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BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD



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ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

Year ended 31st December, 1966

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.



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at 21-22 December, 1966

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ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

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YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1966

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904

Medical Officer of Health and District Medical Officer
for Maternity and Child Welfare
and School Medical Services

J. M. PATTERSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.D.

Printed by the Municipal Board of Health and District Medical Officer
at the Municipal Printing Office, 10, Market Street, Glasgow.

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

J. N. Peterson, M.D., L.S., D.P.H., M.B.E.

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as at 31st December, 1966

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D. Atkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Airedale Ante-Natal Clinic
I. Butler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Sagar Street Child Welfare Clinic Sagar Street Ante-Natal Clinic

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24, Westmead, Airedale, Castleford. (to 19.7.66) Castleford 2703

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P. Grindel, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
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SPEECH THERAPIST

Miss R. P. Rogers, L.C.S.T. (to 31.8.66) Castleford 4201

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General Provision of the Health Service... 16

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Medical Officers of Health	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.0	16.9	16.8
Public Health Officers	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.0
Public Health Nurses	25.2	25.1	25.0	24.9	24.8	24.7
Public Health Inspectors	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.2

MINUTES

P. Baker, F.R.S., F.C.M.
132, Leinster Street, Bughtown, Castleford.
P. Green, F.R.S., F.C.M.
51, Toll Bar Road, Three Lane Ends, Castleford.
SOA

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

C. Harrison, F.R.S., F.C.M.
11, ...
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you my twenty-sixth Annual Report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1966.

Comments on Vital Statistics

The Birth Rate of 17.2 shows a slight fall compared with 1965, but this follows the pattern of the Country as a whole, the figure for which fell from 18.0 to 17.7.

The Still Birth Rate is up slightly on last year's figure, but is nevertheless still well below the average for the previous five years.

The Death Rate has increased by 0.4 and, as with the Birth Rate, this also is in line with the National increase. Once again over half the total deaths were due to some form of cancer of heart and circulatory disease. There were marked increases of 21 deaths from bronchitis and 17 from coronary disease and angina, and the 10 deaths from cancer of the breast were twice as many as in 1965.

Once again 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.

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

Yours faithfully,

J. M. PATERSON

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION I (Part 1)

Statistics and Social Conditions
of the Area

Area (Acres)	4,394
Population (estimated R.G. 1966)...	39,750
Population (estimated R.G. 1938)...	43,090
Number of Inhabited Houses (1966)..	13,556
Number of Inhabited Houses (1938)..	11,026
Rateable Value..	£1,126,216
Sum Represented by Penny Rate	£4,433
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, Smawthorne, Wheldale-Lock Lane, Whitwood and
Whitwood Mere.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparability Factors

Births - 1.04

Deaths - 1.22

	Male	Female	Total	
<u>Live Births</u>				
Legitimate	326	292	618	Live Birth rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 16.5 (corrected 17.2)
Illegitimate	18	20	38	
<u>Still Births</u>				
Legitimate	7	5	12	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births - 20.9
Illegitimate	2	-	2	
<u>Total Births</u>				
Legitimate	333	297	630	
Illegitimate	20	20	40	
<u>Deaths</u>	292	193	485	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 12.2 (corrected 14.9)

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Live Birth Rate for Castleford) (corrected for age and sex distribution)	15.05	17.1	17.7	17.6	17.8	17.2
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales	17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.0	17.7
Live Birth-Rate for West Riding Administrative County	17.4	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.4	18.2

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

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Still Birth Rate for Castleford	23.3	17.9	22.8	28.7	20.0	20.9
Still Birth Rate for England & Wales	18.7	18.1	17.3	16.3	15.7	15.4

INFANTILE MORTALITY

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

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of Deaths	20	25	21	17
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	29	37	31	26
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	31	35	28	24
Death Rate for England and Wales	21	20	19	19
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	23	22	21	20

Of the 17 deaths which took place of children under one year of age, 10 were males and 7 females.

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

Prematurity	4	Broncho Pneumonia... ..	2
Congenital Heart Disease...	3	Ante Partum Haemorrhage...	1
Anencephalic... ..	1	Cervical Menigomyelocele..	1
Breech Delivery	1	Severe Abnormalities of	
Prematurity Pulmonary		Feet also of Abdomen plus	
Atelectasis... ..	3	Prematurity... ..	1

The age groups at which death occurred were:-

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

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

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

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of Deaths	8	19	15	12
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	11.7	28.1	21.9	18.3
Death Rate for England and Wales	14.2	13.8	13.0	12.9

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births ... (No. - 11
(Rate- 16.8)

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

Still Births and Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live and Still Births (No. - 25
(Rate- 37.3)

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Table showing details of the premature infants born in Castleford during 1966:-

Birth Weight	TOTAL BORN				No. who died under 28 days		Number Survived 28 days
	DEAD		ALIVE		At Home	In Hos.	
	At Home	In Hosp.	At Home	In Hosp.			
Under 3 lbs.	1	2	3	3	3	3	-
3 - 4 lbs.	-	1	-	9	-	3	6
4 - 5½ lbs.	1	3	5	33	-	1	37
T O T A L	2	6	8	45	3	7	43

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Death Rate for Castleford (corrected for age and sex distribution)	15.5	16.1	13.6	14.5	14.5	14.9
Death Rate for England and Wales	12.0	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.5	11.7
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	13.4	13.3	12.0	12.8	12.4	12.1

	CRUDE RATES FOR CASTLEFORD		
	1964	1965	1966
All causes	11.50	11.80	12.20
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.03	0.08	0.08
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0.30	0.58	0.50
Cancer, all sites	2.05	1.95	1.94
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.80	1.83	1.76
Coronary disease and angina	1.83	2.55	2.99
Heart and circulatory, all forms	4.01	4.58	4.43
Pneumonia	0.48	0.78	0.93
Respiratory diseases, all forms	1.68	1.60	2.39

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

	1964			1965			1966		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	3
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	3	12	18	5	23	17	3	20
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	11	4	15	6	3	9	7	4	11
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	10	10
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	22	17	39	15	19	34	23	11	34
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	-	1
Diabetes	2	1	3	2	2	4	-	4	4
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	49	23	72	39	34	73	41	29	70
Coronary disease, angina	49	24	73	63	39	102	80	39	119
Hypertension with heart disease	6	6	12	4	-	4	-	1	1
Other heart diseases	19	31	50	29	29	58	19	16	35
Other circulatory diseases	13	12	25	12	7	19	10	11	21
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Pneumonia	14	5	19	15	16	31	18	19	37
Bronchitis	27	15	42	23	7	30	36	15	51
Other diseases of the respiratory system	5	1	6	2	1	3	2	3	5
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	1	-	1	3	2	5	2	3	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	4	5	-	2	2	2	-	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	2	3	5	-	5	2	4	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	24	42	16	18	34	15	13	28
Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	5	3	1	4	2	-	2
All other accidents	6	4	10	11	2	13	3	4	7
Suicide	1	-	1	-	-	1	4	1	5
Homicide & operations of war	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
T O T A L	265	194	459	273	199	472	292	193	485

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE PERIOD 1957 - 1966 INCLUSIVE

YEAR	Corrected Birth Rate	Corrected Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE		Cancer Death Rate	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM		
					Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary		Bronchitis	Cancer of lung and Bronchus	Coronary disease and Angina
1957	14.77	13.46	32	-	0.07	-	1.82	29	18	47
1958	16.02	12.80	22	-	0.07	0.05	1.61	27	9	60
1959	16.00	14.30	22	-	0.10	-	1.94	31	23	67
1960	16.02	13.70	22	-	0.12	-	2.25	28	21	70
1961	15.05	15.50	22	-	0.15	-	1.93	39	15	78
1962	17.10	16.10	34	-	0.17	0.02	2.03	43	15	83
1963	17.70	13.60	29	-	0.07	-	1.44	47	15	74
1964	17.60	14.50	37	1.44	0.03	-	2.05	42	12	73
1965	17.80	14.50	31	-	0.08	-	1.95	30	23	102
1966	17.20	14.90	26	-	0.08	-	1.94	51	20	119

SECTION I (Part 2)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1966 IN AGE GROUPS

NOTIFIED DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24 Over	No Age 25 and over	Total	Removed to Hospital
Measles	28	119	165	177	17	4	-	510	3
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	14	-	-	-	16	1
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio- encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTIFIED DISEASE	0 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 and Over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Dysentery	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE SHOWING NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED 1957 - 1966

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Polio-myelitis	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Meningococcal Meningitis
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	1,215	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	-
1965	497	33	17	-	6	4	-	-
1966	510	3	16	-	2	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 Notifications 21	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	14	3	4	-	3	-	-	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10- 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15- 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25- 35	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
35- 45	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
45- 55	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
55 -65	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

All close contacts of Tuberculosis must be examined at the Chest Clinic to find the source of infection and others suffering from the disease. This is particularly needful in the case of schoolchildren 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
1964	13	46	3.5 to 1
1965	17	73	4.3 to 1
1966	21	132	6.3 to 1

Of the 132 contacts who were examined 1 active case of Tuberculosis was found

Table showing numbers on register and
Deaths from Tuberculosis - 1957 - 1966

Year	Number on Register		Number of Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
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	-
1965	275	28	3	-
1966	261	30	3	-

Comparison between numbers on
Tuberculosis Register in 1965 and 1966

	1965			1966		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Number of cases on Register 1st Jan.	280	26	306	275	28	303
New cases notified during the year	9	2	11	17	4	21
Restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other areas	6	-	6	-	-	-
T O T A L	295	28	323	292	32	324
Number of cases removed from Register during the year	20	-	20	31	2	33
Number of cases left on Register at end of year	275	28	303	261	30	291

SECTION II (part 1)

SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE WEST RIDING
COUNTY COUNCIL

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Infant Welfare Centres

No. of sessions during year	Attendances				Total Childred Attending
	Born in 1966	Average per session	Born 1961-1965	Average per session	
436	9,860	22.6	9,856	22.6	1,994

Ante-Natal Clinics

No. of sessions during year	No. of attendances	Average per Session	Total patients attending
99	957	9.7	245

Relaxation Clinics

No. of patients attending... 107
No. of attendances 573

Ophthalmic Clinics

No. of sessions held.. ... 46
No. of children attending... 686
No. of attendances 854
No. prescribed spectacles... 290

Orthopaedic Clinics

No. of sessions held.. ... 7
No. of children attending... 28
No. of attendances 48

Paediatric Clinics

No. of sessions held.. ... 6
No. of children attending... 37
No. of attendances 43

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

No. of sessions held...	...	23
No. of children attending	...	20
No. of attendances	...	47

Speech Therapy Clinics

No. of sessions held...	...	104
No. of children attending	...	60

SECTION II (part 2)

NURSING SERVICES

Home Nursing Service

Total Cases	...	...	1,986
Total Visits	...	...	31,899
Average visit load per home nurse.	...	....	3,467
Average accepted visit load per home nurse....	...	....	3,000

Midwifery Service

No. of patients delivered in hospitals..	...	740 (74%)	
No. of patients delivered by domiciliary midwives	...	264 (26%)	
		<u>1,004</u>	
No. of domiciliary confinements delivered under Gas and Air Analgesia	-
No. of domiciliary confinements delivered under Trilene Analgesia	225 (85%)

Health Visiting Service

No. of effective visits made by Health Visitors to:-

Expectant Mothers	...	...	1,081
Children born in 1966..	...	...	4,704
Children born in 1965..	...	...	2,592
Children born 1961 - 1964	...	...	3,635
Tuberculosis households	...	...	15
Geriatric and Home Help visits etc.	...	...	13,375
Visits made by T.B. Health Visitor.	...	...	1,904
Total Visits	...	...	<u>27,306</u>

No. of children under 5 years visited... 3,077

SECTION II (part 3)

HOME HELP SERVICE

During the year the equivalent of 51.5 full time Home Helps were employed in the Division.

