. In 1964, the first small but significant step was taken in this direction when the Smarthorne Estate Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st November, 1964. This Order covers 32 acres on which the Corporation are in process of building 501 houses. The first of these houses will be completed and occupied early in 1965. 280 of the houses are to be all electric, whilst the remaining 221 are to be fitted with solid fuel grates capable of burning hard coke.

It had been hoped during the year to make further progress in smoke abatement by reporting on at least another smoke control area covering existing properties in Whitwood, but the position regarding availability of smokeless fuels was such that only hard type coles were readily available. To have applied smoke control procedure on the Whitwood Area would have meant the replacement of all solid fuel appliances in the recently completed new housing estate. Some improvement in the supply of the softer fuels was indicated later in the year and although these alternative supplies may not be available for some time, it was felt that a temporary postponement of area action might result in considerable savings in conversion costs. It is hoped that early clarification of the fuel position will be received and this will allow, subject to staffing considerations, the formulation of a satisfactory programme of smoke abatement.

Publicity

In covering smoke abatement mention must be made of the field of publicity and propaganda. The Council continued their membership of the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council and the National Society for Clean Air, and I had the honour of serving on the Executive Committee of the first named Council, and as a member of the National Executive and Vice Chairman of the Yorkshire Division of the Society.

Both these organisations are very active in the promotion of smoke abatement, particularly by publicity and in promoting co-operation between adjacent local authorities and also with industrial and nationalised organisations.

During 1964 the West Riding Society promoted a travelling exhibition to publicise Clean Air. This mobile show paid a visit to the town and although the only available site on Castlefields was not ideally convenient to shoppers, quite a number of people visited the various stands and expressed interest in the appliances on display.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SANITARY ALTERATIONS

During 1964 there was considerable activity in the provision of the new sewers in the Whitwood, Smawthorne and Holywell Lane areas. Whilst the primary objective in laying the new sewers is to serve new housing estates, opportunity is being taken to replace inadequate and defective old sewers in those areas and to pick up the drainage from existing properties into the new systems. In case of the Holywell Lane sewer, certain houses served by cesspools are now able to be connected to the sewer and this diversion was carried out as a part of the overall scheme.

There is still urgent need for similar sewerage schemes in the Airedale Area but some of these which were planned for 1964 had to be deferred owing to stringent financial restrictions. I must again urge the Council to make the necessary moneys available as early as possible to enable this vital public health work to be undertaken.

There was little change in the sanitary accommodation of the town, other than the abolishing of the toilet facilities to houses being demolished and the provision of modern amenities to new houses and other buildings, and to old houses with the help of improvement grants.

Detailed figure of this work is as follows:-

W.C's abolished	194
Additional W.C's provided to existing buildings	163
W.C's to new buildings...	250
Ashbins abolished.. ...	194
Ashbins provided to new buildings ...	240

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

As in former years, routine inspections of factories were carried out. Our duties cover the cleanliness, over-crowding, 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:-

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961 Part I of the Act

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	13	63	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	128	340	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	28	-	-
TOTAL	150	431	-	-

Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

Nature of work (1)	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(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)
(Weaving) Making apparel etc.,	14	-	-	-	-	-
(Cleaning & Washing)	-	-	-	-	-	-

THEATRES AND CINEMAS

The two remaining cinemas in the Borough continued to operate, for the showing of films during 1964. A former cinema was used as a private club for the playing of "BINGO". The premises appeared to be well run and no complaints were received regarding their sanitary condition.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

The two common lodging houses in Rhodes Street and Wheldon Road continued to operate during 1964, and were registered by the Council. The first mentioned premises are capable of lodging 58 men, most of whom are regular residents; the standard of accommodation is very good for this type of premises and recent improvements have been carried out including the provision of showers. In the case of the smaller lodging house in Wheldon Road, the number of persons lodging there was gradually being reduced during 1964. The premises were included in the Wheldon Road No.5 Clearance Area and it is anticipated that they will be demolished in 1965. In the meantime the standard of cleanliness was quite good and no problems arose in the year under review.

CARAVANS AND TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

Work under this heading includes the licencing of Caravans under the 1960 Act, supervision of sites used as winter quarters by travelling showmen and the check of tents, living vans and sheds.