Type of Case	No. of cases	Hours	Hours as % of Total
Maternity	16	827	0.7%
Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	130	9,821	8.6%
65 and Over	747	102,420	89.3%
Other	30	1,651	1.4%
T O T A L	923	114,719	100.0%

SECTION II (part 4)

LIAISON WITH HOSPITAL SERVICES

PREVENTION 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 44 trainees from Castleford and Normanton, 36 from Pontefract and 6 from Wetherby.

In spite of staff shortage, slow progress continues in the Junior Wing, but because of having to "double-up" so frequently, the trainees are receiving less individual attention and more group training. This has the advantage of teaching them to live and work together as a team, to have consideration, to share both equipment and teacher, and also to have patience, but on the other hand, specific skills cannot be taught nor a regular routine maintained for any length of time.

Four trainees in the transition group are now showing an interest in "3R" work. They can do simple addition and subtraction with the aid of counters and know most of the "Social Sight Vocabulary" words. They can tell the time in hours and half hours and can write their own names. They are very proud of these achievements which make them feel more like their brothers and sisters.

The Special Care Unit has been full throughout the year and the parents are very grateful for this service, which gives them some relief from children who require a great deal of specialised attention.

Work in the Female Adult Wing has been varied, but still some part of every contract has to be done by the instructors. A new contract has been the making of Metal Edge Cartons. This is the first contract really resembling factory work and the girls, who thoroughly enjoy the work, quickly learned to use the machine without fear.

The Male Adult Wing has had no new contracts this year, the main ones still being First Aid Boxes, Art Easels, Trucks-on-Casters, and Wood Splitting.

By the end of the year, payment was being made to 40 trainees at the rate of 7/6d., 10/-d., and 12/6d., according to their ability.

SECTION II (part 6)

HEALTH EDUCATION

As in previous years, talks at Child Welfare Centres were again given by Health Visitors. These were supported by displays and posters and a different subject was chosen each month.

Relaxation classes taken by midwives were held at two centres. These were enjoyed and appreciated by the expectant mothers. Talks were again given by Health Visitors on diet and immunisation.

During the year an evening session was well attended and appreciated by the expectant mothers and their husbands, when the film "To Janet a Son" was shown.

Talks by Health Visitors were given in schools to the schoolchildren throughout the year, supported in almost all cases by films or film strips. A variety of subjects was dealt with including, among others, "The development, growth and care of the baby", "The Social Services", "Hygiene in the Home", and "To Smoke or not to Smoke".

Arrangements were made for a visit to an Infant Welfare Clinic when a talk was also given on Infant Welfare Centre work.

A flannelgraph was used to illustrate talks on B.C.G. vaccination in schools, where the rate of consent required to be boosted, and following vaccination distinctive button badges were awarded to the children.

SECTION II (part 7)

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Periodic Inspections

Year of Birth	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Conditions of pupils inspected	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1962 and later	211	211	-
1961	392	392	-
1960	293	292	1
1959	51	51	-
1958	570	570	-
1957	283	283	-
1956	3	3	-
1955	458	455	3
1954	272	272	-
1953	19	19	-
1952	493	489	4
1951 & earlier	200	199	1
T O T A L S	3,245	3,236	9

Other Inspections Special 507 Re-Inspection Nil

Cleanliness Inspections

Routine cleanliness inspections are carried out at every school periodically by Health Visitors. During 1966 individual examinations totalled 26,798 out of which 193 (0.7%) cases of uncleanliness were found.

SECTION II (part 8)
IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

B.C.G. Vaccination

	<u>1966</u>
No. of 13 year old children on school register at beginning of year plus absentees from previous years.	1,213
No. offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary.	1,213
No. of acceptances	1,034
No. tested	993
No. found who gave a positive reaction	205
No. negative	783
No. not ascertained	<u>5</u> 993
No. vaccinated	783
Percentage of children who gave a positive reaction.	21%
Percentage of children who have presumably never been in contact with tuberculosis and were discovered during the year	79%

Diphtheria Immunisation

The following table shows the immunisations carried out during the year:-

Primary		Refresher	
0 - 4	5 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15
856	225	1	1,005

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The following list shows the number of adults and children who received vaccinations during the year:-

Children aged 6 months - 15 years

No. who completed a primary course ...	1,022
No. who received a first booster ...	489
No. who received a second booster ...	185

Adult 15 - 40 years

No. who completed a primary course ...	206
--	-----

Vaccination against Whooping Cough - No. vaccinated

Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	Total
325	470	39	9	4	847

Vaccination against Smallpox - No. Vaccinated

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	Total
Vaccinated	18	87	68	63	236
Re-Vaccinated	-	-	3	33	36

SECTION III

GENERAL 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, Castleford and Goole 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.

Isolations Hospitals

Any case of acute poliomyelitis is normally admitted to Seacroft Hospital at Leeds, while patients suffering from other infectious diseases are admitted either to 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 No.2281.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES

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

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH REVENUE ACT, 1953

Particulars	1953-54	1952-53
General Hospital	100	100
Special Hospital	100	100
Maternity Hospital	100	100
Dispensary	100	100
Sanatorium	100	100
Isolation Hospital	100	100
Other	100	100
Total	1000	1000

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The following table shows the number of laboratory facilities available in the various hospitals and dispensaries in the State for the year 1953-54.

Particulars	1953-54	1952-53
General Hospital	100	100
Special Hospital	100	100
Maternity Hospital	100	100
Dispensary	100	100
Sanatorium	100	100
Isolation Hospital	100	100
Other	100	100
Total	1000	1000

The following table shows the number of laboratory facilities available in the various hospitals and dispensaries in the State for the year 1953-54.

Particulars	1953-54	1952-53
General Hospital	100	100
Special Hospital	100	100
Maternity Hospital	100	100
Dispensary	100	100
Sanatorium	100	100
Isolation Hospital	100	100
Other	100	100
Total	1000	1000

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Maternity Hospital	100	100
Dispensary	100	100
Sanatorium	100	100
Isolation Hospital	100	100
Other	100	100
Total	1000	1000

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Particulars	1953-54	1952-53
General Hospital	100	100
Special Hospital	100	100
Maternity Hospital	100	100
Dispensary	100	100
Sanatorium	100	100
Isolation Hospital	100	100
Other	100	100
Total	1000	1000

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1966
BEING A RETURN OF THE SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE TOWN

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

I have pleasure in presenting to you my twenty-third Annual Report for 1966.

It is with regret that I once again have to report that shortages of qualified staff have resulted in delays in some branches of the work and severe curtailment of others. It will be recalled that Mr. J.B. Ryan resigned in September 1965 and it was not until October 1965 that a replacement was secured. In the intervening months the number of additional inspectors was reduced to one.

ANNUAL REPORT

The staff operating during the year did their utmost to ensure that essential jobs were carried out and that inevitably something was left over for the next year.

OF THE

With the arrival of Mr. J.K. Dullough, effort was concentrated on work under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, and by the end of the year considerable headway had been made.

I must, however, point out to the Council, the slow reduction in routine visits to public houses and the consequent delay in the work of the Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

I continue to be satisfied with the progress made in the work of the Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent. Again it has to be noted that the work of the Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent is hampered by the slow reduction in routine visits to public houses and the consequent delay in the work of the Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent. Under the Clean Air Act, both of these are essential features of modern environmental hygiene and the need in Castleford remains great, but progress will necessarily be slow until staff is available.

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

In once again presenting this report, I am limiting routine reports and explanatory remarks as far as possible in order to preserve staff time.

HOUSING

Clearance of slum property continued, and despite staff shortages some 123 of the 156 houses in the 1966 Slum Clearance Programme were reported on in 1966.

Year Ended 31st December, 1966

The balance of the programme was carried forward for action early in 1967.

It says much for the practice of the Department regarding its previous years, of keeping Slum Clearance action well in advance of new house building, that even with the enforced delay in the programme, there was always a balance of houses awaiting rehousing as new building became available.

New Housing

In 1966 the Corporation Direct Labour section completed 23 houses to meet Slum Clearance and general needs. These were mainly in the Saltmarsh Estate (166), but 16 houses were completed at Fairy Frysian for C.F.O.B. employees.

Private builders completed some 40 houses in 1966 on various sites throughout the town.

Slum Clearance

Detailed figures are given in this section, of action taken in 1966, together with a table showing the overall progress since 1960.

BOARDS OF CASTLETON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

A. J. WINTERS, C.R.S.M., F.A.P.H.I., M.B.S.T., F.C.

Year ended 31st December, 1905

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1966
BEING A REPORT OF THE SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE TOWN

I have pleasure in presenting to you my twenty-third Annual Report for 1966.

It is with regret that I once again have to report that shortages of qualified staff have resulted in delays in some branches of the work and severe curtailment of others. It will be recalled that Mr. J. D. Hill resigned in September 1965 and it was not until October 1966 that a replacement was secured. In the intervening months the number of additional inspectors was reduced to two.

The staff operating during the year did their utmost to ensure that essential jobs were carried out, but inevitably something was left.

With the arrival of Mr. I. K. Bullough, effort was concentrated on work under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, and by the end of the year considerable leeway had been made good.

I must, however, point out to the Council, that the reduction in routine visits can only result in lowering of hygienic standards, and I continue to worry that this could react to the detriment of our citizens. Again it has not been possible to carry out planned implementation of improvement under the Housing Act, or further Smoke Control Areas under the Clean Air Act. Both of these are essential features of modern environmental hygiene and the need in Castleford remains great, but progress will necessarily be slow until staff is available.

In once again presenting this report, I am limiting routine comment and explanatory remarks as far as possible in order to preserve staff time.

HOUSING

Clearance of slum property continued, and despite staff shortages some 123 of the 164 houses in the 1966 Slum Clearance Programme were reported on in 1966.

The balance of the programme was carried forward for action early in 1967.

It says much for the practice of the department operating in previous years, of keeping Slum Clearance action well in advance of new house building, that even with the enforced delay in the programme, there was always a balance of tenants awaiting rehousing as new dwellings became available.

New Housing

In 1966 the Corporation Direct Labour section completed 184 houses to meet Slum Clearance and general needs. These were mainly in the Smawthorne Estate (168), but 16 houses were completed at Ferry Fryston for C.E.G.B. employees.

Private builders completed some 40 houses in 1966 on various sites throughout the town.

Slum Clearance

Detailed figures are given in this section, of action taken in 1966, together with a Table showing the overall progress since 1965.

Clearance Areas

Areas reported on in 1965 and Confirmed in 1966

	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Albert Street Clearance Area	27
Wheldon Road No.6 Clearance Area	70
Wheldon Road No.7 Clearance Area	46

The Albert Street Area was dealt with by Compulsory Purchase Order and the two Wheldon Road Areas by way of Clearance Orders.

Areas Reported on in 1966 but not Confirmed by end of year

	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Durham Street Clearance Area	26
Lock Lane No.4 Clearance Area	4
Lock Lane No.5 Clearance Area	7
Lock Lane No.6 Clearance Area	27
Lock Lane No.7 Clearance Area	9

The Durham Street Area was the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order, whilst the four areas in Lock Lane were included in one Clearance Order.

Individual Houses

Demolition and Closing Orders etc.