During the year one application was received to site a caravan close by a residential area; this proposal was strongly resisted in that even a single caravan would be detrimental to the amenities of the neighbourhood and that the granting of a licence to one van would set a precedent which might result in the establishment of a caravan colony. On the recommendation of my department, the Council refused the application and the caravan in question was removed from the site.

One licence was still in force for a large living caravan on a small-holding occupied by the person farming thereon. The site was very well maintained and no problems arose.

A further temporary licence was in force for the siting of a caravan owned by a serviceman and used by his family whilst he was on foreign service; this licence will be withdrawn when the man in question is posted to an area to which he can move his caravan.

Three enclosed yards within the district are used regularly as winter quarters by travelling showmen. In addition a small number of vans are allowed to use part of the Cattlefields Car Park for this purpose. The high standards set by the Showman's Guild and its members ensure that these sites are well maintained and no problems arose during 1964.

I must again mention the difficulties which occur from time to time caused by itinerant hawkers and scrap metal dealers who site their caravans on any vacant plot of land. These persons rarely ever try to secure permission to site their vans and almost invariably leave the area in a most untidy condition. Whenever such occupation of land is found or reported, steps are taken to secure immediate removal under threat of prosecution, and these are usually effective. During the year 1964, there were a number of such incidents and in one case a Clearance Area Site owned by the Council was "invaded" by four vans used by rag collectors and their families. Immediately after settling in, the husbands proceeded on their rounds collecting rags, whilst the remainder of the families carried out washing of rags and hung these to dry on all nearby fences. Although early removal of the vans was secured, considerable litter, filth and discarded rags were left behind on the site and this had to be cleaned up with little hope of ever recovering the cost of this work.

In addition to this problem on a Council owned site, there were several occasions when vans were found on private lands, in two cases at the rear of licensed premises. In such cases of course, the occupier of the land is liable to prosecution and when this was threatened the vans were removed.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Work under this heading proceeded as usual during 1964. Two rodent operatives are employed practically full time, with the exception of short periods of work on disinfection of houses.

The work of these two operatives is planned on a weekly basis in the department, not only to deal with reports of infestations but also to carry out systematic surveys of all premises particularly liable to infestation, and these were visited more frequently. All infestations found are treated at once using either a four day series of pre-baits followed by poisoning on the 5th day with one of the direct poisons, or a series of poison baitings using the anti-coagulant type. Some difficulties were experienced in 1964 with persistent mouse infestations in food premises; these may have been due to either reluctance of the mice to eat the bait when there was a plentiful supply of food all around, or possibly to some resistance to the poison used. A number of alternative methods were tried with varying results, but a fumigation with Methyl Bromide finally eradicated all mice in the premises.

In addition to treatment of premises on the surface, close watch was kept on infestations in sewers and drains.

A Test Bait of all districts in the town was carried out in June when some 271 manholes were Test Baited. Some 26 "takes" were observed showing slight infestation of the sewers in Whitwood, Whitwood Mere, Half Acres, Glasshoughton, Wheldon Road, Fryston and Ferry Fryston. Some of these appeared to be due to drains not being properly sealed off after demolition of slum property and others due to subsidence of drains causing a gap between cast iron soil pipes and the drain. When rats can thus gain access to sewers, unless prompt action is taken, serious infestation can result. Two treatments of the sewers in the areas concerned were carried out in July and November using the very active poison fluoracetamide. It is claimed that this poison is very effective in killing the rats but great care has to be taken by the operatives during its use.

The Annual Return to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, gives detailed figures of work under this heading, and an extract of this Return is given below:-

No. of Premises Treated (on one or more occasions)

PREMISES TREATED

	No. of Premises	Rats		Mice	Total	Total No. of Treatments
		Major	Minor			
Corporation Property	41	-	17	1	18	77
Dwelling Houses	13,504	-	226	56	282	409
Business Premises	768	-	19	25	44	76
Agricultural Premises	12	-	1	-	1	1
TOTALS	14,325	-	263	82	345	563

No. of Inspections of Premises

Types of Property	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections
Corporation property	41	1,663
Dwelling Houses	13,504	3,377
Business Premises	768	1,546
Farms	12	12

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

All premises where petrol calcium carbide, or petroleum mixtures are stored, are required to be licensed annually. The inspection, supervision and licensing is carried out by my department. New installations are checked both at planning and installation stages and routine inspections are carried out to ensure compliance with the Home Office Code of Conditions.

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

No. of licensed premises where petrol is stored in underground tanks	45
No. of tanks used	81
Total capacity of tanks.. ...	113,400 gallons
No. of licensed bulk surface installations for petroleum mixtures... ..	3
No. of tanks involved	13
Total Capacity of tanks.. ...	144,584 gallons
No. of licensed surface stores for cans etc. ...	7
Total storage capacity of these stores:-	
Petrol	350 gallons
Petroleum Mixtures	400 gallons
Calcium Carbide.. ...	1,000 lbs.

MARINE STORE DEALERS

Premises where scrap metal is purchased, stored and sold, were required to be registered as Marine Stores. In 1964 a new Act entitled the Scrap Metal Dealers Act, was passed, giving stronger powers for dealing with such premises, but the Act does not come into operation until 1965.

In the meantime 9 premises remained on the register in 1964, and authorised officers under the Act included several police officers and the public health inspectors of my department.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into force in 1964 for the majority of its provisions. It completely revises the welfare provisions of the old Shops Act and lays down new standards over a much wider field, not only for shops but also for offices and railway premises. The Act empowers the making of regulations controlling sanitary accommodation and washing facilities,

lighting, heating, ventilation and overcrowding of work rooms, provision of drinking water, clothing accommodation, seating and facilities for eating. In addition regulations can cover first aid provisions, reporting of accidents, safety precautions on machines and prohibition of heavy work.

In all it would seem that a very comprehensive piece of legislation has been produced covering the health, safety and welfare of the workers in all its aspects.

In 1964 regulations on most of the above points were issued, although in some cases no legal standards were laid down. From interviews with the liaison officer of the Factory Inspectorate it would appear that the Government intend to press for a systematic application of the provisions of the Act over the next few years. The local authorities powers of course, do not extend to publicly owned offices etc., and factory premises, and these are to be dealt with by the Factory Inspector.

These duties are, of course, a follow up and extension of work done by this department in surveys of shops carried out in previous years.

In 1964 the initial impact was to ensure the registration of all premises and I am fairly certain from our previous records and knowledge of the district, that this has been fully achieved. It will be necessary to ensure that all new premises, changes in occupation and closing down of premises, are recorded.

Some attempt was then made to carry out complete inspections of various types of premises. In view of copious legislation these inspections can be somewhat lengthy, and with staff shortages the number of inspections completed was less than I would have desired. Full records of inspections have to be kept and an Annual Report on progress has to be submitted to the Minister of Labour. A further duty was the receipt and investigation of reports of accidents in offices and shops; quarterly returns of these must also be sent in to the Superintending Factory Inspector.

Some idea of the scope of this work will be seen in the following tables:-

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1965

Registrations and Inspections

	No. of premises registered during year	No. of premises on register at end of 1964	No. of premises receiving general inspection during 1964
Offices	91	91	2
Retail Shops	303	299	15
Wholesale Shops & Warehouses	17	17	5
Catering Establishments & Canteens	45	45	3
Fuel Storage Depots	1	1	-
TOTALS	457	453	25

Total Number of visits by inspectors to
Registered Premises 382

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises

Class of Workplace	No. of Persons Employed
Offices	709
Retail Shops	1,248
Wholesale departments or warehouses	127
Catering Establishments open to the public	251
Fuel storage depots	1
TOTAL	2,349
Total Males	880
Total Females	1,469

Contraventions found on Inspections

Section of Act	Subject of Contravention	No. of contraventions found on inspection.
4	Lack of Cleanliness	1
5	Overcrowding	2
6	Temperature	8
7	Ventilation	Nil
8	Lighting	3
9	Sanitary Conveniences	13
10	Washing facilities	13
11	Drinking water	3
12	Accommodation for clothing	-
13	Seating facilities	2
14	Seats for sedentary workers	2
15	Eating facilities	2
16	Floors, passages & stairs	6
17	Fencing of machinery	1
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machines	Nil
19	Training of persons working on dangerous machines	Nil
23	Prohibition of heavy work	Nil
24	First Aid Provisions	11

Accidents Reported in 1964

(Only fatal accidents or those involving absence from work for 3 days or more have to be reported).