	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Houses reported on in 1964, Demolition Order made in 1964 and demolished in 1966	1
Houses reported on in 1966, Demolition Orders made in 1966, but not demolished by end of year	43
Houses reported on in 1966 for action by Demolition Order but Order not made by end of year.	5
Local Authority owned houses reported on in 1966 and Demolition Orders made in 1966 ...	1
Parts of Building on which Closing Order was made in 1965 and Closed in 1966... ..	1

TABLE 1

AREA OR CATEGORY	No. of houses in original programme.	Revised number of houses	Houses Demolished	Houses Closed	Housing awaiting demolition	Houses removed as fit by Ministry Insp.	Houses Improved	Programme for		Balance of Properties for later consideration 1969/70
								1967	1968	
Albion Street	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
York Street/Castle Street	87	87	60	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
New Fryston	211	211	62	11	41	-	94	2	-	1
Half Acres	307	306	306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitwood	103	105	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hightown	243	244	139	3	-	-	-	-	82	20
Whitwood Mere	299	306	279	13	-	-	-	-	-	14
Redhill Avenue	35	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individuals										
Category 'A'	62	63	56	4	-	-	-	3	-	-
Category 'B'	186	191	182	1	-	1	-	4	-	3
Category 'C'	272	274	145	3	26	-	-	63	12	25
Category 'D' and 'E'	279	277	40	22	39	-	-	-	49	127
Temporary Dwellings	86	86	70	3	-	5	-	-	3	5
TOTAL PROGRAMMED FOR 1954	2,220									
Wheldon Road Area	-	449	322	-	119	-	-	-	-	8
Houses not in original programme	-	75	56	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houses added in 1964 report	360	359	-	-	44	-	-	114	24	177
Houses added in 1965 report	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	-	3,126	1,907	79	296	6	94	194	170	380
TOTAL REPORTED				2	382					

Well Maintained Claims

As Slum Clearance work progresses, the types of houses being dealt with are, although unfit for human habitation, of a slightly better condition than those of previous years. This is reflected in the number of houses on which a Well Maintained Payment is allowed by the Ministry. The assessment of these awards, particularly where counter claims are received from owners, and tenants, involve detailed investigations by the Department in order that an equitable division of the monies due can be recommended. This work was particularly heavy in 1966 in dealing with the awards made on properties reported on in previous year. Details of this work is given below:-

Name of Area	No.of Houses in Area	No.of Well Maintained Claims
Albert Street Clearance Area	27	9
Wheldon Road No.6 Area) Wheldon Road No.7 Area)	116	48

Improvement of Houses

The Council continued during 1966, their policy of making both Discretionary and Standard Grants to owners of older type houses for the provision of the necessary amenities. In addition loans were made available for the owners half of the cost where the value of the property gave the necessary security.

The work of the Department in dealing with these grants involves preliminary visits to advise owners on the best way to achieve the desired improvements, checking of applications, plans and estimates, supervision of works in progress and the passing of the work and final accounts on completion.

During 1966 there was a considerable increase in the number of applications on previous years. This was most marked in relation to tenanted houses, and this I feel is a direct result of the 1964 Act which gave powers to Local Authorities to require improvements.

Compulsory Improvements

Although during 1966 it was not possible to declare any Improvement Areas, quite a number of tenants made representations under Section 19 of the 1964 Act.

The policy suggested by the department and adopted by the Council, of endeavouring to secure the requested improvements on a voluntary basis has worked most successfully and in many cases where the tenant of one house has applied for bathroom etc., the owners have voluntarily gone ahead with not only the improvements to the house in question, but have also carried out similar works to adjoining houses owned by them.

Detailed figures relating to this work for 1966 are set out in the following tables, and a further table shows how this work has progressed since the inception of grants in 1954.

TABLE II (a)

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

<u>1966</u>	<u>Applications</u>	<u>Owner Occupied Houses</u>	<u>Tenanted Houses</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
No. of applications:-				
	Received	74	71	145
	Refused	3	-	3
	Approved	71	71	142
	Amount of Grant Approved	£13,635. 4.0d.	£17,356.8.3d.	£30,991,12.3d

Works Completed

<u>Applications</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings</u>	<u>Amount of Grant</u>		
		<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Approved 1961 Completed 1966 Tenanted houses	50	14,056.	0.	1
Approved 1962 Completed 1966 Owner Occupied houses	1	113.	2.	8
Approved 1963 Completed 1966 Owner occupied houses	1	141.	0.	0.
	23	5,951.	17.	7
Approved 1964 Completed 1966 Owner Occupied houses	4	559.	16.	2
Approved 1965 Completed 1966 Owner Occupied houses	39	7,705.	6.	4
	19	4,498.	19.	4
Approved 1966 Completed 1966 Owner Occupied houses	28	5,360.	11.	6
	13	2,188.	17.	0
TOTAL COMPLETED	178	40,575.	10.	8

Outstanding Works

Applications passed in 1966 not completed in 1966:-				
Owner Occupied Houses	43	8,274.	12.	6
Tenanted Houses	58	15,167.	11.	3
	101	23,442.	3.	9

TABLE II(b)

STANDARD GRANTS

Applications

	<u>Owner Occupied Houses</u>	<u>Tenanted Houses</u>	<u>TOTALSZ</u>
Applications received in 1966	91	48	139
Applications approved in 1966	91	48	139
Applications disapproved in 1966	-	-	-
Amount of Grant approved in 1966	£9,918.	£6,386.	£16,304.

Works Completed	No. of Dwellings	Grant £	Amenities Approved				
			Bath	Hot Water	W.C.	Wash Basin	Food Store
<u>Applications approved 1965 completed 1966:-</u>							
(a) Owner Occupied	15	1,398	9	11	15	12	1
(b) Tenanted	16	1,889	14	14	16	16	-
<u>Applications approved 1966 completed 1966:-</u>							
(a) Owner Occupied	63	6,515	40	51	63	52	3
(b) Tenanted	24	2,985	22	22	24	24	-
TOTAL STANDARD GRANT WORKS COMPLETED 1966	118	12,787	85	98	118	104	4
Outstanding Works			Amenities to be Provided				
<u>Works passed in 1966 not completed 1966</u>							
(a) Owner Occupied	28	3,403	22	27	28	27	-
(b) Tenanted	24	3,401	24	24	24	24	10

TABLE III

YEAR	IMPROVEMENTS								Conversions approved and proceeded with	TOTAL
	OWNER OCCUPIERS			N.C.B.		OTHER OWNERS OF RENTED PROPERTY				
	Approved and proceeded with	Refused	Withdrawn	Approved and proceeded with	Withdrawn	Approved and proceeded with	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
1965:-										
Discretionary	66	1	3	11	-	22	-	-	-	103
Standard	35	1	-	2	-	28	-	-	-	66
1966:-										
Discretionary	69	3	2	30	-	41	-	-	-	145
Standard	89	-	2	-	-	48	-	-	-	139
TOTALS	952	24	43	178	22	213	12	13	12	1,469

Compulsory Improvements

Housing Act 1964, Section 19

No. of houses where representations were made by tenants:-

1966 19

1965 6

No. of above houses thought capable of improvement and where owners were notified of representations and voluntary improvements suggested... .. 23

No. of above houses where the life of the property was thought to be insufficient for the Council to require compulsory improvement 2

No. of above houses where Preliminary Notice of Improvement was served 2

No. of above houses where voluntary applications for improvements were received from owners and approved in 1966 15

No. of above houses where improvements were completed in 1966 1

No. of adjoining houses where voluntary applications for improvement grant were approved in 1966... .. 2

No. of these completed in 1966 1

Houses in Multiple Occupation

In 1966 we were again fortunate that no problems arose due to the over occupation of houses by numbers of families.

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 the district ... 13,556

(2) No. of houses included in above

(a) Back to back... .. -

(b) Single back 1

(3) Estimated No. of unfit houses at 31st December 1966 in respect of which no representations have yet been made... .. 363

Details of Future Programme

1967 193 houses

1968 170 houses

1969-70 380 houses

(4) Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Elsewhere

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

(a) In Clearance Areas 73 houses

(b) Individual Unfit Houses..... 44 houses

A.1 Houses Demolished in Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	Displaced during the year	
		Persons	Families
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	234	256	100
(ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	-	-	-
(iii) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act 1957	16	-	-
<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>			
(iv) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	7	64	18

B. <u>Unfit Houses Closed</u>	Houses Closed	Displaced During the year	
		Persons	Families
Under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Parts of Buildings Closed under Section 18	1	3	1
<u>C. Unfit Houses made fit</u>		By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	116	-	-
(12) After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Acts	52	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	12	-	-
<u>D. Houses in which defects were remedied (other than unfit houses made fit)</u>		By Owner	By Local Authority
After formal notice under Public Health Act	173	-	-

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

(a) Clearance Areas etc...	119
(b) Overcrowding	12

Rent Act, 1957

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

New Dwellings

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By Local Authority	184
By Private Enterprise..	40

Grants for Conversion of Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	Formal Applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	No. of Dwellings completed during the year
	No. of Dwellings	No. of Dwellings	
(a) Conversion	-	-	-
(b) Improvements:-			
Discretionary	145	142	188
Standard	139	139	118

REPAIRS TO HOUSES

During 1966 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 repair have been issued by the owners or agents, but that 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	18	1	19	13	6
Public Health Act 1936 Sec.92/3	99	71	53	55	15
Section 75	87	66	4	5	23
Section 45	36	17	17	19	2
Section 39	68	46	19	22	11
Section 56	3	1	2	2	-
Section 138	10	4	3	3	4
Public Health Act 1961 Sec.17	-	-	5	9	-
Others	4	1	-	-	3
T O T A L S	325	207	122	128	64

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 56 deals with defective yard paving.

Section 138 deals with poor water supplies.

Section 17 of the Public Health Act 1961, is used for dealing with urgent blockages to drains etc.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This aspect of the work of the department is of utmost importance and every effort is made to ensure that all foods are free from disease, of satisfactory quality and are hygienically handled at all stages. This work includes inspection of food manufacturing premises, warehouses and retail shops, together with the many mobile shops which serve outlying districts. It is with regret that I must report that due to staff shortages the regular inspection of food premises had to be carried out much less frequently than is desirable. One vital aspect of the work which takes up much inspectorial time but which of course cannot be neglected, is the inspection of all animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughterhouse. I am happy to report that every animal was inspected even though this entailed quite an amount of working by inspectors outside normal hours.

In addition to this inspection of meat and hygiene supervision of the Slaughterhouse, the department controls the administration of the premises through the Slaughterhouse Superintendent.

In my last Annual Report I gave a full description of the layout and operation of the new abattoir, and whilst this is now an accepted part of the meat trade of the town and of this department in particular, it is interesting to make further comment on the operations of the year.

The teething troubles experienced at the beginning have largely been overcome and in the tabulated figures following, the throughput can be studied. It will be seen that the trade has maintained a very steady figure although the killings are of course seasonal, and the year's total shows an increase over that of the previous year. The building has been able to cope with all requirements, and although its staffing has often presented difficulties, the standards of slaughtering and hygiene have been maintained at a high level. Probably the most disappointing feature has been the extensive damage to both fixed and loose slaughtering equipment, largely caused by bad handling or carelessness on the part of slaughtermen and other staff.

The detailed figures for the calendar year 1966 relate to animals killed and inspected, meat condemned and the incidence of disease found in animals. In addition the summary shows the throughput month by month with the consequent tolls and meat inspection charges, but these relate to the financial year ending 31st March 1967.