Quarter No.	Period	No. of Accidents		No. of Investigations
		Fatal	Non-Fatal	
3	June-August	-	1	1
4	September-December	-	-	-

Alkali etc., Works

Sections of some industrial plants within the area are excluded by Legislation from control by the Council and its officers.

These include the two chemical works, the glass bottle works and the coke ovens. At these plants only the boiler plant is under our control and the remainder of these factories is the responsibility of the Alkali Inspectorate. These installations, unfortunately, are liable to give off emissions which give rise to nuisance.

Although the department has no direct responsibility for these premises, a close watch is kept on emissions and a good liaison is maintained with the Alkali Inspector whenever problems arise. During 1964 some reduction of emissions was achieved at the Coke Ovens Plant and at a chemical works as a result of this co-operation, but there still remains a need for further improvements at both these installations. Further investigation and research is being carried out by the Alkali Inspector and he has asked for the help of the department in observing and recording any improvement or deterioration of emissions.

It must be appreciated in this field that the occupiers of these works are permitted to give off fumes etc., up to statutory limits and are subject to applying the "best practicable means" of reducing the emissions. Ways of improving these "means" are constantly being investigated, but it may be many years before a final satisfactory solution is achieved.

NOISE

During 1964, a number of complaints were received regarding excessive noise. These were all investigated and where possible sound levels were measured with the noise meter. Although there are no statutory limits laid down, a select committee on this subject did suggest certain noise levels which might be classed as a nuisance. In checking on the complaints, these levels have been used as a standard, but in no case were they exceeded. Most of the complaints appear to be the result of ill feeling between neighbours, and although no formal action could be taken, efforts have been made to persuade both parties to be more reasonable.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The Public Health Act requires the registration of premises used for offensive trades. The premises registered with the Council are one gut scraper, two tripe boilers, one fat melter and two rag and bone dealers. In general the

premises are kept in a good condition, but the attention of one tripe boiler was drawn to the deficiencies at his premises, and during the year he made arrangements to move to more suitable premises.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The three premises controlled under this Act continued to operate in a satisfactory manner and the necessary licences were renewed.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

This new Act requiring boarding kennels etc., to be licensed came into force in the year under review. It lays down standards of construction etc., in order to ensure the safety and health of animals being boarded, and these must be complied with before a licence can be granted.

During 1964, one licence was approved and in addition a number of queries were dealt with from persons wishing to keep boarding kennels. All these cases were fully investigated and the proposed premises inspected; however, when the requirements of the Act were pointed out to the intending applicants, they realised that they could not fully comply with the conditions and did not pursue the proposal.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

All premises used for hairdressing are required to be registered under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act of 1951. This enables a proper standard of hygiene to be required, and all premises are inspected prior to registration. During the year 4 new registrations were approved and 2 premises ceased to operate. The total number of premises registered at the end of 1964, was 50.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT

There was in 1964, one premises registered under this Act for the making of upholstered furniture.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1951, SECTION 20

During 1964, one occasion arose when the department had to undertake the burial of a person having no relatives who would arrange interment. In this case the full costs of the funeral were able to be recovered from the National Health Death Grant.

MORTUARY

The new premises at CarrWood Road were in operation for the whole of 1964. It is with pleasure that I can report that apart from one or two teething troubles the premises and equipment have proved entirely satisfactory. The up-to-date facilities have been greatly appreciated by the pathologist, the police, undertakers and all other persons who have had to visit the premises. There is no doubt that these new premises have enabled the carrying out of rather grim tasks, not only easier and more hygienic, but have made the duty of identification of persons by relatives less distressing.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

This section of the report and the detailed figures included, refer to the financial year ending 31st March, 1965.

In dealing with this service in general, I feel that particular mention must be made of difficulties experienced in securing suitable additional labour when this is made necessary by heavy sickness or by inclement weather. Although the refuse collection bonus scheme has been very successful in retaining regular "teams", if one or more men in the team are away from work due to sickness, the type of man available for recruitment from the Labour Exchange is rarely suitable, and consequent dislocation of the teams activities results in some arrears of work. Similarly, when any of the regular men employed as sweepers, who in most cases are older and less physically fit, are absent, many of the men sent by the Ministry of Labour refuse to do this type of work. This reluctance is due to two points, firstly the lower rate of pay involved, and secondly the fact that the work is done in the public eye. Unfortunately this problem will tend to become more acute in future years as more of the older sweepers reach retiring age.

Two other matters are worthy of special note during the period. The work on the new incinerator after some delay, was started about the middle of the year, and it was hoped to commission it at the end of the financial year. Some further delays occurred in the delivery of vital parts, and although most of the works were completed by the end of March, certain small but important components had still to be fitted, and the drying out and warming up of the refractors had to be done.

In the field of road gritting a second bulk gritter was purchased during the year and with two of these machines now available the gritting of all main roads can be done quickly, efficiently and economically.

A brief review of the various sections of Public Cleansing work is given under the various headings.

Refuse Collection

The refuse from domestic premises continued in its trend to be more bulky but less weighty; however, by the use of vehicles equipped with compression or packing mechanism, and with large cubic capacity, the problems presented were adequately dealt with. The Bonus Scheme continued to function successfully in that on the whole regular weekly collection was maintained and the men were more satisfied with the extra remuneration received. At certain periods of the year some arrears of work occurred due to Bank Holidays and difficulties in replacing sick men, but these delays were kept within reasonable limits and were quickly remedied.

Collection of refuse from shop premises gave signs of increasing in difficulty. Some of the larger shops, stores and supermarkets in the town centre development have been erected or converted with very little thought on the problem of refuse storage; consequently many of these premises, which produce large quantities of bulky materials, had to be visited more frequently and in some cases the cramped nature of storage space caused delay. Where more than weekly collection was given a charge was made to recoup the cost.

Refuse Disposal

During the year all refuse had to be disposed of by controlled tipping. The temporary incinerator formerly used had to be dismantled to make way for the new plant, and therefore much material that would have been better burned had to go to one or other of the tips. In some cases it was possible to carry out burning of inoffensive but combustible material at the Fryston Tip at a point well away from the tipping area.

The two tips at Three Lane Ends and Fryston were operated fully throughout the year; during the Summer the light bulky refuse caused some difficulty in securing proper consolidation and on occasion the heavy refuse collectors became stuck due to sudden uneven settlement. A further major problem at the Fryston Tip was the large number of fires started by children usually at the week-end; even a small fire close to the face of the tip often caused ignition of the light summer refuse, and the fire quickly ate into the tip. Prompt action of saturating the tips with water by gully emptiers had to be carried out. In this connection I must mention that these fires were most frequent when, due to the unserviceability of the Bray Loader, the up faces could not be sealed with soil. The age of this appliance was such that frequent breakdowns occurred and these problems only emphasise the need for the full time availability of an adequate earth moving appliance. Unfortunately financial restrictions precluded the replacement of the Bray at the end of the year.

Special mention must be made of the salvage operations of 1964. As part of the overall scheme for replacement of the incinerator, the paper sorting, baling and storage arrangements were replanned, and this part of the scheme was completed in 1964. As a result, all paper is received in a hopper with mesh floor to remove dirt, is sorted in various grades and then elevated to a position where it can be fed into the new larger press. This produces a bale of about 4-5 cwt and the bales are then lifted by an overhead travelling electric crane and stacked in the storage shed. The same crane can be used for loading of railway trailers for despatch. Much of the heavy work is eliminated and considerable saving of labour costs has been achieved.

The following statistics may be found of interest:-

Collection

Refuse Collected

	Tons.	Cwts.
Ashbins (Est.weight) ...	16,527.	18
Ashpits (Est.weight) ...	16.	10
Bhop refuse and storage. ...	494.	3
TOTAL	17,038.	11

The net cost of this service was - £34,029.

This shows a slight increase on the previous year due to wage and transport increases, but it is gratifying to note in the Annual Costing Returns (shown later in this report) that the cost of collection per 1,000 premises per year was £2,375 for 1964/5 as against £2,350 which is only about 1% increase.

In addition the department removed 539 tons 12 cwt. of refuse from the Market premises, the cost of which was borne by the Market Committee.