Detailed tables relating to this work are given below:-

Animals Slaughtered in 1966

	Cattle Exclud- ing Cow	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
No. killed	8,440	2,842	311	61,152	15,107
No. inspected	8,440	2,842	311	61,152	15,107
<u>All diseases except T.B. & Cysticercosis</u>					
1. Whole carcass condemned	3	1	5	25	-
2. Animals with parts or organs condemned.	608	879	3	2,390	590
3. % Affected	7.2	30.9	2.6	3.9	4.0
<u>Tuberculosis</u>					
1. Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	-
2. Parts or organs condemned	-	-	-	-	11
3. % Affected	-	-	-	-	0.07
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
1. Whole Carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	-
2. Parts or organs condemned	1	1	-	-	-
3. % affected	-	-	-	-	-

Carcases, Parts and Organs Condemned

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Whole Carcases	4	5	25	-	34
Quarters	1	-	12	9	22
Heads and Tongues	33	-	-	25	58
Lungs	22	-	-	17	39
Plucks	-	-	2,096	479	2,575
Hearts	44	-	-	11	55
Livers	2,263	-	1	7	2,271
Kidneys	20	-	1	6	27
Skirts	10	-	-	-	10
Intestines	17	-	-	9	26
Loins	2	-	11	12	25
Stomachs	18	-	-	15	33
Udders	58	-	-	3	61
<u>Disease Conditions Found</u>					
Cirrhosis	422	-	8	18	448
Abcesses	794	-	10	12	816
Cysticercus Bovis	2	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	11	11
Parasitic	64	1	1,318	88	1,471
Angioma	102	-	-	-	102
Bruising	2	-	6	2	10
Adhesions	4	-	-	16	20
Actinobacillosis	22	-	-	-	22
Fatty Infiltration	4	-	6	2	12
Pneumonia	18	2	4	14	38
Nephritis	16	-	-	2	18
Distoma	814	-	-	-	814
Inflammation	6	1	2	10	19
Pericarditis	26	-	-	8	34
Ascaris	-	-	2	296	298
Mastitis	72	-	-	4	76
Emaciation	2	-	6	-	8
Moribund	-	1	24	2	27
Telang	20	-	-	-	20
Hydatid Cysts	6	-	-	-	6
Degenerate Cysts	14	-	-	-	14
Peritonitis	2	1	-	-	3

The incidence of animals tuberculosis is particularly worthy of consideration, and figures for the past sixteen years are given in the following table. These reveal the apparent eradication of Tuberculosis from bovine animals and only occasional infection is found in swine.

Percentage of Animals Affected with Tuberculosis 1950-1966

YEAR	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
1950	9.25	49.12	0.59	-	8.75
1951	9.94	46.70	2.80	-	5.10
1952	14.08	40.55	0.23	-	5.42
1953	9.40	40.06	-	-	2.70
1954	6.40	35.70	-	-	2.40
1955	5.20	14.10	-	-	1.10
1956	4.70	5.30	-	-	0.60
1957	3.80	3.40	5.90	-	0.90
1958	7.90	12.40	-	0.01	0.60
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	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	0.15
1966	-	-	-	-	0.07

Public Slaughterhouse - Throughput of Animals and Income
April 1966 - March 1967

Month	No. of Weeks	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total Animals Killed	Meat Inspection Charges			Tolls		
							£.	s.	d	£.	s.	d
1966												
April	5	1102	20	4693	1382	7197	176.	7.	3	1602.	6.	3
May	4	890	8	4686	955	6539	149.	7.	6	1389.	12.	3
June	4	864	6	4352	955	6177	143.	4.	6	1316.	10.	0
July	5	1086	10	6165	1308	8569	191.	9.	3	1786.	17.	9
August	4	798	10	4674	1034	6516	144.	7.	6	1346.	10.	9
Sept.	4	851	15	5329	1181	7376	160.	6.	9	1525.	5.	6
October	5	1100	43	6425	1553	9121	202.	14.	3	1908.	1.	6
Nov.	4	936	48	5337	1359	7680	172.	1.	9	1635.	5.	9
Dec.	5	1040	73	5998	2139	9250	208.	5.	6	1951.	5.	0
1967												
January	4	973	47	5922	1137	8079	176.	12.	0	1658.	11.	0
Feb.	4	907	15	4703	1268	6893	158.	18.	0	1466.	17.	6
March	4	899	51	3613	1250	5813	145.	2.	3	1323.	13.	3
TOTAL	52	11446	346	61897	15521	89210	2028.	16.	6	18910.	16.	6
TOTAL FOR 1965												
Old S'House		3634	113	11647	1933	17327	214.	11.	9	1015.	8.	3
New S'House		5515	172	32576	7182	45445	1643.	1.	6	14096.	8.	9
TOTAL FOR 1964		6702	59	21470	2904	31135						
TOTAL FOR 1963		7326	202	20487	2517	30532						
TOTAL FOR 1962		6958	200	23510	2476	33144						
TOTAL FOR 1961		5330	226	18321	3379	27256						
TOTAL FOR 1960		4743	218	14538	3088	22587						
TOTAL FOR 1959		4144	98	14543	2566	21351						
TOTAL FOR 1958		3020	40	8710	3236	15006						
TOTAL FOR 1957		2543	17	8533	2673	13766						
TOTAL FOR 1956		2264	125	6127	2574	11090						

Milk Supplies

In 1966 there was a major change in the supply of this essential commodity to the Borough. This was the closure in the middle of the year of the Pasteurising Plant operated at Ashton Road by the local Co-operative Society. Prior to this, raw milk came from farms both inside and outside the Borough and was subjected to the H.T.S.T. pasteurising process, was bottled and stored and distributed from the dairy. The C.W.S. then carried out a reorganisation of their processing plants and the milk previously dealt with at Castleford was diverted to a more modern plant at Huddersfield where pasteurisation and bottling was carried out. The bottled milk was then sent to the Ashton Road premises where the cold storage was still used and from which the local delivery vehicles still operated.

The second main supply to the town operated by Express Dairies still remained. Milk processed outside the town was delivered to distribution depots inside the Borough and many self employed roundsmen collected from the depots and operated a door to door delivery service. During 1966 a new depot was built in the Whitwood Mere district which is well equipped with cold storage facilities.

In addition to the two main supplies, one producer/retailer still supplies some "untreated" milk to a small part of the town and cartoned milk, either "pasteurised" or "untreated" is sold from vending machines at the various Co.,,iery Pit Head Baths. It may be as well to point out that the designation "untreated" which was introduced in the 1963 Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, merely indicates that the milk has not been heat treated but as Castleford is in a "designated", area, the milk must be produced under the same conditions which formerly applied to "Tuberculin Tested Milk".

Many of the small grocers shops still retailed "sterilized" milk in hermetically sealed bottles. This milk is supplied from a variety of wholesale firms operating heat sterilizing plants outside the Borough.

The general effect of the changes in supplies seems to increase the trend, evident over the past few years, of prolonging the period between the production of the milk on the farm and its delivery to the customer. It therefore becomes increasingly more important to ensure that at all stages of production, storage and distribution, proper hygienic conditions are maintained. To this end regular samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination and to ensure adequacy of heat treatment. With the cessation of raw milk supplies to the local dairy there was a consequential reduction in the samples taken for Guinea Pig tests to ascertain any infection by Tuberculosis or Brucella Abortus.

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

No. of premises licensed to pasteurise milk	1
No. of distributors of milk..	80
No. of distributors selling "untreated" milk... ..	1
No. of distributors licensed to sell "Pasteurised Milk.	24
No. of distributors licensed to sell Sterilized Milk.	65

Sampling of Milk for Bacteriological Examination

"Untreated" Milk

No. of samples submitted for Methylene Blue Test	2
No. of samples satisfactory to Methylene Blue Test.. ...	1
No. of samples unsatisfactory to Methylene Blue Test ...	0
No. of void samples... ..	1

Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests.. ...	89
No. of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test.	85
No. of samples not satisfying Methylene Blue Test... ..	3
No. of void samples	1
No. of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test	89
No. of samples not satisfying Phosphatase Test	Nil

Sterilized Milk

No. of samples submitted to Turbidity Test	30
No. of samples satisfying Turbidity Test	30

(Note: The Methylene Blue Test gives an indication of the number of certain types of bacteria in the milk.)

The Phosphatase Test shows whether the milk has been sufficiently heat treated by the Pasteurising process.

The Turbidity Test indicates whether the Sterilization process has been satisfactorily carried out.)

Biological Sampling of Milk for presence of Tuberculosis or Brucella Abortus

No. of samples submitted	22
No. of samples giving Positive result for Tuberculosis ...	Nil
No. of samples giving negative results for Tuberculosis...	22
No. of samples giving positive results for Brucella Abortus	Nil
No. giving negative results for Brucella Abortus	22

ICE CREAM

This commodity still retained its popularity and although the sale from shops and vans was mainly during the summer months, some trade was continued even in the colder weather. Although one premises is registered for the manufacture of ice cream the premises were not used for this purpose during 1966. Premises selling ice cream have to be registered with the Local Authority under the Food and Drugs Act and itinerant vans are also registered under a local Act. By this means the requisite standard of construction can be maintained. Only a limited amount of inspection of these could be done, but this revealed that a satisfactory standard was being maintained.

Figures relating to the control of Ice Cream premises are set out below:-

New Registrations

New premises registered in 1966 for the sale of Ice Cream...	3
--	---

Position as at 31.12.66

No. of premises registered as manufacturers of ice cream... ..	1
No. of premises registered for manufacture of "ice lollies"	3
No. of premises registered for sale of ice-cream	114

SAMPLING

No. of samples taken for Bacteriological Examination.	4
No. classified in Grade I	4

FISH

In 1966 there was little change in the supply of fish to the town. The bulk of supplies are received at three wholesale depots in the Borough where some filleting and cleansing is carried out. Local wet fish shops and fish friers obtain their supplies mainly from these depots where the standards of hygiene are satisfactory and where the wholesalers maintain a high degree of co-operation with the department in dealing with any problems of unsound consignments.

OTHER FOODS

During 1966 the Department worked in close liaison with food wholesalers and retailers in dealing with unsound or damaged foodstuffs. Where these were found, the department was notified and inspection carried out, condemnation certifications were issued and the unfit foods were burned at the incinerator at Cinder Lane.

A list of the main items of foodstuffs dealt with is given below:-

876 lbs. Cooked Ham.	68 lbs. Chopped Pork.
89 lbs. Pork Shoulder..	110 lbs. Pork Loin.
147 lbs. Steak.	76 lbs. Tongue.
39 lbs. Sausages.	63 lbs. Corned Beef.
28 lbs. Other tinned meat.	73 lbs. Carrots.
207 lbs. Beans.	111 lbs. Peas.
577 lbs. Tomatoes.	50 lbs. Other Vegetables.
18½ pints Evaporated Milk.	33 packets Cheese.
19 lbs. Jam & other Preserves.	91 lbs. Rice and Sago.
147 lbs. Fruit Salad.	2¼ lbs. Pineapple.
140 lbs. Pears.	12 lbs. Strawberries.
16 lbs. Oranges.	112 lbs. Peaches.
14 lbs. Grapefruit.	34 lbs. Fruit Juices & Drinks.
151 lbs. Various Soups.	80 lbs. Other canned fruit.
	497 lbs. Various Other Foods

The total weight of foods condemned (not including meat and offals from Slaughterhouse) was over 1¼ tons.

Complaints from Purchasers

I regret to have to report that in 1966 there was a sharp rise in the number of complaints received from purchasers of various foodstuffs. All of these were fully investigated and where the facts showed contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act, the circumstances were reported to the Public Health Committee which decided on the type of action to be taken. The complaints

varied from the presence of foreign bodies in foods, to the sale of mouldy or unfit foodstuffs. Whilst it must be appreciated that many of the problems arose in foods coming from overseas, there were still quite a number of cases where either the carelessness or neglect of food preparers or retailers, resulted in foods getting to customers in such a condition that injury or disease might have been caused. I am happy to say that only one case arose where the food was produced locally, although there were others which might be attributed to local retailers. All these cases further emphasise the need for regular visits to all food premises.

A list of the various complaints and subsequent action and results is given below:-

Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Mouldy Pikelets	Prosecution - Fined £5 + £3.costs
Mouldy Steak Pie	Prosecution - Fined £50.
Tin of Mouldy Corned Beef	Produced overseas - Warning.
Grease in Bread	Warning.
Pin in Cheese	Warning.
Mouldy Pork Pie	Prosecution pending at end of year
Grease on Sausages	Warning.
Tin Mouldy Beans	Warning.
Mouldy Bread	Warning.
Glass in Meat Pie	Prosecution - Fined £30.
Dirty Milk Bottle	Prosecution pending.
Chocolate Biscuits	Sample sent to Public Health Laboratory and reported to be satisfactory.
Tinned condensed milk	Samples sent to Public Analyst and Public Health Laboratory and both were reported as satisfactory.