The emptying of cesspools was carried out as required and it is estimated that 6,771 tons of sewage was so removed, at a cost of £2,807.

Disposal

Material disposed of at the tips was as follows:-

					Tons.	Cwt.
Ashbins ...	...	...	...	...	16,527	18
Ashpits ...	...	...	...	...	16.	10
Destructor Waste.	...	...	...	...	112.	0
Street Sweeping..	...	...	...	...	2,317.	14
Gully Cleansing..	...	...	...	...	1,554.	12
Market Refuse ...	...	...	...	...	539.	12
Shop Refuse ...	...	...	...	...	412.	6
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	21,480.	12

In addition to this, large quantities of waste material were conveyed to the tips by tradespeople, contractors, etc.

Salvage

Materials salvaged during 1964/5 were as follows:-

Waste Paper ... 677 tons. - Value - £5,751.

The gross cost of disposal was £10,917, thus showing a reduction on the previous year due to the new operation of the destructor.

The income from salvage and trade refuse was £6,105 as compared with £5,341 for 1963/4, making the net cost £4,812, which was over £1,000 less than the previous years figure of £5,830.

Street Cleansing

This service was maintained on a similar basis to previous years. Main road sweeping was carried out by three sweeper collectors, whilst two electric street orderly carts with teams of hand sweepers cleaned up the town centre and Front Street area, and then progressed onto adjacent side streets. A number of hand sweepers with orderly carts covered the cleansing of footpaths over all residential areas, each sweeper being responsible for his own "beat". This sweeping staff, as mentioned earlier, is particularly liable to absence through sickness, and with replacements difficult to get, certain of these "beats" unfortunately could not be fully manned. In addition to sweeping, street washing was carried out by gully emptiers, particularly in the periods of warmer weather. A further problem which arose from time to time was the large deposits of foam in the Aire Street/Bridge Street area; this at times caused considerable nuisance and some danger due to the greasy surface left on roads; it was therefore necessary to resort to hosing down of streets to remove the foam and slurry residue.

Cleansing of street gullies was carried out mechanically, and during 1964 the number of gully emptiers on this work and cesspools, was increased to four. More regular cleansing was therefore possible, and this was particularly necessary on main roads carrying coal traffic as spillage from coal lorries quickly caused the choking of the gullies.

The Public Cleansing Returns for the year were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and a copy of this is given in the following tables:-

Cost Statement 1964/5

(a) Refuse Collection and Disposal

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	% of Total gross Expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
		£.	£.	£.	%
1	<u>Revenue Account</u> <u>Gross Expenditure</u>				
	(i) Labour.	22,977	7,967	30,944	68
	(ii) Transport.	11,253	304	11,557	26
	(iii) Plant, etc.	49	2,646	2,695	6
	(iv) Other Items.	-	-	-	-
	(v) Total Gross Expenditure.	34,279	10,917	45,196	100
2	<u>Gross Income</u>	250	6,105	6,355	-
3	<u>Net Cost</u>	34,029	4,812	38,841	-
4	<u>Capital Expenditure met from Revenue</u> (included in above)	-	-	-	-
	<u>UNIT COSTS</u>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only.	26. 2	8. 3	33. 4	-
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only.	12. 10	10	12. 0	-
7	Net cost per ton.	38. 9	6. 8	42. 8	-
8	Net cost per 1,000 population.	£. 852	£. 121	£. 973	-
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises.	2,375	336	2,711	-

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

10. Area (statute acres - land and inland water)...	4,394 acres
11. Population at 30th June, 1964 (Registrar-General's Estimate)	39,930 persons
12. Total refuse collected (tons)	17,573 tons
13. Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day - (365 days per year)	24.12 cwts
14. Number of premises from which refuse is collected..	14,325 premises
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 disposal of	17,573 tons
19. <u>Methods of disposal (salvage excluded):</u>	
(a) Crude tipping	-
(b) Controlled tipping.	97%
(c) Direct incineration	3%
(d) Separation and incineration	-
	100%

20. Salvage and Trade Refuse:-

Analysis of Income and Tonnage

	<u>Income</u> (Included in Item 2)	<u>Tonnage</u> Collected (included in Item 12)
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	<u>£.</u>	<u>Tons</u>
<u>Salvage</u>		
(a) Raw Kitchen waste (note (a))	-	-
(b) Scrap metal... ..	-	-
(c) Waste Paper... ..	5,751	677
(d) Other Salvage.	-	-
(e) Totals	5,751	677

<u>Trade Refuse</u>	454	Unknown
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(b) Street Cleansing

Item	Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering	Street gully cleansing	Total	% of total gross Expenditure
1		2	3	4	5
	<u>Revenue Account</u>	£.	£.	£.	%
1	<u>Gross Expenditure</u>				
	(i) Labour	10,651	1,639	12,290	56
	(ii) Transport	6,711	2,727	9,438	43
	(iii) Plant etc.	382	-	382	3
	(iv) Other items	-	-	-	-
	(v) Total gross Expenditure	17,744	4,366	22,110	100
2	<u>Gross Income</u> (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and County Council).	496	-	496	-
3	<u>Net Cost</u>	17,248	4,366	21,614	100
4	<u>Capital Expenditure</u> (included above)	832	-	832	-
5	<u>Gross Expenditure on snow clearing and gritting, not included previously.</u>	6,224	-	-	-
6	<u>UNIT COSTS</u> Net cost per street mile.	311	-	-	-
7	Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed.	-	167	-	-
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	432	109	541	-

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

9. Mileage of streets cleansed (note(j)) ... 55.47 miles
10. Frequency of cleansing:-
 - (a) At least once daily ... 4%
 - (b) Three to five times weekly ... 20%
 - (c) Twice weekly. ... 27%
 - (d) Once weekly.. ... 25%
 - (e) Less than once weekly ... 24%
11. Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical means ... 60%
12. Number of street gullies cleansed (note(k)) ... 11,390
13. Number of gully cleansings during year
(No. of gullies x No. of cleansings)(note(k)) ... 26,080
14. Percentage of gully cleansings done by mechanical means ... 100%

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

During 1964, there was little change in these facilities. Full conveniences for Ladies and Gentlemen were in use at Bradley Street, Four Lane Ends, the Bus Station and at the Square, Airedale, whilst urinal accommodation for men was provided at Front Street, Methley Road, Carlton Street, Wheldon Road, Bridge Foot, Cambridge Street and Redhill Drive. The toilets at the Bus Station were closed when no buses were running and this gave rise to some nuisance and complaints. To meet this problem a permanently open urinal is being provided. In addition to these public facilities, toilets at the Market Hall and The Green Recreation Ground were open to the public during opening hours.

I feel I must again make mention of the repeated damage done in the conveniences; these include the breaking open of locks, removal of toilet facilities and even wanton breaking of urinal stalls. Every endeavour was made to keep the toilets in a clean and sanitary condition, but without constant attendance, which is economically impossible, some problems were inevitable.

Certain of the existing conveniences are in need of overhaul or replacement and there are still a number of parts of the town where no facilities are available. Proposals to meet some of these needs have been approved in principle, but the financial position has caused their postponement.

STAFF

During 1964 there were several changes in the staff of the department, both Technical and Clerical.

A list of the Staff for the year 1964 is given below:-

Deputy Public Health Inspector ...	...	Mr. J. Rooke.
Additional Public Health Inspectors ...	...	Mr. H. Burton
		Mr. J. D. Hill
		Mr. J. S. Hopworth
		(to July 5th)
		Mr. D. Ward
Technical Assistants (Pupils) ...		Mr. M. Gray
		Mr. D. Hughes
		(from 23rd March)
Chief Clerk ...		Mrs. N. Ward
Clerks ...		Mrs. V. A. Stensill
		(to 17th July)
		Miss S. M. Diggory
		(to 3rd July)
		Miss F. Stephens
		(from 7th July)
		Miss P. Brumpton
		(from 5th August)

CONCLUSION

I would once again wish to place on record my grateful thanks to the staff of the department, both indoor and out, for the assistance rendered throughout the year. Particularly would I wish to thank my deputy Mr. Rooke, who accepts so much responsibility, not only in the general work of the department, particularly in the Improvement Grants Scheme, but also in the preparation of this Report. Once again I am very grateful for his assistance, so readily given and so efficiently carried out.