In addition to the above, a local retailer asked for examination of a consignment of tinned ham. Samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and proved satisfactory.

SAMPLING

It is regretted that owing to staff shortages only limited sampling of foods could be carried out. In view of the coming into force of the Cheese Regulations, a special effort was made to check on the various kinds of cheese on sale in the town. A summary of the samples taken is given below:-

COMMODITY	No. of Samples		No. reported as unsatisfactory	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Pork Sausage	3	-	-	-
Beef Sausages	3	-	-	-
Polony	1	-	-	-
Potted Beef Paste	1	-	-	-
Cream Cheese Spread	-	1	-	1
Processed Cheese	-	1	-	-
Cheshire Cheese	-	5	-	-
Cheddar Cheese	-	2	-	-
Edam Cheese	-	1	-	-
Danish Blue Cheese	-	2	-	-
TOTAL	8	12	Nil	1

Further details of the samples classed as "unsatisfactory" are as follows:-

Cream Cheese Spread

The Analyst reported that this commodity contained only 30.8% Butter Fat and that the Cheese Regulations required that "cream cheese" should contain not less than 45%. As there was some doubt about whether this "spread" was in fact a cream cheese, it was decided only to issue a warning in this case.

In addition to the above samples the department co-operated with local flour mill following a disinfection of the Mill using Methyl Bromide. Four samples of the flour which had remained in the Mill during the fumigation were sent to the Public Analyst to ensure that the residual of Methyl Bromide in the food was below the permitted level. All four samples were classed as satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY

During 1966 the supply of water to all premises within the Borough was provided as in previous years by the Wakefield and District Water Board. All houses in the district have a piped supply laid on into the house.

The department maintained its regular sampling of the supplies to ensure its bacterial purity and I am happy to say that all samples taken from taps throughout the district, were classed as satisfactory. One sample was also taken for chemical analysis and this was satisfactory. Some problems did arise in 1966 due to a brown staining of the water due to excess iron. These were taken up with the Water Board and a close liaison was established for dealing with these complaints.

Details of samples taken are as follows:-

Bacterial Sampling of Water

No. of samples taken...	...	...	...	152
No. satisfactory	...	...	...	152

Chemical Analysis of Water

No. of samples taken...	...	...	...	1
No. satisfactory	...	...	...	1

PUBLIC BATHS

The Corporation Baths in Florence Street in 1966, were the only facilities for swimming within the Borough. The large and small pools remained open all the year round and at the height of the summer season were subjected to very high numbers of swimmers thus placing a high load on the filtration and chlorination plant. The department therefore carried out the very essential duty of regularly sampling the water in order to check that the chlorination plant was fully coping with the load. These bacteriological samples in all cases showed no coliform bacilli and although some samples showed small numbers of organisms to the Plate Count Test, these were insignificant consideration the extreme sensitiveness of the test. The Baths Manager and his staff are, I feel, to be congratulated on maintaining such a high standard under such high load conditions. In addition to the Bacteriological samples, monthly chemical samples were taken during the peak periods to ensure that the build up of dissolved solids did not reach undue proportions and to indicate when any change of bath water was necessary.

Details of samples are as follows:-

Bath Water Samples

No. of samples taken ...	...	...	...	63
No. of samples showing bacilli coliform...				Nil
No. of samples showing colonies to the Plate Count Test	...	...	...	30

Chemical Analysis

No. of samples taken ...	...	...	...	8
No. satisfactory	...	...	...	8

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The work of the department under this heading can best be described by dividing into four sections.

1. Recording of Pollution Levels

This work is of a regular routine nature and involves daily visits and testing of the volumetric soot and sulphur dioxide apparatus and the monthly change over of the soot deposit gauges. In 1966 the department continued to use the volumetric gauges at Whitwood Technical College and at the Green and I would like to record my thanks to the Principal of the College and his staff for their willing help and to Mr. Trippier for the use of his premises for this purpose. A similar apparatus is stationed at the Divisional Health Office and is serviced by Dr. Paterson's staff. He has kindly furnished me with the results. These figures are again shown on graphs by which it is possible to compare pollution levels at the three different parts of the town. I would, however, like to emphasise again that such results are so materially affected by the weather (particularly wind direction) that a month by month comparison may be misleading and it is only after a number of years of recording that any positive trends can be deduced.

The department also during 1966, continued the operation of the soot deposit gauges at the Green and at Carlton Street, the latter gauge however had to be withdrawn from service during the re-roofing of the main Market Hall. The results for these gauges are also shown graphically and in addition another graph gives the yearly aggregate figures of soot deposited over a period of 41 years.

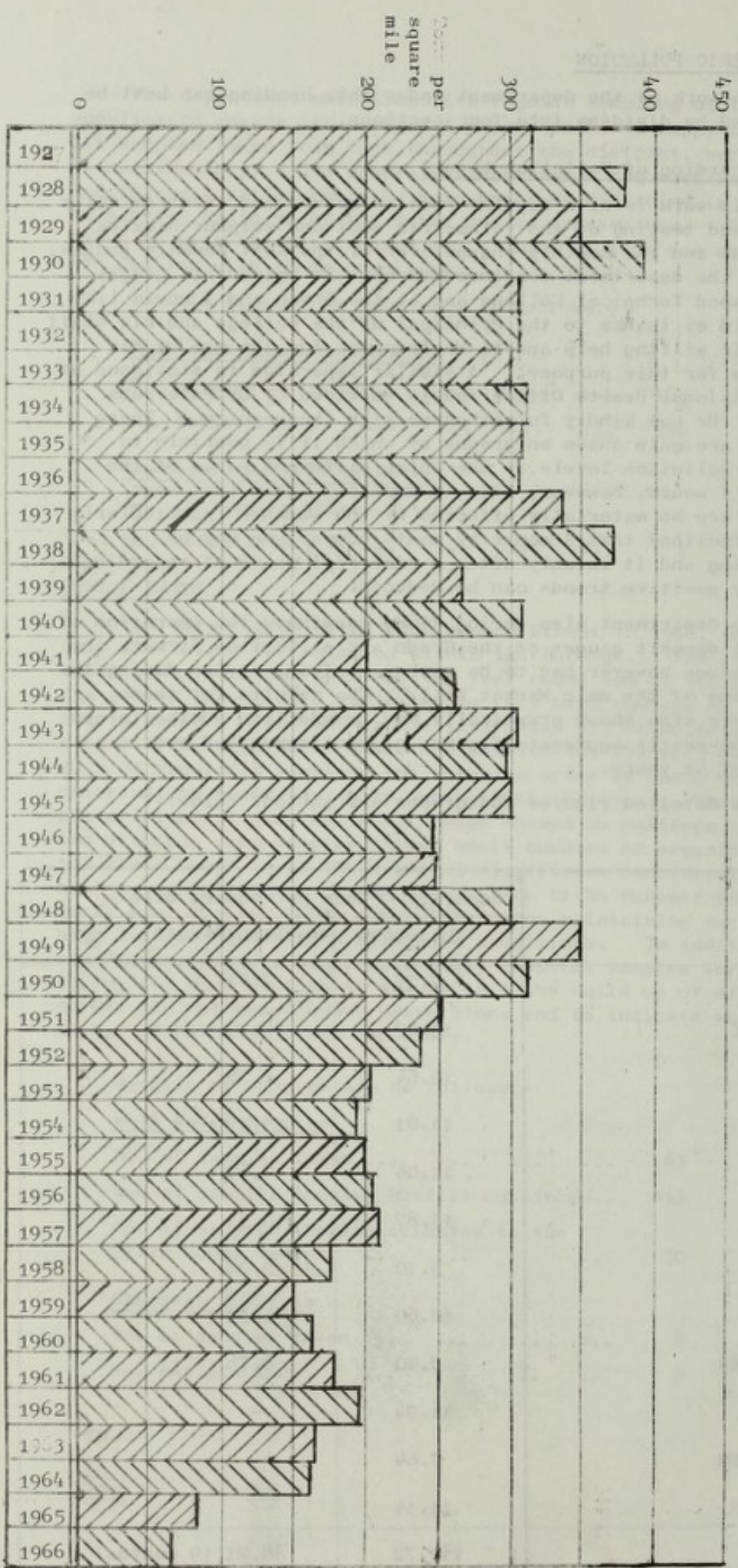
The detailed figures and graphs are set out below:-

MONTH	Sootfall - Tons per square mile	
	The Green	Carlton Street
JANUARY	7.27	7.81
FEBRUARY	13.87	14.79
MARCH	10.64	8.76
APRIL	11.61	15.19
MAY	11.04	8.62
JUNE	13.87	10.51
JULY	5.10	9.26
AUGUST	10.60	4.51
SEPTEMBER	3.00	8.76
OCTOBER	11.94	-
NOVEMBER	7.64	-
DECEMBER	11.14	-
TOTAL	117.72	88.21 (9 months)
MONTHLY AVERAGE	9.81	9.9

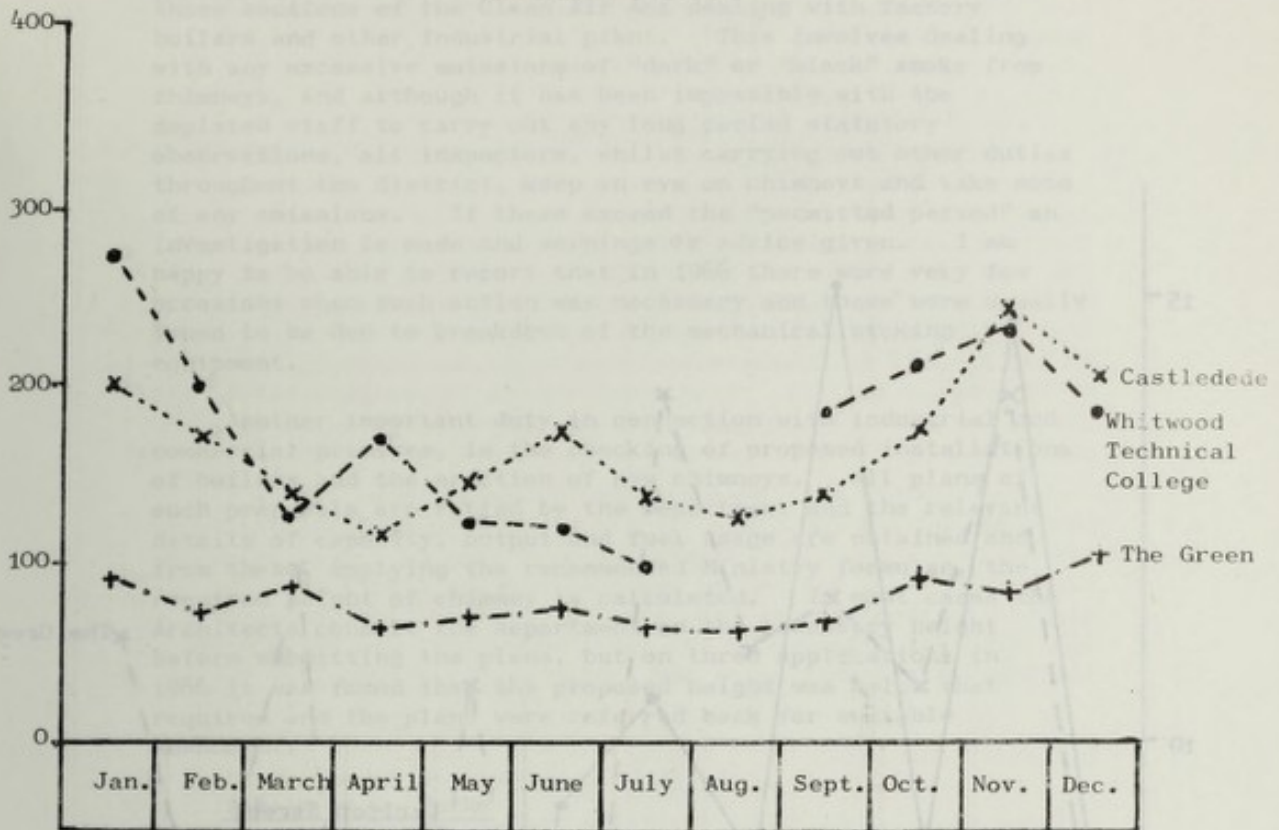
ANNUAL SOOTFALL IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE FROM 1927 TO 1966 ON THE CENTRE
OF CASTLEFORD

1927 - 1943 SITUATED AT CAMBRIDGE STREET, CASTLEFORD
1944 ONWARDS SITUATED AT CARLTON STREET, CASTLEFORD

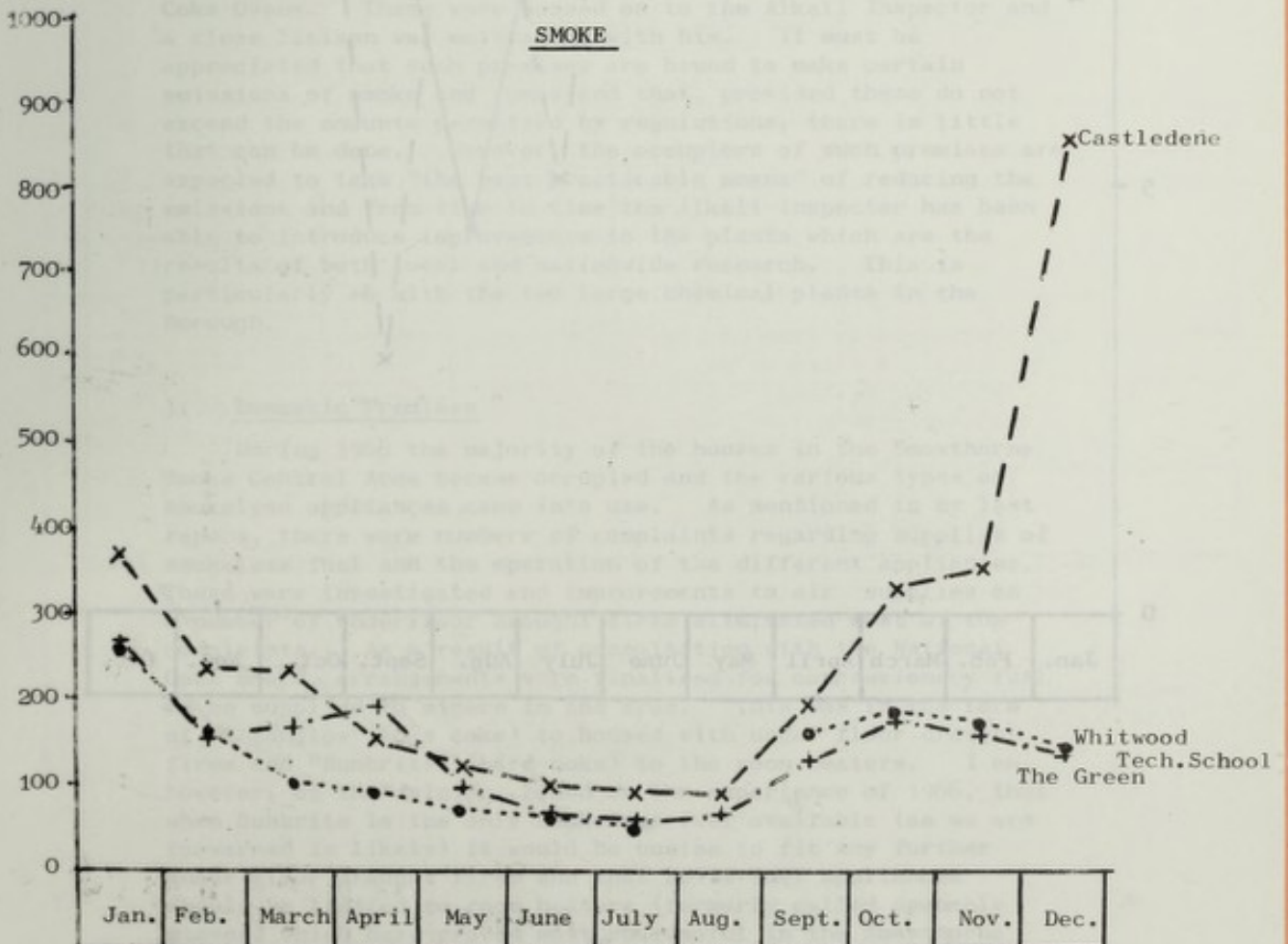
SCALE - 1" = 100 TONS



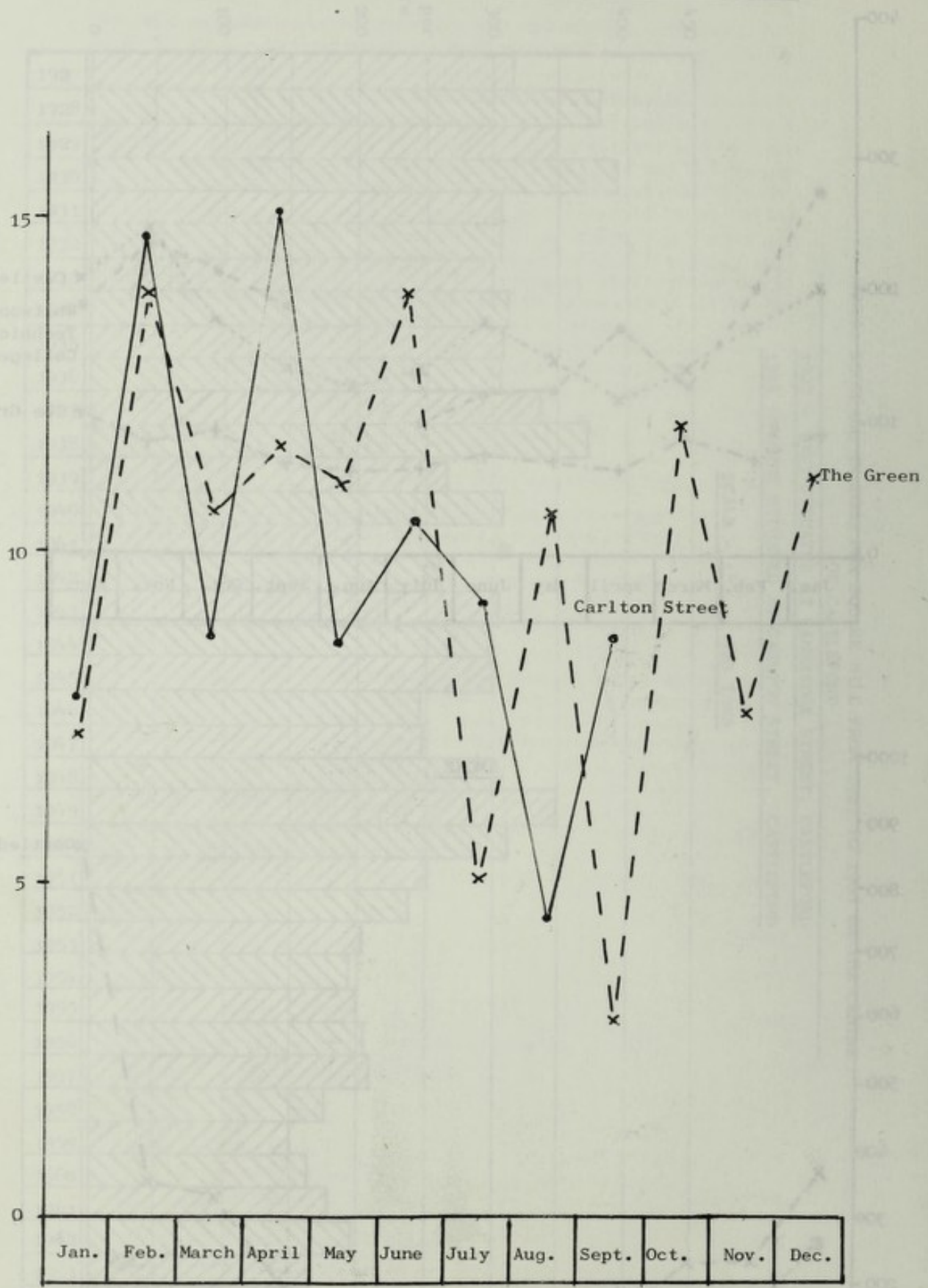
SULPHUR DIOXIDE



SMOKE



DEPOSIT GAUGE - SOOTFALL IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER MONTH



2. Industrial Premises

The work of the department in this field is in applying those sections of the Clean Air Act dealing with factory boilers and other industrial plant. This involves dealing with any excessive emissions of "dark" or "black" smoke from chimneys, and although it has been impossible with the depleted staff to carry out any long period statutory observations, all inspectors, whilst carrying out other duties throughout the district, keep an eye on chimneys and take note of any emissions. If these exceed the "permitted period" an investigation is made and warnings or advice given. I am happy to be able to report that in 1966 there were very few occasions when such action was necessary and these were usually found to be due to breakdown of the mechanical stoking equipment.

Another important duty in connection with industrial and commercial premises, is the checking of proposed installations of boilers and the erection of new chimneys. All plans of such proposals are vetted by the Department and the relevant details of capacity, output and fuel usage are obtained and from these, applying the recommended Ministry formulae, the required height of chimney is calculated. In most cases the Architects consult the department on the necessary height before submitting the plans, but on three applications in 1966 it was found that the proposed height was below that required and the plans were referred back for suitable amendment.

Alkali etc., Works

Mention must be made of a number of industrial premises which are the responsibility of the Alkali Inspectorate. These include the Coke Ovens, the various chemical works and the glass works. Complaints were received from time to time during 1966 of emissions from these plants, particularly in respect of the Coke Ovens. These were passed on to the Alkali Inspector and a close liaison was maintained with him. It must be appreciated that such premises are bound to make certain emissions of smoke and fumes and that, provided these do not exceed the amounts permitted by regulations, there is little that can be done. However, the occupiers of such premises are expected to take "the best practicable means" of reducing the emissions and from time to time the Alkali Inspector has been able to introduce improvements to the plants which are the results of both local and nationwide research. This is particularly so with the two large chemical plants in the Borough.

3. Domestic Premises

During 1966 the majority of the houses in the Smawthorne Smoke Control Area became occupied and the various types of smokeless appliances came into use. As mentioned in my last report, there were numbers of complaints regarding supplies of smokeless fuel and the operation of the different appliances. These were investigated and improvements to air supplies on a number of underfloor draught fires eliminated most of the complaints. As a result of consultation with the National Coal Board, arrangements were finalised for concessionary fuel to be supplied to miners in the area. This was in the form of "Cleanglow" (gas coke) to houses with under floor draught fires and "Sunbrite" (hard coke) to the room heaters. I am, however, of the opinion, based on the experience of 1966, that when Sunbrite is the only smokeless fuel available (as we are forewarned is likely) it would be unwise to fit any further under floor draught fires and that solid fuel appliances should be limited to room heaters (formerly called openable stoves) which have proved most successful in the Smawthorne Area.

It is unfortunate that staff problems and uncertainty about fuel supplies have in 1966 restricted any further extension of smoke control areas.

4. Publicity

Activities in this field were mainly directed to dealing with the problems of the Smawthorne Smoke Control Area and during 1966 a mobile exhibition van was stationed in that area. This was very successful in that many persons visited the van and they were shown how to get the best results out of the various types of appliances. Opportunity was taken to note any installation problems and the houses in question were visited by the Exhibition Demonstrators and where necessary by the Borough Architect and myself. From these visits it was possible to study the difficulties encountered and to suggest modifications which resulted in great improvements in operation.

The Council continued in 1966 its memberships of the National Society for Clean Air and the West Riding Regional Clean Air Advisory Council. I have the privilege of representing the Council on these bodies and was accorded the honour of being elected to the National Executive Council and Vice Chairman of the Yorkshire Division of the first named body and serving on the Executive Committee of the latter organisation.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

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

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

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part I of the Act

	No. Registered (2)	Inspect- ions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	13	20	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) which Sect.7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	129	156	7	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding) out-workers' premises	17	21	-	-
T O T A L	159	197	7	-

Cases in which defects were found:-

PREMISES (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 (S1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	-	7	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	7	7	-	7	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

Nature of Work (1)	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Sects. 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council (3)	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel Making etc.	8	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-

THEATRES AND CINEMAS

The two remaining cinemas in the Borough continued to operate for the showing of films during 1966. 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 year 1966 saw the virtual completion of action taken in the previous year, to secure the closure of the Common Lodging House in Wheldon Road. These premises were situated amongst a number of unfit houses and although the lodging accommodation was operated in a satisfactory manner, the actual buildings suffered from similar structural defects as the houses and therefore a Clearance Area was declared including all the houses and the lodging house. The Clearance Order was confirmed by the Minister and by the end of 1966 only one person was still in the lodging house and he had been allocated alternative accommodation to be taken up early in 1967.

The subsequent demolition of this property leaves only one registered common lodging house in the Borough. This is in Rhodes Street and is of very good standard for this class of accommodation. The premises, although not full to capacity, provide for about 40 men, both young and old. They are provided with showers and improved washing facilities, are well run and kept in a clean condition.

CARAVANS AND TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

This work covers the enforcement of the 1960 Act including the licensing of sites for caravans used either for permanent occupation or casual usage. During 1966 there were no licences in operation either for collective sites or for individual caravans. In essence therefore the main work under this heading was occasioned as in previous years by the type of itinerant "gypsy" or metal dealer who pulls onto any vacant plot of land, usually without permission, and sites his caravan for a few days. The behaviour of the occupants usually gives rise to complaint and immediately such occupation comes to the notice of the department vigorous action, often in co-operation with the police, is taken to move on the vans concerned. The 1960 Act unfortunately is of little use in dealing with this problem due to the time needed to carry out statutory procedure, and the fact that the main burden of the Act falls on the occupier of the land who is often quite innocent of any intention to contravene its provisions. Much has been said nationally about this problem and it may be that the only real solution is the provision by local authorities, of proper sites with the necessary amenities.

The popularity of the town as winter quarters for showmen still remained and in 1966 some three sites were in use for this purpose. These give rise to little trouble and on the whole are very well maintained.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

During 1966 the Council maintained its usual service under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act. Two full time operatives were employed during most of the year on the systematic survey of premises were dealt with, but particular attention was paid to those vulnerable to infestation. A full service is given to all domestic premises but commercial and business premises, when found infested, are treated on a rechargeable basis. Once again the number of complaints coming from housing estates was quite high and this may be due to many of these areas being adjacent to open farm land and the seasonal migration of the rats and mice with the onset of colder weather. These infestations could, I feel, be reduced if householders were more careful about leaving scraps of food in their back gardens.

This Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, require that an Annual Report shall be submitted on the years work in this field and a copy of this is included in this report for the information of members. This return is in an amended form and has required an alteration in the method of recording work done.

The details of the Report are as follows:-

ANNUAL REPORT ON RATS AND MICE
YEAR ENDED 31.12.1966

	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. No. of properties in district.	15,479	17
2. (a) Total No. of properties inspected following notification.	1,504	-
(b) No. onfested by:-		
(i) Rats	767	-
(ii) Mice	189	-
3. (a) Total No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	286	-
(b) No. infested by:-		
(i) Rats	166	-
(ii) Mice	19	-

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

During 1966 the Department maintained its work in dealing with the licencing of all installations where petrol, petroleum mixtures and calcium carbide is stored. New installations are checked and tested for compliance with the Model Code of Conditions issued by the Home Office.

The up to date position (as at 31st December 1966) regarding the storage of petrol etc., is as follows:-

No. of licensed premises where petrol is stored in underground tanks... ..	47
No. of tanks in use	77
Total capacity of these tanks	<u>108,800 gallons</u>
No. of licensed bulk storage installations for petroleum mixtures	3
No. of tanks in use	13
Total capacity of these tanks	<u>144,584 gallons</u>
No. of licensed surface stores for canned petrol etc.	9
Total storage capacity of these stores:-	
Petrol	<u>300 gallons</u>
Petroleum Mixtures	<u>410 gallons</u>
Calcium Carbide... ..	<u>112 pounds</u>

SCRAP METAL DEALERS

The department carry out the duty imposed on the Council by the 1964 Act, of maintaining the register of persons engaged in dealing in scrap metals. This not only includes the firms operating scrap yards within the Borough, but also deals with individual persons with no fixed premises but who operate with a cart or motor vehicle collecting scrap from domestic and other premises.

During the year two new registrations were granted and this now brings the aggregate of persons registered up to 21.

Whenever applications are received, an inspection of the dealers premises is carried out by an inspector of the department, but unfortunately there is no provision in the Act for the refusal of registration.

In addition to the public health inspections, a number of police officers are authorised by the Council for the purpose of inspecting record books of transactions in scrap metals.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

As mentioned earlier in this report, during part of 1966, when one of the two vacancies for qualified inspectors was filled, it was possible to devote some time to carrying out the duties of inspection of premises and the enforcement of the voluminous provisions of this Act. I must emphasise, however, that the target of five years suggested by the Ministry of Labour for the completion of all initial inspection, cannot possibly be met unless the Council take adequate steps to ensure that the department has its full complement of four district inspectors.

The inspections carried out so far show that there were quite a variety of contraventions of the various provisions, particularly relating to sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, temperature, first aid provisions and cleanliness. In all cases the occupier of the premises was notified and given the opportunity of doing the necessary works to give compliance with the Act and its Regulations. I am happy to report that in the cases dealt with in 1966, these informal notifications have resulted in reasonably prompt action by the person concerned and in no case was it necessary to resort to legal proceedings.

A further branch of this work is the receipt of analyses of notifications of accidents and subsequent quarterly summaries of these accidents to the Ministry of Labour.

Detailed figures relating to this work are given in the following tables, which include a copy of the Annual Reports to the Ministry, an analysis of contraventions found, a summary of quarterly returns of accidents and an analysis of these accidents in the various categories.

Annual Report to the Ministry of Labour under Offices,
Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

TABLE 'A'
Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered in 1966	Total No. of registered premises at end of 1966	No. of registered premises receiving general inspection in 1966
Offices	2	88	17
Retail Shops	6	302	93
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	17	-
Catering Establishments including canteens	2	50	2
Fuel storage places	1	2	-
T O T A L S	12	459	112

TABLE 'B'

No. of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises 329

TABLE 'C'

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	655
Retail Shops	1,334
Wholesale depots and Warehouses	132
Catering Establishments open to the public	263
Canteens	13
Fuel storage depots	3
T O T A L	2,400
Total Males	868
Total Females	1,532

TABLE 'D' - Exemptions

No. of Exemptions granted in 1966:-

under Part I	Space etc...	...	...	Nil
under Part II	Temperature.	...	...	Nil
under Part III	Sanitary Conveniences...			Nil
Under Part IV	Washing Facilities	...		Nil

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found	
4.	Cleanliness	24
5	Overcrowding	2
6	Temperature	35
7	Ventilation	-
8	Lighting	31
9	Sanitary Conveniences	75
10	Washing Facilities	46
11	Supply of Drinking Water	-
12	Clothing Accommodation	-
13	Sitting Facilities	-
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
15	Eating Facilities	3
16	Floors, passage and stairs	-
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	2
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
24	First Aid General Provisions	32
	T O T A L	250

ACCIDENT REPORTS

1966 Quarter	No. of Accidents reported in						TOTAL
	I Offices	II Retail Shops	III Whole- Sale	IV Catering Estabs.	V Cant- eens	VI Fuel Storage Depot	
January-March	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
April-June	-	6	1	-	-	-	7
July-Sept.	-	4	1	2	1	-	8
Oct.-December	1	7	-	1	-	-	9
T O T A L S	1	26	2	3	1	-	33

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

	Offices	Retail Shops	Whole-Sale Ware-Houses	Catering Establishments open to public canteens etc.	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	-	2	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	-	-
Falls of persons	1	5	-	1	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	1	-	1	-
Handling goods	-	8	1	2	-
Struck by falling object	-	7	1	-	-
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	2	-	-	-
Not otherwise specified	-	1	-	-	-

OFFENSIVE TRADES

In 1966 there remained six premises registered under the Public Health Act 1936 as offensive trades. These are one gut scraper, two tripe boilers, one fat melter and rag and bone dealers. One of the tripe boilers was carrying on his trade in premises which were demolished due to clearance area action and was making attempts to adapt alternative premises for this purpose. Generally the premises were well kept and gave rise to no nuisance. Particular attention is paid to these premises for rodent control and the operatives carry out periodical inspections.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

During 1966, the department were called upon to investigate a number of complaints of excessive noise from a variety of sources. These were investigated by inspection and by measuring the noise level with the noise meter. Of the five complaints two were found to be without real substance and no action was taken and advice was given which resulted in reduction of the noise and satisfied the complainant. In this field it may be worthy of mention that during 1966, my deputy attended a course at the Institute of Noise Research at Southampton University which covered recent steps in the measurement of noise and research into remedial steps to reduce or mitigate excessive noise. I feel that the public is now becoming more conscious of noise from various sources and that this subject will become more important in future years.

PET ANIMALS ACT

The two premises used as pet shops were again licensed in 1966. Both were well maintained and comply fully with the provision of the Act.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

As in previous years the one premises licensed for this purpose continued to operate in a satisfactory manner.

HAIRDRESSERS

All premises used for this purpose continue to be registered under the W.R.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1951.

During 1966, NO new registrations were granted after full inspections to ensure hygienic conditions and compliance with the Council's Byelaws.

The total number of premises registered as at the end of 1966, was 51.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT

During 1966, the one premises used for upholstering and registered under this Act, continued to operate in a satisfactory manner.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1951, SECTION 20

During the year 1966, it was necessary to arrange the interment of one person under this Act.

MORTUARY

The premises at Carr Wood Road continued to meet very adequately the needs of the Borough for this very essential service. A female attendant is employed for regular cleansing and special attention is given following post mortem examinations.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

This section of the report and the detailed figures given, refer to the financial year ended 31st March 1967.

In dealing with this service in general, I feel I must again mention the difficulties encountered in obtaining suitable labour when this is necessitated during holiday periods and by heavy sickness amongst permanent workmen. Fortunately during the year under review there was only slight snowfall and this caused little interruption in regular service. Gritting of roads had to be carried out quite frequently due to frost, but the two bulk gritters purchased in recent years were able to cope with this with occasional help from the sweeper collectors and the welcome assistance of the Parks department staff and mechanical plant. I feel I must again express my appreciation to the Parks Superintendent for his prompt and willing co-operation in this field in dealing particularly with the bus routes and housing estate roads in the Airedale and Ferry Fryston areas.

Major features of the year include the replacement of the Grey earth moving appliance by a larger Chaseside machine, and the acquisition of Victoria Quarry for tipping purposes. The new shovel, with its more powerful engine, has already shown its value not only in its greater capacity for work, but also in its ability to work in conditions which made the smaller machine of little use. The purchase of the quarry in Whitwood

Mere has assured that the department will have tipping facilities for many years to come, and although the loan costs over the first few years reflect heavily on the service, this will be amply offset over many years in that economic controlled tipping can be maintained and this will eliminate the need to provide more expensive types of disposal.

A brief review of the various sections of this service is given below under separate headings.

Refuse Collection

The collection of house refuse was maintained throughout most of the year on a weekly basis, apart from short periods during annual holidays or following statutory bank holidays. The incentive bonus scheme continued to be effective in maintaining regular collection and in discouraging absenteeism. The refuse from shops and offices in the Town Centre was again collected separately and all premises are visited once per week. Where this single visit proved inadequate, additional collections were made for which a "trade refuse" charge was recovered. An experimental system was introduced for dealing with the refuse from the Market. This was the use of a large capacity container to replace the large number of bins and skips previously used. The container was then removed by a special type of vehicle operated by a private firm under contract. This scheme, after some initial difficulties, seemed to be a great improvement and certainly indicates that a saving in cost is likely.

Refuse Disposal

During the year house refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping and shop and trade refuse was dealt with at the incinerator in Cinder Lane. The site at Three Lane ends was virtually completed and the accumulated stock of top soil was spread over the area. This will require a period to allow for the uneven settlement which is likely, and then final spreading and levelling of the soil will be necessary before re-seeding of the playing pitch can be completed. To replace this tip for the Western side of the town, the purchase of Victoria Quarry (previously mentioned) was completed, and preliminary operations of road making and pumping of water were commenced. The other tip at Water Lane, Fryston, operated throughout the year and a further area of land was soiled and handed back to the farmer for agricultural purposes. During the year an additional site proved likely to be available when, in discussion with the parks department, the laying of a sewer close to the surface of the Whitwood Recreation Ground, will necessitate the raising of the land. As part of this recreation ground had been subject to flooding due to subsidence, the Coal Board agreed to meet some of the cost of soil excavation and an overall scheme has been prepared for the raising of the pitches by means of terraces which will greatly improve the levels and drainage of the fields. The operation of tipping in such a position will call for particularly careful control, and will, I fear, prove more expensive than similar operations at Victoria Quarry.

The trades waste incinerator operated very satisfactorily throughout the year, dealing with a great variety of offensive material, not only from firms in Castleford, but also, subject to satisfactory payment, from firms outside the area.

Salvage operations continued. Towards the end of the period the department was able to help one of the local manufacturers in disposing of large quantities of paper.

Street Cleansing

This service was particularly hit by shortage of labour, and it was virtually impossible to maintain hand sweepers on all the usual "beats". Three sweeper collectors were employed for main road work and the two electrically propelled pedestrian controlled vehicles operated with two sweepers and driver and these were used to the best advantage to cover the areas not served by hand sweepers.

Gully Cleansing was carried out using the four mechanically operated gully emptiers which of course have also to carry out cesspool emptying and the clearing of blocked drains and sewers. One of these machines also spends considerable time helping the Borough Engineer's department at sewage works and pumping stations. A further duty was the removal and disposal of the blood from the public slaughterhouse.

Public Cleansing Costing Returns

The department is required to submit returns to the Ministry of costing and operational statistics of the service, and these figures are set out below:-

Cost Statement 1966/67

Part I Refuse Collection and Disposal

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	% of Total gross Expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
		£	£	£	%
	<u>Revenue Account</u>				
1	<u>Gross Expenditure</u>				
	(i) Labour	27,356	8,841	36,197	61.2
	(ii) Transport	16,042	411	16,453	27.8
	(iii) Plant etc.	20	6,414	6,434	10.9
	(iv) Other items	-	40	40	0.1
	(v) Total Gross Exp.	43,418	15,706	59,124	100.0
2	<u>Gross Income</u>	698	7,033	7,731	
3	<u>Net Cost</u>	42,720	8,673	51,393	
4	<u>Capital Expenditure met from Revenue (included in above)</u>	-	1,058	-	-
	<u>UNIT COSTS</u>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only.	30. 10.	10. 0	40.10	-
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only.	18. 1	6	18. 6	-
7	Net cost per ton	48. 2	9.10	58.0	-
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 1,075	£ 216	£ 1,291	-
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	2,751	551	3,316	-

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

10. Area (statute acres - land and inland water) ... 4,394 acres
11. Population at 30th June 1964 (Registrar-General's Estimate) ... 39,750 persons
12. Total refuse collected. ... 17,737 tons
13. Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day - (365 days per year) ... 24.5 cwts.
14. Number of premises from which refuse is collected... 15,496 premises
15. Premises from which weekly collection is made.. 100%
16. Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point ... 1 mile
17. Kerbside collection, if practiced, expressed as estimated percentage of total collection ... Nil%
18. Total refuse disposal of ... 17,737 tons
19. Methods of disposal (salvage excluded)
 - (a) Crude tipping ... 0
 - (b) Controlled tipping. ... 95%
 - (c) Direct incineration ... 5%
 - (d) Separation and incineration ... 0%

100%

20. Salvage and Trade Refuse:-

	<u>Analysis of Income and Tonnage</u>	
	<u>Income</u> (Included in Item 2)	<u>Tonnage</u> Collected (included in Item 12)
	<u>£</u>	<u>Tons</u>
<u>Salvage</u>		
(a) Raw kitchen waste (note (a))	-	-
(b) Scrap metal	-	-
(c) Waste Paper	6,425	675
(d) Other Salvage	-	-
(e) Totals	6,425	675
<u>Trade Refuse</u>	1,306	Not recorded

Part II 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	10,669	1,350	12,019	51.9
	(ii) Transport	6,292	2,993	9,285	40.1
	(iii) Plant etc.	1,577	96	1,673	7.3
	(iv) Other items	132	38	170	0.7
	(v) Total gross Expenditure	18,670	4,477	23,147	100.0
2	<u>Gross Income</u> (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and County Council).	251	-	251	-
3	<u>Net Cost</u>	18,419	4,477	22,896	-
4	<u>Capital Expenditure</u> (included above)				
5	<u>Gross Expenditure on snow clearing and gritting, not included previously.</u>	2,202	-	-	-
	<u>UNIT COSTS</u>				
6	Net cost per street mile	331	-	-	-
7	Net cost per 1,000 gully cleansings.	-	138	-	-
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	463	113	576	-

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

9.	Mileage of streets cleansed	55.67 miles
10.	<u>Frequency of cleansing:-</u>	
	(a) At least once daily..	8%
	(b) Three to five times weekly.	25%
	(c) Twice weekly... ..	27%
	(d) Once weekly.... ..	25%
	(e) Less than once weekly	15%
11.	Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical means... ..	70%
12.	Number of street gullies cleansed	11,450
13.	Number of gully cleansings during year (Number of gullies x number of cleansings). ...	32,440
14.	Percentage of gully cleansings done by mechanical means... ..	100%

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

During 1966 there was little change in the facilities available in the Borough. There still are parts of the town which are not adequately covered for conveniences, or where existing accommodation is not up to modern standard. Unfortunately, due to the restriction of expenditure, schemes for remedying these defects and for providing new accommodation have had to be shelved. Once again considerable damage has been done by vandals to conveniences throughout the town, and although every endeavour is made to keep the toilets in a clean condition by daily or twice daily servicing, from time to time mis-use of the premises gives rise to complaints.

STAFF

During 1966 there was only one change of staff in the department.

A list of the Staff for the year 1966 is given below:-

Deputy Public Health Inspector...	...	Mr. J. Rooke.
Additional Public Health Inspectors ...		Mr. H. Burton Mr. D. Ward Mr. K. I. Bullough (from 3rd October)
Technical Assistants (pupils) ...	...	Mr. D. Hughes Mr. R. Sherwood
Chief Clerk ...	... ..	Mrs. N. Ward
Clerk ...	... ..	Mrs. D. Collings.
Junior Shorthad Typist ...	... ..	Miss K. Sheridan

CONCLUSION

I would once again like 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.

I would also wish again to express to the Council my appreciation for the confidence shown in me, and again thank my colleagues in other departments for their help and support throughout the year.

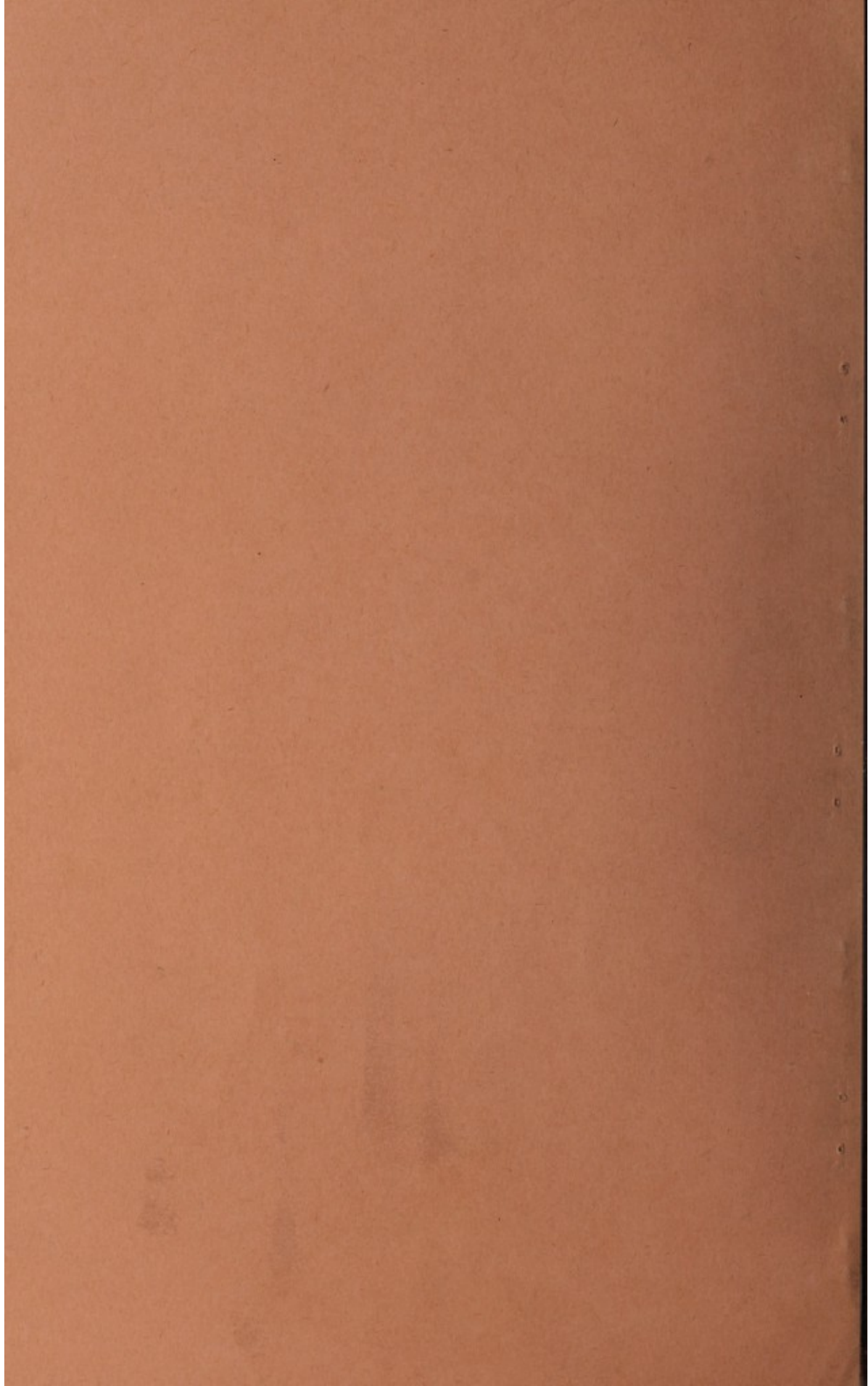
I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

E. J. WINFIELD

Senior Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent





APRIL 2013



RIGHT

彩照

姓名: _____
Name

职务: _____
Post

单位: _____
Unit

No: _____

Date: _____

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